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**NMML**

**NMML MANUSCRIPTS - AN INTRODUCTION**

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**MANUSCRIPTS**

*An Introduction*

**NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM & LIBRARY**

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The present volume *NMML Manuscripts: An Introduction* has been conceived as a guide to all the collections presently available with the NMML Archives. For the purpose of convenience, the collections have been grouped under four major sections namely Institutional Collections, Miscellaneous Collections on Microfilm and Microfiche, Individual Collections and Miscellaneous Items. All the collections are introduced with a brief write-up highlighting the contents of the collections. The Individual Collections also carry biographical sketches of the personalities to assist the readers to make a proper assessment of the importance of the collection.

The present volume will be a useful addition as a guide-book for researchers and institutions interested in the history of the various facets of modern India.

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# NMML MANUSCRIPTS

## AN INTRODUCTION



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## PREFACE

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) has, over the years, emerged as a research institution of excellence. One of the significant activities of the NMML is to collect and preserve non-governmental papers which include institutional papers and individual collections. The objectives of this activity are primarily to ensure permanent preservation of valuable research material for posterity and make them available to scholars for research. In the process, the organisation has emerged as the richest repository of non-governmental papers in the country.

The NMML has, by now, nearly one thousand collections, acquired in the country as well as from overseas. These include significant collections of Institutions and individuals who have contributed to the making of modern India. We felt that the awareness about the availability of such a vast resource-base for historical research should be more widely known so that it could be better utilised. And hence this publication which seeks to provide an idea about our holdings.

We look upon the present volume *NMML Manuscripts: An Introduction* as an invitation to you to go deeper into this rich heritage. Here you will find brief introductions to various collections which could serve as a guide for further probing.

I am grateful to the staff of this Organisation who worked on this volume. While Dr. N. Balakrishnan supervised the publication, Shri P. Chandramohan prepared the manuscript of the book with the assistance of Smt. Aruna Sharma and Smt. Usha Gururaj. Others who helped complete the project in various ways include Smt. Gopa Sengupta, Smt. Neelam Vatsa and Smt. Anumita Banerjee. I also thank Shri K. Ravindran and Smt. Achamma Johnson for typing the manuscript.

March 2002

O.P. Kejariwal

## INTRODUCTION

Soon after India's independence, Teen Murti House, the official residence of the then British Commander-in-Chief was converted into the official residence of independent India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. Pt. Nehru lived here for more than sixteen years until his death on 27th May, 1964. This building was so much identified with Jawaharlal Nehru's name that Teen Murti House and Jawaharlal Nehru became more or less synonymous with each other. Therefore, after his death, the Government of India decided to convert this house into an appropriate memorial to perpetuate Nehru's eternal passion for enlarging the frontiers of knowledge and enriching the human mind. As a result, Teen Murti House was dedicated to his memory on his 75th birthday, 14th November, 1964, by the then President of India, S. Radhakrishnan, for housing a museum and a library to encourage, support and patronise higher learning and free intellectual enquiry. Thus, the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library came into being with three main objectives which are complementary to each other despite their differences in scope, namely, (1) the establishment and maintenance of the Memorial Museum, (2) the establishment of a library on modern India, and (3) the promotion of original research in modern Indian history with special reference to the Nehruvian era. The Government also decided that an autonomous body should be set up to manage the affairs of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Thus the "Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Society" came into existence on 1st April, 1966.

To attain its third objective the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library initially set up three research divisions, viz., the Manuscript Division, the Oral History Division and the Research and Publications Division. Among them, the Manuscript Division plays a vital role in making available to scholars the "primary" and "non-official" source material for their research. The main functions of the Manuscript Division include acquisition, preservation, classification and maintenance of papers of the nationalist leaders of modern India and other Indians who have distinguished themselves in the domains of politics, administration, diplomacy, journalism, social reform, science and technology, industry, education and other developmental fields. Besides, the records of the non-governmental organisations and associations which played

an important role during our independence struggle and the development of modern India are also kept.

The nucleus of the Manuscript Division was formed with the acquisition of two invaluable collections of individual and institutional papers: the Jawaharlal Nehru papers and the All-India Congress Committee papers, respectively. Around these two was built up, in due course of time, a reservoir of non-official sources and non-governmental documentation. The idea was to collect documents from private hands, lying scattered all over the country, systematically at one suitable place to provide easy accessibility to scholars working on various aspects of modern India. In other words, the Manuscript Division has been set up as an archives of non-official papers on the lines on which the National Archives of India and the other State Archives function as custodians of the official or governmental records. Clearly, any research work on modern India has to base itself upon both the official and non-official sources to avoid lopsidedness.

The search for and the collection of a large body of primary source material for historical research is a herculean task by any standard and the Manuscript Division has achieved an enviable success in this regard through its sustained endeavours for over three decades. It has acquired more than 900 collections of institutional records and private papers of eminent persons from all over India and abroad. This has made the organisation the largest repository of private and non-official papers in the country. It is the most useful and indispensable centre for research in modern Indian history and other inter-disciplinary subjects.

After acquisition, the papers are given chemical treatment (fumigation) for preservation. This protects them from climatic hazards and fungus infestations, if any. Apart from fumigation, the various processes of repairing, including hand lamination, are undertaken for the preservation of the brittle yet valuable documents on a permanent basis.

After proper chemical treatment, the expert staff of the Manuscript Division properly lists and catalogues these papers. The manuscript collections of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library have been arranged into two broad categories: (1) Institutional Records and (2) Individual Collections. Apart from these two, there is a third category of miscellaneous items. In this category, each item comprises only a few documents. This does not justify their description as a collection as such. In the arrangement of the institutional records, we have tried to retain the papers in the form of subject files, trying not to disturb the original arrangement of the papers by their respective insti-

tutions. While the institutional papers are in general in the nature of subject files, the individual collections comprise correspondence, subject files, writings, speeches, notes, press-clippings, etc. The correspondence portion is arranged and listed alphabetically and then letters are kept in chronological order in their respective folders.

In many cases the donors were not ready to part with the original documents. In such situations, we followed the policy of microfilming them through our own Reprographic Unit or purchasing their rolls from the proprietors. We have more than 150 such collections in our possession.

Our well-equipped Reprography Division provides scholars with photographic reproduction facilities—xerox, microfilm, electrostat, etc., at a reasonable price. The division also helps the organisation to preserve through microfilm/microfiche the rapidly deteriorating documents which otherwise would have been lost in a few years.

As the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library has acquired a unique position in the realm of historical research, a large number of scholars both from India and overseas avail themselves of the facilities for research on different aspects of modern Indian history.



# INSTITUTIONAL COLLECTIONS

## **All-India Congress Committee (AICC) and Provincial Congress Committees**

The Indian National Congress came into being in 1885, mainly as a political organisation intended to protect the interests of the Western-educated and Western-oriented professionals in the metropolitan towns. Though it was started as an elite body, within a short span of time it was elevated to the status of a national organisation representing the interests of all classes and communities. Though these motley sections had conflicting and contrasting ideas and outlook, the Congress was universally accepted as being the only viable alternative to British rule in India. True to this image, the Congress was always in the forefront of India's struggle for freedom. Even after Independence, the Congress Party retained its significance as the ruling party at the centre for almost five decades, except for a few years. It even gained a thumping majority in many of the states. This reveals the importance of its organisational records and also the utility of the All-India Congress Committee papers for reconstructing the history of modern India.

Despite the fact that the Indian National Congress was established as early as 1885, it had not developed any systematic secretarial body to look after and coordinate its functions. Consequently, the papers up to 1918 had not been carefully preserved. For this period (1885–1918), there exists only copies of the various resolutions passed by the AICC. From 1918 to 1924 there was a well-created series of files in a strict serial order, encapsulating each year. In 1925, when Jawaharlal Nehru became the General Secretary of the Congress, he introduced a subject classification system for the AICC records. This classification under prominent subject heads gradually went on increasing in proportion to the multiplicity of the functions and activities of the Congress.

The AICC papers, covering the period 1885 to 1970, comprise roughly 17,000 files. These files are very important in the understanding of the class character of the Congress Party, its social vision, political outlook, ideological standing and economic programme. They also throw much light on its governmental activities, both at the centre and in the states in terms of its economic policies and political behaviour. An attempt to address any aspect of modern Indian history, whether it be the freedom struggle, the socio-economic or the political movements, will be rendered difficult if it does not take note of the AICC papers. In other words, no monograph on modern India can be complete without a consultation of the AICC papers.

Apart from the collection of documents from the central office of the AICC, we have also procured the documents of a few provincial Congress Committees. These include those of Assam Pradesh Congress Committee (1937–78), Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee (1926–67), Burma Congress Committee (1934–39), Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee (1921–57), Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee (1954–60), Rewari Town Congress Committee (1924 and 1944–56), Tamil Nadu Congress Committee (1906–77) and U.P. Congress Committee (1928–65). The collection of these provincial Congress Committees' records amounts to around 5,000 files. The combined collection of the central and provincial congress committees contains very significant documents throwing light on the dramatic and far-reaching changes in leadership, ideology, character of social support base and the technique of mass mobilisation. They also highlight the regional diversity and political dominance coupled with the complexities and political consequences of linkages from the local to the provincial and the central in India's multi-level political system. Some of the provincial Congress Committee papers such as Assam, Burma and U.P. are available on microfilm.

### **All-India Hindu Mahasabha**

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which was formed in April 1921, was virtually an extension of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha formed in 1907 and the All-India Hindu Mahasabha formed in 1915. It was a pan-Hindu organisation trying to shape the destiny of the Hindu Nation in all its social, political and cultural aspects. The main objectives of the organisation were maintenance, protection and promotion of the Hindus, their culture and civilisation for the advancement and the glorification of the Hindu Rashtra or the regeneration of the Hindu people. Though it was a parallel organisation to the Indian National Congress, many Congress leaders like Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai were actively involved in the activities of the Sabha and they even guided its course.

This collection of 378 files that has been transferred to the Manuscript Section covering the years 1930–50 is the documentation of the central office of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. The files are grouped into two main divisions: (1) the documents which pertain to issues of all-India importance, and (2) the collection which deals with the local

problems in the provinces as well as in the erstwhile princely states. While 244 files deal with national issues, 134 files cover the activities of the various provincial and district bodies of the Sabha. These records of the Mahasabha constitute a valuable source for the study of the communal problem in India and the activities of the Mahasabha with regard to the organisation of the Hindu community.

### **All-India Muslim League**

The All-India Muslim League, the most significant political organisation of the Muslims, was formally launched at Dacca in December 1906, two months after a Muslim deputation led by Aga Khan met Lord Minto, the then Viceroy of India, in October. The Muslim leaders asked for separate representation for Muslims in any electoral scheme that might be introduced in India. The Viceroy and the Secretary of State supported the claim of the Muslim leaders for separate representation. This helped in conceiving the idea of the establishment of a separate political organisation of their own. Thus, the first political organisation of the Muslims came into being. The important aims and objectives of the League were: (a) to promote among the Indian Muslims feelings of loyalty towards the British government, (b) to protect the social, political and economic rights of the Indian Muslims, (c) to place their needs and aspirations before the government in temperate language, and (d) to promote friendly feelings between the Muslims and other communities of India.

This organisation was mainly composed of the top stratum of the Muslim community and its professional classes. The demands put forward by the League at its various annual sessions, especially the Amritsar session of 1908, revealed its communitarian as well as upper- and middle-class character. Till 1927, the activities of the Muslim League had been at a low ebb. However, under the leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, who took over the leadership of the League in 1927, it succeeded in galvanising the Indian Muslims into a political force, second only to the Congress.

Though occasionally the League joined with the Indian National Congress to fight against the alien rule, the general attitude of the League was anti-Congress and pro-British. In the 1930s, the League began to sponsor the demand for an independent state called Pakistan comprising North-West and North-East India. These were areas with a

Muslim majority. This eventually led to the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947.

This collection contains the Presidential address by Mazhar-ul-Haque at the Bombay session of the Indian Muslim League in 1915. This document is available on microfilm.

## **All-India Shia Conference**

‘Shia’ is an Arabic word which literally means a ‘friend or follower’. After the death of Prophet Mohammed there was a tussle among the followers of Islam on the question of succession. Those who supported and followed the claim of Ali as the first and rightful successor of Mohammed, in temporal as well as spiritual matters, came to be known as “Shias”.

Though the Muslim invaders of India and the emperors who ruled the country were all non-Shias (Sunnis), Shiaism has been quite prevalent in India from the 8th century onwards. Now, the Shias in India are the most significant section among the Muslims. Till the end of the 19th century the Shias were definitely not a political force to reckon with. The profound influence of the *Ulema* on the socio-religious life of the Shias made them religiously orthodox and socially obscurantist. The overwhelming influence of medievalism kept them away from modern developments and Western education was considered as *haraam*. However, in the first and second decades of the 20th century, the Shias showed active interest in acquiring modern education and outlook. The Shias who were educated and exposed to liberal western tradition stood for critical reason in place of faith. They started yearning to break the shackles of orthodoxy. These educated Shias realised the significance of a political organisation or a forum to discuss their problems to represent their grievances and to fight for their rights. As a result, in 1907, the All-India Shia Conference came into being. Initially, its avowed objective was the social and economic uplift of the Shias. Its constitution stated that it would have nothing to do with ‘politics’. In its 1908 session, it passed a resolution calling for the Muslim interest in the “pursuit of arts, industries, agriculture and commerce”. In 1918, the first Shia College was established. Gradually, the All-India Shia Conference started debating political matters, though in a cautious tone. Most of the resolutions of a political nature were coated in religious garb. However, this situation

changed when the educated and politically conscious Shia youth were no longer in a mood to play a subservient role to the feudal religious leadership. They wanted to be a part of national mainstream. This led to the formation of the All-India Shia Political Conference in 1930. This political conference actively involved itself in nationalist politics and challenged the claim of the Muslim League of it being the sole representative of the Muslims in India.

This collection, which is in Urdu, comprises the Annual Proceedings and Reports of the meetings of the All-India Shia Conference for the period 1907-41. These papers are on microfilm.

### **All-India Trade Union Congress**

Indian society and economy underwent tremendous changes during the colonial regime. The introduction of cash economy, the commercialisation of agriculture and the development of new industries based on cotton, jute, mining, railways, etc., ushered in the era of capitalism in India, mainly in the second half of the 19th century. This industrial growth resulted in the emergence of a new category of casual general labour which was unknown in the past. However, their working and living conditions were miserable and the norms were appallingly exploitative in nature. The apathy of the industrialists towards their grievances and indifference of the colonial government in introducing labour regulation to determine the working conditions meant that the labour in industrial centres led a life of semi-serfdom under brutal exploitation. Men, women and children had to put in 16 to 17 hours a day with no rest and holiday. In such an unhealthy atmosphere, the labourers had no other alternative but to organise themselves for collective bargaining. As a result, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many trade unions and labour associations emerged all over India. These unions organised frequent strikes demanding shorter working hours and better living conditions. As a consequence the First Factory Act was passed in 1881. As this Act dealt only with child labour, it could not give any respite to the labourers in general. By then, the trade union leaders realised that they did not make any significant impact on the government so long as these unions remained separate bodies. So they thought in the direction of setting up a central organisation to coordinate the various trade unions spread all over India. Trade union leaders like N.M. Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai and Joseph

Baptista took the initiative for the formation of an all-India body. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), a premier organisation of the working class in India, came into existence on 31st October, 1920 with the objective of coordinating the activities of all the labour organisations in all the states and provinces in India. Generally, they sought to further the interest of the Indian labour class in social, political and economic matters. Besides 101 delegates from all over India, national leaders like M.A. Jinnah, Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Annie Besant attended the first session of the Congress. It was presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai.

The AITUC has deposited its non-current records for permanent custody. It comprises 400 files pertaining to the period 1925–51. These records relate to various topics, such as wage agreements, health insurance and housing facilities for workers and the problem of unemployment. The papers include correspondence exchanged by the central office of the AITUC with its provincial branches, the Government of India, the International Labour Organisation, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Peace Congress and trade union organisations in Britain, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan. This collection constitutes a valuable source for the study of the trade union movement in India.

### **Allahabad Municipal Board**

Local self-government was introduced in India by the British Government not as a matter of deliberate policy of involving the people in local administration but as a measure for administrative and financial decentralisation. Considerable changes, however, took place in the 1870s and 1880s due to two resolutions, the resolution of Lord Mayo (1872) and the Resolution of Lord Ripon (1882). While Lord Mayo's Resolution, which provided a measure of decentralisation from the centre to the provinces, emphasised the idea of increased association of Indians in the local administration and encouraged the principle of election in local bodies, Ripon's Resolution conceded, for the first time, the principle of election in local administration and entrusted the elected bodies with increasingly more local functions.

The urban local government was held in high esteem as a training ground for democracy and it had actually been used by the leading politicians in pre-independence India as a training forum for the cause of national liberation. Many leading Congressmen from all over the

country received their initial experience in conducting public affairs from these municipalities or corporations — C.R. Das became the first Mayor of Calcutta, Vithalbai Patel became the President of Bombay Corporation, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel of Ahmedabad and Jawaharlal Nehru of Allahabad.

The holy city of “Prayag”, which is now generally known as Allahabad, was occupied by the British in 1801. Till 1863, the administration of this city was run by an official committee called ‘Local Agency’. However, in 1863, the Municipal Government of Allahabad came into existence under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act XXVI of 1850. The chief motive was to provide for an efficient police force, to improve the conservancy arrangements and to promote the welfare of the city. It was a nominated body constituted at the initiative of the collector. A limited elective principle in Allahabad Municipal Committee was introduced in 1868 by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipal Improvement Act VI of 1868. However, till 1882, no effort was made to establish institutions of local government with people’s participation. As a consequence of Lord Ripon’s Resolution on local self-government (18th May, 1882) the participation of the people became a reality to some extent. From the 1880s onwards, Allahabad Municipal Committee was also known as Allahabad Municipal Board. However, the first Municipal Board of Allahabad was constituted under the U.P. Municipalities Act II of 1916. In the same year, the election of a non-official Chairman was permitted and provisions were made to represent minority communities, especially Muslims, in the Board. In 1919, the total number of members in the Board was 26 of whom 21 were elected, four were nominated and one was ex-officio. The total number of officials was nine and non-officials 17. As per the first U.P. Town Improvement Act of 1919, the Board could appoint a paid Chairman of the Trust in 1920 and other Trustees in 1921.

After 1910, the radical wing of the Congress became deeply interested in the politics of the Allahabad Municipal Board, which had become an electorate for one member of the Provincial Council under the Reform Act of 1909. In 1923, the U.P. Congress Committee decided to contest the municipal elections in many important towns with the object of carrying out the policies and programmes of the Congress and Khilafat. Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the Congress candidates from Allahabad. He was not only elected as a member of the Municipal Board, but also found himself elected as Chairman, and served in that



capacity for two years from April 1923 to April 1925. Though he was a reluctant Chairman to begin with, Nehru later found himself enjoying the municipal work. This phase in his life was important, as it enabled him to gain his first experience in public administration. "It is also", as S. Gopal observed, "of some significance because many of the traits which marked his Prime Ministership can be discerned in embryo—his domination of his colleagues, his desire for efficiency, his loyalty to his competent subordinates, his efforts to push forward in all directions with new ideas..." during this period.

This small collection of 15 files covers the period 1921–1925. However, more than 95 per cent of the papers relate to the period in which Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board. His notes, memoranda and reports, written as Chairman, are reflective of his ideas and attitudes. These files show how he sought to carry the spirit of national service into municipal work.

### **Anjuman Islamia**

It was only by the end of the 19th century that the Muslims began to avail of the fruits of modern education. Gradually, an intelligentsia, trained in modern education, came into being. This educated section organised a number of socio-cultural bodies to revive and reform their socio-religious practices.

Anjuman Islamia, based in Bareilly, was a socio-cultural forum, founded in August 1888, with the aim of disseminating modern learning along with religious education and improving the social, moral and intellectual conditions of Muslims. Anjuman Islamia had established schools with job-oriented courses, orphanages, dispensaries and envisaged many welfare schemes to uplift the socio-economic condition of the Muslims. Anjuman Islamia also undertook the repair of mosques. Here, it is evident that, on the one side social reform and on the other, revitalisation of Islamic tradition were parallel aims of the Anjuman Islamia.

Muslims from various parts of U.P., especially from Lucknow and Rampur, took a keen interest in the activities of Anjuman Islamia. Many leading politicians like Mohammad Aziz Khan and Muslim Tej Bahadur took part in the Anjuman Islamia movement.

The collection consists of the constitution and the printed Annual Reports of the Anjuman Islamia, Bareilly, for the period 1889–96.

## **Bengal Coal Company**

The modern industrial system owes its origin to coal for it has one of the highest “forward linkage effects”, having a direct as well as indirect effect on the growth of almost all the sectors of industrial activity. The development of basic industries like steel, railways and thermal power generation are supported by the “forward linkage effects” of coal mining. As D.H. Rowlands observed: “The story of coal is really the story of our modern civilization. It is no exaggeration to say that if there were no more coal, the wheel of industry would stop turning. The coal industry, therefore, occupies a significant place in the economic development of a nation.”

The history of coal industry in India can be traced back to the third quarter of the 18th century, when Warren Hastings granted permission to two covenanted servants of the East India Company, John Sumner and Suetonis Grant Heatly to work in coal mines in Bengal on 11th August, 1774. However, the impetus for the development of coal industry in Bengal came from the demand for coal for steam navigation which had commenced from 1828. So, in the late 1820s and 1830s a number of private coal companies, owned mainly by Europeans, came into existence in Raniganj, which subsequently became the centre of India’s coal industry. However, the government made no attempts at assisting or protecting this industry in India. This indifference of the government towards the development of coal mining activities in India was to protect the English coal industry from competition. Due to this indifference of the government, coupled with the lack of infrastructure, especially transportation facilities, the small individual firms found it difficult to survive in the field. Many companies, therefore, decided to merge together to deal with the various problems they had been facing for a long time.

The genesis of the Bengal Coal Company is the result of such an amalgamation of the concerns of Carr, Tagore and Company and of Gilmore, Homfray and Company in 1843, with its head office at Egera near Raniganj town. This became the dominant coal company in West Bengal having many extended collieries in the Raniganj field. The output of coal by this big coalition in 1843, the year of its birth, was thirty-five thousand tons. The opening of cotton, jute and other factories, as well as the expansion of railways, accelerated the growth of the Bengal Coal Company, which remained the largest producer of coal in

the country for about a century and a quarter, till the nationalisation of the coal industry between 16th October, 1971 and 21st January, 1973.

The most renowned Indian entrepreneur actively involved in the coal industry was Dwarakanath Tagore. The firm Carr, Tagore and Company was started by him. In 1843, this company and the Gilmore, Homfray and Company were amalgamated into the Bengal Coal Company. Tagore was associated with the Bengal Coal Company in its early days.

The papers of the Bengal Coal Company, the earliest of the coal companies in India, are rich and valuable source material to know about the origin of coal industry in India. They are of immense help for the study of the entrepreneurial history of modern India relating to persons like Dwarakanath Tagore and his successors. It is also very valuable for the history of mining technology. They are equally important for the study of the economic and industrial history of eastern India. The Bengal Coal Company papers, which include the earlier papers of Carr, Tagore and Company, are at present with the Birla Industrial and Technical Museum, Calcutta. We have borrowed this collection from the Birla Museum for microfilming. So far, we have microfilmed one hundred and thirty-seven files covering the period 1885 to 1963.

## **Bengal Political Department**

During the period when the Raj was slowly being set up under the aegis of the East India Company, Bengal was the hub of British colonialism. The importance of Bengal continued till 1911, when the capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. After establishing their paramountcy in Bengal in the 19th century, with the aim of establishing an efficient and productive administration, British Government contemplated a fourfold reformation—administrative, commercial, revenue and judicial. To operate with greater cohesion and thoroughness and to face confused and chaotic situations, the political department was established in the 1840s as a part of “administration”. This department was mainly concerned with the maintenance of law and order, the efficiency of the Police Service, criminal justice, public safety, etc.

The files of the Bengal Political Department contain general papers on political consultations, foreign consultations and political proceedings

on various subjects. These are basically confidential and official in nature. This collection in the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library consists of four microfilm rolls and covers the period 1903–25. These records reflect the growth of the freedom movement, riots and disturbances, judicial cases, terrorist activities, etc. The subjects dealt with in the papers relate to the looting of fish tanks by Santhals in the Silda district, the Birbhum settlement affairs, the reports of the progress of Home Rule, the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movements in Bengal, the enlistment of Mohammedans in the Bengali Double Company, the histories of important families of Bengal, the Bengal Public Safety Bill, revolutionary activities, the reception given to the Prince of Wales, fortnightly reports from the districts of Bengal, the proceedings of the enquiry into the Midnapore Bomb Case, etc. Besides, this collection also throws light on the Imperial League, the Zamindari Association, the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, etc.

### **Bengal Relief Committee**

The Bengal Famine of 1943, which has generally been described as a man-made famine, was an event of blood-curdling horror. It affected nearly every part of undivided Bengal and killed more than three million people. The starvation phase of 1943 and the epidemic phase of 1944 were the major features of the famine. The antecedent cyclone and the war-related disorder in Midnapore and Chittagong, plus the low-level hunger and diseases that continued in 1945 and 1946 were less serious features. In a holistic estimate, the famine can be said to have begun in December 1942 and ended in mid-1946, lasting for nearly 43 months. The class pattern of the casualty was very uneven, with the greatest impact on rural labourers, share-croppers, small peasants, craftsmen, fishermen and river transport workers. This shows that the divisive phenomenon of the Bengal famine was that it affected some occupational groups more severely than others.

The colonial government generally took an indifferent attitude towards the famine and the consequent grievances of the people. When the condition of the people became pathetic, the Bengali Bhadrakol were very much moved by their misery. Organised under the leadership of Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a Hindu nationalist politician, they founded two organisations—the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha

Relief Committee and the Bengal Relief Committee—in July 1943. The first of these was avowedly communal, its declared aim being the emancipation of the high-caste or respectable Hindus from extinction; the second was devoted to the rescue of “middle class” households irrespective of caste or community. When the Bengal Relief Committee was formed on 29th July, 1943, Sir Badri Das Goenka was its President and Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee was the Vice-President. “Dr. Mookerjee was”, however, “the moving spirit behind the Bengal Relief Committee”.

At the height of the famine, the Bengal Relief Committee operated in 25 districts apart from Calcutta, serving at least 300,000 households with food daily. Apart from food supply, the committee provided essential things such as medicine and clothes. The response to the appeal of the Bengal Relief Committee was tremendous; the whole country responded magnificently. The committee received cash donation amounting to Rs. 27,55,502 and commodities such as clothes and grain were valued approximately at rupees ten lakhs. Its total cash disbursement for food between July 1943 till the end of May 1944 was Rs. 1.2 million; in the same period more than Rs. 1.6 million was spent on other relief—medicine, clothing, orphanages, rehabilitation, etc. The Bengal Relief Committee continued its relief work well into 1946. Many voluntary organisations and relief committees closely cooperated with the Bengal Relief Committee for redressing the sufferings of the ailing and starving millions of Bengal.

The Bengal Relief Committee records comprise three microfilm rolls covering the period 1943–1946. The documents are in the form of correspondence, reports, circulars, memoranda, etc., regarding the seriousness of the famine, the misery of the people, the attitude of the colonial government and voluntary organisations towards funding the relief measures provided by the Bengal Relief Committees and other organisations i.e. medical facilities, food supply, anti-disease campaign, establishing orphanages and rehabilitation camps, etc. The Bengal Relief Committee records contain the lists of relief recipients along with details of their caste, community, sex, marital status, etc. These records of the Bengal Relief Committee give us a vivid picture of the famine and its devastation and the commendable efforts of the Bengal Relief Committee and other voluntary organisations to reduce the distress of the suffering millions.

## **Bombay Presidency Association**

The conglomerate of Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, D.E. Wacha and K.T. Telang, assisted by the remnants of the old Shetia group as well as the members of Young Bombay, was able to establish a new political organisation, the Bombay Presidency Association, in January 1885. This association filled the void of a political organisation to direct public activity in Bombay city. This association of liberals was controlled by the graduates of the city, more specifically the lawyers, of whom the most eminent was Pherozeshah Mehta. They worked in close coordination with the leading industrialists of the day. In its inaugural meeting on 31st January, 1885, Badruddin Tyabji said that Bombay, as the capital of western India, needed “a truly national association founded on a permanent basis...” This association was established on the crest of a wave following the Ilbert Bill agitation, which gave an impetus to national unity. The main aims of this association were: (a) to give information to the government regarding the problems of the people and (b) to enlighten the people about public affairs. This association followed a liberal and moderate ideology and showed unflinching loyalty to the British crown. In his inaugural speech, Tyabji proclaimed, “moderation is better than exaggeration” and stressed that the advocacy of India’s national interests must never seem to imply anything but “an unimpeachable loyalty to the throne”. The President of the association, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoi, also asserted in the same meeting that India’s interests were identical with those of Britain. The tactics which this association adopted in their resolution of 29th September, 1885 was that India’s political leaders should ally themselves with a particular party in England and seek representation for their own views through the MPs of that party. This policy of introducing India’s affairs into England’s domestic politics irritated Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoi, the then President and Shri Dosabhai Franji. These two leaders resigned from the association to protest against this policy.

In spite of the fact that most of its preoccupations were with the issues of imperial significance, they espoused the cause of the people and protested against the Forest Law, the ‘Abkari’ rules, the Income Tax Act, etc. Though it started with the aristocracy of wealth, its focus gradually shifted to the aristocracy of intellect. It always functioned as an elite organisation which followed constitutionalism as its philosophy.

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library has microfilm copies of the Minute Books of this association for the period 1885 to 1922. Its proceedings show how deeply this association was involved in and concerned itself with the day-to-day developments in India and abroad.

### **British Indian Association of Calcutta**

By the beginning of the second half of the 19th century, the elites and intellectuals who represented the landed aristocracy and upper middle classes in Bengal were perturbed. The factors largely responsible for their unrest were:

- (a) The premature death of the two premier organisations—the Land Holders' Society (founded in 1838) and the Bengal British Indian Society (established in 1843)—due to their mutual hostility. The absence of an organisation to represent their causes had put them into difficulties, which eventually caused panic.
- (b) The draft bill presented by Mr. Bethune, the Law Member, to do away with the privileges the Englishmen living in Bengal enjoyed, namely, that they could be tried only in the Supreme Court in Calcutta and not in any district or other lower courts, was withdrawn in 1849 in the face of the white repatriates' agitation against what they termed as the 'Black Act'. The withdrawal of this Act under pressure from the Englishmen created consternation among the educated people. They felt that racial discrimination would continue to colour the British system of law and justice in India. The apprehension of the practice of racial prejudice, therefore, led them to think in terms of opposing it and organising themselves under another association.
- (c) The third factor was the impending renewal of the Charter granted to the East India Company in 1853 after 20 years of its stipulated period. When the time for granting a new Charter in 1853 came near, it was realised that the representation of the grievances of the people of India before the British Parliament might not be effective unless it came from a well-known political association. This realisation revived the political efforts of the Bengali elites. Thus, on 29th October, 1851, the British Indian Association was established.

The names of the office-bearers of this association: President—Raja Radhakanta Deb, Vice-President—Raja Kalikrishna Deb,

Secretary—Devendranath Tagore, and Assistant Secretary—Digamber Mitra, reveal the fact that the socially superior landed interest was behind the founding of the British Indian Association. This body, dominated by big, absentee landlords, was also heavily dependent on the patronage of the benevolent Government which regarded it as a valuable ally for controlling the rural hinterland.

Its stated aim was to appeal to the British Parliament, at the time of discussions over the renewal of the Charter, for effective administrative reforms in India so as to ensure happiness and prosperity of its people and also to make representations to the Indian as well as British Governments to that end. The aim reveals the fact that the British Indian Association was founded not merely as a Zamindars' association but also as a national political organisation with the object of urging for the grant of constitutional and administrative reforms. It, therefore, tried to represent the views of the enlightened Indian community on these matters to the authorities in India and Britain. The association tried to live up to its professed aims, took an active interest in all proposals of legislative and administrative measures, organised public meetings in Calcutta and in the mofussil towns, adopted measures calculated to educate the public on current political and social problems and sought to redress individual grievances involving questions of general principles. The memorandum sent by the British Indian Association to the British Parliament in 1852 had justly been regarded as "the first political document of constructive statesmanship emanating from an Indian public body". This association alone could in those days ventilate Indian opinion outside the legislature. It also had an all-India outlook. The British Indian Association, therefore, encouraged from the very beginning the establishment of similar institutions in other parts of India. The Bombay and Madras Presidency Associations were established mainly through the initiative of the British Indian Association. The rules and objectives of these two presidency associations were similar to those of the British Indian Association. The British Indian Association of Oudh was also a by-product of the British Indian Association. It also welcomed the arrival of the Indian Association initiated by Surendranath Banerjea in 1875 and the Indian National Congress in 1885. However, the British Indian Association wanted the Indian National Congress to be a national forum or an annual conference of the representatives of different political bodies in the country and not function as a permanent and independent entity. "The natural pride of a political organisation of 40 years of standing, refusing to be



swallowed up by an organisation just born” kept the British Indian Association away from the Congress. Another factor responsible for the rift between the Congress and the British Indian Association was ideological in the sense that the British Indian Association gradually became an organisation of rich landlords and stood for the interests of Zamindars while the Congress, which comprised diverse classes and categories, represented the interests of all. It is an irony that the British Indian association, which was the sole organ of Indian political opinion during the third quarter of the 19th century, became in its later years an outright Zamindars’ association. Its activities came to be confined mainly to the preservation of the interest of the zamindari class. It gradually lost its importance in the national life. Though the British Indian Association embodied the first feeble beginnings of the rise of Indian political nationalism, it eventually went into oblivion because it lacked a popular base.

This collection is virtually a reservoir of publications of the British Indian Association consisting of its Annual Reports, proceedings, petitions, regulations, etc. for the period 1852 to 1932. This printed material is very useful for analysing the activity and ideology of this pioneer political association of the country. These are available on microfilm spread over 12 rolls.

### **British Indian Association of Oudh**

The British Indian Association of Oudh, which was also known as Anjuman-e-Hind, was founded at Lucknow in March 1861 under the initiative and leadership of Babu Dakshinaranjan Mukherjee, a prominent member of the British Indian Association, Calcutta and a close loyalist of the colonial regime. It was actually the premier Taluqdars’ association in U.P. and its activities were confined mainly to the preservation of the interests of the Taluqdar class. This was a combination of both the hereditary landlords and newly emerged “mushroom Taluqdars”. These Taluqdars had connections with the colonial authorities. The friendship between English officials and Taluqdars was a long-standing tradition; it rested on mutual sympathy and trust based on reciprocal understanding. After the annexation of Oudh in February 1856 by the East India Company and a realistic estimation of the influence of the landed aristocracy, the Company authorities decided to make use of the influential Taluqdars as an instrument to collect

land revenue, the primary source of income in India, from the innumerable cultivators spread over vast areas of Oudh. This caused the creation of the Zamindari system, which provided a strong base for the colonial power in strengthening its hold over the area. Thus, the “trouble-shooters” of Oudh were converted into powerful allies of the British. The Taluqdars also realised that the continuance of their power and status depended on their loyalty towards the British rule. This left them with no opportunity but to prove and reaffirm their faith in the alien regime.

The formation of the British Indian Association of Oudh had several purposes: (a) to safeguard the interests of the Taluqdars, (b) to prove their ability to operate politically; and (c) to create a channel of communication between the landlords and the government. This association always showed a keen interest in expressing its allegiance to the colonial authorities. When this organisation came into being in March 1861, its main aim was to avail of every lawful and constitutional measure to help “Her Majesty’s administration in Hindustan and especially in Oudh”. Eventually, this landlords’ association became a focal point for the landlords from various parts of Oudh. This association actively participated in local politics. It also acted as the means by which the landlords could make contact with the government at the provincial level in the hope of bringing some influence to bear on its policies.

The papers of British Indian Association comprise about 1,500 files, including case registers, lists of Taluqdars, annual reports of the BIA, etc. for the period 1861–1950. Its records, extending over a period of more than ninety years, deal with the enactment of tenancy laws, irrigation and canal projects and the abolition of the Zamindari system, etc. The files contain, among other subjects, the correspondence of the association with the British government and the Indian National Congress. The collection is valuable for an in-depth study of the Taluqdari system in Oudh and the relations of the Taluqdars with the British government, their role in politics and also the agrarian developments in U.P.

### **Christian Missionary Papers**

The history of Christianity in India is almost as old as the Christian religion itself. The general belief is that Christianity in India has an apostolic origin from St. Thomas, who is believed to have landed in

Malabar in 52 AD. When Christianity came to India during the early Christian era through the missionaries of the East Syrian or the Persian Church, Europe was, probably not aware of the existence of such a religion. Though not an indigenous faith, Christianity had received ample patronage from the native rulers and a large number of people were converted into its fold. When the Europeans arrived on the Malabar coast in the 15th and 16th centuries, they found a strong Christian community with high social status and thorough integration into Kerala's warrior-merchant aristocracy. The rites and rituals of these early Christians were almost indistinguishable from the domestic rituals followed by local Hindus. It is, therefore, said that Christianity in India, till the advent of European missionaries, was "Hindu in culture, Christian in religion and oriental in worship". The European missionaries coaxed and coerced the native Christians to renounce all Hindu practices and customs and to create a distinct and separate identity similar to that in the West. The European missionaries to a great extent succeeded in their endeavours.

Along with the advent of European trading companies in the 16th and 17th centuries, the Christian missionaries also started pouring into India with the Danes, Dutch, British, French, Portuguese, Germans, et al., and started their evangelical work. However, when the English East India Company established its political and commercial hegemony over India by outmanoeuvring other European companies, it was clear that business and religion did not go very well together. The Company then started opposing the enterprises of the missionaries and refused them permission to preach the gospel under the "Missionary Clause" of its Charter in the territories that it controlled. The East India Company feared that the religious activities and conversion endeavours of these missionaries would antagonise the traditional Hindu society and that it could create an atmosphere resulting in political unrest and mass convulsion, which would affect the political stability and commercial prosperity of its dominions. So the Company even detained European and American missionaries and deported them to where they came from. However, in the second decade of the 19th century, a serious debate was conducted within Parliament and outside on the question of missionary activities in the Company's territories. Company officials like Charles Grant and others started thinking in the direction that the introduction of Christianity and the diffusion of its doctrines in India would be the "noblest spices" for legitimising the colonial control over them. Thus, ultimately, the objectionable "Missionary Clause"

was relaxed in the Charter Act of 1813. This helped the missionaries, especially the Protestant missionaries, to enter into a crucial phase of spreading Christianity in every nook and corner of the country. Practically all Protestant denominations that propagated the Gospel—CMS, LMS, Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, the Salvation Army, Church of Scotland, Foreign Missionaries, etc.—have congregations and churches in India. They were involved in evangelisation, educational activities, medical missions and other reform activities. It is generally believed that the missionary activities in India constituted a powerful challenge to the Hindu orthodoxy, which responded to it chiefly in two forms—reform and revivalism. The missionary attacks on polytheism, idolatry and caste inequality, and their educational activities and the consequent dissemination of Western culture and ideology, led to an inevitable Indian introspection into the strengths and weaknesses of the indigenous culture and institutions. The response, indeed, was varied, but the need to reform the social and religious life was a commonly shared conviction.

Realising the significance of the missionary documents in connection with the social and religious history of India during the 19th and early 20 centuries, our archival division tried to collect them from various sources. So far we have procured the following missionary documents:

- a. American Baptist Foreign Missions Society Records
- b. American-Marathi Mission Documents
- c. Church Missionary Society Papers Collected From the United Theological College, Bangalore
- d. Indian Records of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel

#### a. AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS SOCIETY RECORDS

Protestant Christians who, as a religious ceremony baptise by immersing in or sprinkling water as a symbol of purification from sin are known as Baptists. The first Baptist church in America was established at Providence, Rhodes Island, by Roger Williams in 1639. However, the rapid growth of the Baptist church in USA took place only in the 19th century, when the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was formed in 1810. This Board took a keen interest in spreading the gospel through their missionaries. Like the European missionaries, American missionaries also came to India to propagate Christianity and to proselytise the natives. Judson and Newell were the first two American missionaries, who reached India in 1812

for spreading the gospel. They met with unusual opposition from the officials of the East India Company and they finally decided to start work in Burma, then a completely independent state. When the East India Company relaxed its "Missionary Clause" in the Charter Act of 1813, the American missionaries also got a free hand in the evangelical, social, educational and other activities and spread an intricate network covering almost all of British India—Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, as also the native states. They opened schools and hospitals, organised churches and converted the people.

The collection contains 24 microfilm rolls covering the period 1835–1945. They pertain to various aspects of missionary activities such as evangelical works, educational activities, medical mission, activities for uplifting women and for the advancement of printing. These documents are in the form of Correspondence, Annual Reports, Secretary's Reports, Commission Reports and Minutes and Proceedings.

#### b. AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION DOCUMENTS

In 1806, a small group of students in William College in Massachusetts desired to establish a foreign mission with the aim of spreading the Gospel in non-Christian regions. Like-minded men from other colleges joined together at the Andover Theological Seminary, which eventually resulted in the formation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission in 1810. This Board decided to send its missionaries to western India to establish a permanent mission there. As a result, Gorden Hall, Samuel Nott and Mrs. Nott were sent to India in 1813. They met, at first, with opposition from the East India Company officials, but were finally allowed by the then Bombay Governor, Sir Evan Nepean, who was connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society. From 1813 to 1831 the mission's activities were limited to Bombay. So in the early records of the American Board the mission was known as the Bombay Mission, and in India it was known as the American Mission. Later, the mission was spread all over the Marathi-speaking areas and established its stations at Ahmednagar (1831), Satara (1849) and Kolhapur (1852). Thus, in 1852, the western India mission of the American Board had four distinct missions with separate accounts and correspondence. This separate organisation was undoubtedly a convenience in those years of communication difficulties. However, decentralisation weakened the mission considerably. In the 1850s, when road and rail communications

improved, the board decided in 1860 to consolidate the missions in Bombay, Ahmednagar and Satara. Thus, the united mission was organised under the name of The Marathi Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission. However in western India, this mission was popularly known as the American Marathi Mission.

The American Marathi Mission was the oldest and the largest American mission in the Bombay Presidency, with a number of branches in Bombay, Konkan and Deccan regions of western India. In addition to religious works, the mission had been a pioneer in the literary, educational and medical fields. Their relief works during the times of famine and plague are best examples of their humanitarian activities in Maharashtra.

This collection of seven microfilm rolls, covering the period 1813–1946, contains: (a) a historical sketch of the Marathi Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission (1813–1913) written by William Hazen, (b) the Centennial Report of the American Marathi Mission, (c) the Memorial Papers of the American Mission, (d) Annual Reports, and (e) Missionary Registers, which contain the alphabetical list of Protestant missionary stations and missionaries throughout the world.

#### c. CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY PAPERS COLLECTED FROM THE UNITED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE

The United Theological College, a Protestant missionary organisation founded in 1910, has one of the best ecclesiastical archives in India. This is, indeed, the store-house of Indian Church History. The collection contains both published and unpublished materials of 23 ecclesiastical institutions, private papers of 21 individuals, etc. The unpublished materials could be divided under three heads, viz., institutional records, private papers of individuals and microfilms. Besides these materials, there are also collections of periodicals and rare books.

We have selected and microfilmed the documents of the Church Missionary Society (CMS), which played a crucial role in modernising Indian society. The CMS was founded in 1799 as the Society for Mission in Africa and the East by the Evangelical Clergy of the Church of England. In 1812, it was renamed the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. The first CMS missionaries to come to India in 1814 were two Englishmen, Thomas Norton and William Greenfield and two German Lutherans, Rhenius and Sehnarre. Though the CMS

missionaries had a slow start, it gradually gained support and later became one of the most effective ecclesiastical institutions in the country. Apart from propagating the gospel and proselytising the natives, CMS missionaries did extensive work in the sphere of spreading modern education and colonial medicine and in introducing printing, Western literature and, above all, in creating social consciousness among the people.

The collection of 12 microfilm rolls contains the Proceedings of the Correspondence Committee, Madras (1816–87); the Deliberations and Resolutions concerning the work of CMS in different parts of South India; the Minutes of monthly meetings (1816–87); the Correspondence of the Secretary of the Committee (1816–1928); and Papers pertaining to the Madras Native Church Council (1868–1951) and the Travancore-Cochin Mission (1835–1936), etc.

#### d. INDIAN RECORDS OF THE UNITED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL

When the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, founded in 1701, was merged with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, founded in 1857, the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG) came into being. A couple of years before the formation of the SPG, there was another voluntary organisation called the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (SPCK), founded in 1699. Both SPG and SPCK had close links with the Royal Danish (Lutheran) Mission. In India, Danish missions were active from the early 18th century and the SPG did not assume responsibility in the East India Company's territory until 1825. However, from the beginning of the second quarter of the 19th century, SPG and the Danish Mission started working together with the "English Mission", who were "living in the Plantations Colonies and Factories beyond the seas" with aim of "... propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts that chiefly relate to the conversion of the Heathen". SPG and SPCK provided both men and material for the propagation of the gospel, proselytisation of the natives and other religious and social activities.

The papers of the Indian Records of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, comprising 26 rolls on microfilm, cover the period 1840–1900.

The papers mainly deal with the work of the society in India. There are missionary reports which contain accounts of work done by the Dioceses of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in India and the Dioceses

of Burma, Ceylon, Singapore and Mauritius. Besides, there are four reports of the bishop-in-charge of the area, the progress of work done in the field of propagating Christian and secular teaching, spreading education through Anglican schools, providing medical aid, orphanage work, translating Christian literature into the local languages and preparing new missionaries for their task. These reports are also printed in *Missionary Intelligence*.

## Communist Parties

The Communist Party of India was founded at Tashkent in Russia in October, 1920 by M.N. Roy with the cooperation of a group of Muslim Muhajirs (self-exiled pilgrims), who had left India for Turkey to fight against the British and French imperialism to avenge the abolition of Khilafat. The Muhajirs, who reached Moscow via Tashkent under the leadership of Shaukat Usmani and Rafiq Ahmed, joined with M.N. Roy and founded the Communist Party of India, with Muhamad Shafiq as Secretary. These Muhajirs were trained at 'India House', a military school established in Tashkent for imparting military training to the "army of liberators of India", and then in the University of the Toilers of the East at Moscow. These Muhajirs-turned-Communists returned to India via Kabul and Peshawar. But all of them were arrested after a few weeks. Their statements enabled the police to know that Indians were being trained in Russia for building a communist movement in India. The British imperialists in India wanted, at any cost, to stop the penetration of communist ideology into India. They decided to nip communism in its bud in India by arresting and prosecuting all those who were suspected of being connected with communism. With the sturdy vow not to allow communism to take roots in India, the colonial government fabricated many conspiracy cases—Peshawar, Kanpur, Meerut, Lahore, etc.—which are generally known as the communist conspiracy cases, charging the Communists of a conspiracy to establish a branch of Comintern in India and to deprive "the King of his sovereignty over British India".

Regardless of the strength of suppression, the communist ideology slowly but gradually started taking roots in India. Roy, through his writings, correspondence, and emissaries succeeded in establishing communist groups in Bengal (Muzaffar Ahmad), Bombay (Dange), Madras (Singaravelu), the United Provinces (Shaukat Usmani) and the Punjab (Ghulam Hossain).



In spite of all coercive measures, the Communist Party was founded in India in December 1925 at Kanpur. Chakan Lal, popularly known as Satyabhakta, a native of Bharatpur, who was running a communist bookshop in Kanpur, convened a Communist Conference from 25th to 28th December, 1925 with Hasrat Mohani as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Singaravelu as the President of the conference. Several Communists from all over India took part in this conference and the Communist party of India was thus launched. At this conference, the constitution of the party was adopted and its office-bearers were elected—J. Bagerhatta and S.V. Ghate were elected as Secretaries. Bombay was selected as the headquarters of the party.

Despite the fact that there was stiff opposition from the government, the Communist Party succeeded to a great extent in organising the workers and peasants and establishing a good rapport with the Socialist wing of the Congress. The role of the CPI and CSP in jointly organising the Kisan Sabhas was illustrative of the "United Front".

A significant milestone in the life of the Communist Party of India was the acquisition of the legal status in 1942. The party's electoral victory in Kerala in 1957 was, indeed, a landmark in the history of the communist movement in the whole world—for it was the first time that a Communist Party came to power through the ballot.

However, differences cropped up in the party on the question of strategy and tactics for the Indian revolution right from 1947, when India became independent. The Indian Communists were sharply divided on two questions: (a) their attitude towards the national bourgeoisie and so to the Congress; and (b) their attitude towards the possibility of working within the existing Indian constitution. While the leftists in the party held the view that the Indian state was a big bourgeois-landlord state headed by the Congress, which was in alliance with the landlords, rich peasants and the monopoly capital in order to build capitalism in India, the right wing of the party favoured building up a national front with the Congress, as they believed that the Congress was anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and anti-monopoly. The two groups advocated different strategies of revolution. The rightists within the Communists advocated a line of general unity with the Congress Party, limiting opposition and struggle against it only on some specific issues. The leftists advocated the strategy of general struggle against the ruling party with unity only on a few specific issues. Besides, the ideological schism between the Chinese and the Soviet Russian parties had its repercussion on the Indian communists. These intra-party differences,

coupled with the Sino–Soviet rift, eventually led to a major split in 1964, dividing the Indian Communists into what have since become known as CPI and CPI (M). We have collected some papers of both these parties.

a) COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (CPI)

The collection of the Communists Party of India consists of essays, publications, resolutions of the party conventions, reports, constitution, pamphlets, homage to martyrs, etc. Some of these papers, on xerox, comprise fifty printed items relating to the communist movement and freedom struggle in India and relate to the period 1939–42. Some of these are on microfilm/microfiche pertaining to 1940–66 and mainly concern with party affairs, particularly the Seventh Congress of the party in 1964.

b) COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST) CPI (M)

The collection of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) consists of minutes and resolutions of the party conventions, pamphlets issued by the party from time to time, the programme of the party adopted at the 7th congress, etc. This collection of 41 microfiche covers the period 1964–80.

### **D.A.V. College Trust and Management Society**

The Dayanand Anglo Vedic College Trust and Management Society was constituted at Lahore in 1885 for establishing the Anglo-Vedic College and other educational institutions and ashramas in the sacred memory of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, who wanted on the one hand to encourage the study of classical Sanskrit and of the Vedas, and on the other, Western literature and sciences. A network of educational institutions—colleges, schools and technical institutions—was established in the Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Maharashtra for both boys and girls. These educational institutions did enviable service in the field of education by encouraging simultaneously the traditional as well as modern systems of education. While proclaiming the Vedas as infallible and emphasising the need for education in Sanskrit and Ayurveda, the D.A.V. Society promoted modern education with the same vigour. Modern education included

the study of medicine and engineering along with the arts, sciences and commerce and vocational education through the medium of English as well as in the vernacular. The D.A.V. institutions stood for high moral values, self-help, self-sacrifice and patriotism. These Arya Samaj institutions had a programme of social reform and opposition to the hereditary caste system even though they stood for the *Chaturvarna*. They highlighted equal rights for man and woman in social and educational matters. In all the activities, the D.A.V. institutions were generally inspired by the spirit of nationalism and democracy (within the limits of Hindu orthodoxy) in the sense that they attempted to integrate the Hindus by destroying the sub-castes. They spread education among the people, proclaimed the principles of equality, irrespective of the distinction of caste, creed, community, race or sex; and they tried to remove their inferiority complex—an inevitable product of their status as a subject nation. It is generally accepted that the D.A.V. institutions did represent a form of national awakening of the Hindu population in North India.

The records of D.A.V. College Trust and Management Society transferred to us consist of 410 files, of which 115 are bound registers and 295 are subject files. These cover the period from 1886 to 1947. The bound registers mostly contain the proceedings of the meetings of the society and its various sub-committees. The subject files deal with the working of D.A.V. colleges, schools and technical institutions. The collection is valuable for the study of the educational activities of the Arya Samaj and its impact on the social and cultural life of the people in northern India.

### **The Deccan Sabha, Poona**

When the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, which was founded in 1871, deviated from its original idea of constitutionalism, the moderate section was disappointed and parted company with the extremist group of the Sabha. This caused a split in the Sarvajanik Sabha in 1896 and a new political organisation, the Deccan Sabha, came into being on 4th November, 1896 by underlining its philosophy, "Liberalism and moderation will be the watchword of this Association." The Deccan Sabha had the honoured names of Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade and Sri Gopalkrishna Gokhale associated with it as its Founder and Secretary, respectively. The Sabha worked for the political emancipation

of the Indian people through constitutional means. As a contradiction to the policy of other contemporary political organisations, the Sabha always adopted “the spirit of compromise and fairness” to alien rule. They followed the maxim of “cooperation when possible, opposition where necessary”, and avoided any confrontation with the British rule. The Sabha actually functioned as an intermediary between the colonial government and the people. The Sabha was very vocal and active on great public questions of the day like famine and pestilence. The Sabha had an impressive record of nation-building work during the formative period of public opinion in India on social, economic and political matters and brought about an intellectual, social and political awakening among the people. The Sabha always performed the duty of an interpreter between the British government and the people. Even after independence, the Sabha continued its work for about quarter of a century. However, under the changed political scenario after independence and the installation of an Indian government at the centre, the role of the Sabha as an interpreter or conciliator became marginal. So in May 1972, the Deccan Sabha decided to close its activities and transferred all its assets and properties to the Servants of India Society.

This collection of 62 files consists of correspondence, subject files, the proceedings of the Sabha and its annual reports covering the period 1896–1972. These records are by no means continuous as there are gaps for long periods for which no records exist. The proceedings of the Sabha, other official reports and publications do not seem to have been preserved prior to 1918. Important correspondents in this collection include Dadabhai Naoroji, William Wedderburn, D.V. Ambekar, R.P. Paranjpye and M.A. Wadia. Copies of the speeches of V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, M.R. Jayakar and R.P. Masani are also available in the collection.

## **Democratic Rights and Civil Liberties Movements in India**

Human society, irrespective of gender, has all the right to survive, sustain and nourish his/her best potential. This will be possible only in a society which values equality as the central principle of democratic rights. In a democracy, all are equal before the law and all are entitled without any discrimination to an equal protection by the law. But such a concept of equality in a modern democracy remains more or less a desideratum due to the bureaucratisation of administration, the emerg-

ence of authoritarianism and a steep decline of the value system. As a result, society has become a crucible of corruption, criminalisation, and nepotism. Ordinary people are being discriminated against and exploited on the basis of caste, class, sex, language, religion and region. However, the humanist element has not completely dried up in society and many isolated organisations have come up with the aim of creating an ideal society in which no distinction will be made on the basis of social, cultural, political and economic considerations and everybody will have equal rights.

The serious concern for the democratic rights and civil liberties in India were strengthened during the time of the national liberation struggle which confronted British colonialism. In other words, British colonialism and the nationalist ideology together played a vital role in the formation and practice of human rights in 20th-century India. The history of the movement for democratic rights and civil liberties in India could be traced back to the formation of the Civil Liberties Union in the 1930s under the initiative and leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, K.B. Menon and many other like-minded people. The main objective of this organisation was to collect information on violations of human rights and to provide legal aid to the nationalists who were accused of sedition against colonial authorities. It succeeded in creating a consciousness among the masses.

Other notable organisations, the Madras Civil Liberties Organisation (1947) and the Calcutta Civil Liberties Committee (1948) succeeded not only in educating people but also in fighting for their basic rights. The Indian Constitution, which came into force in 1950, also proclaimed basic human rights and fundamental freedom and guaranteed their enjoyment by all, irrespective of caste, creed, or language. It also created legal institutions to enforce the fundamental rights and to ensure liberty, equality and social justice. Though the emergence of human rights organisations took place in the 1960s and 1970s, a major agitation during the emergency against the growing authoritarian trends further widened the scope for the establishment of human rights organisations in the country. The People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights, which was formed in 1975 under the initiative of Jayaprakash Narayan, was the most important of all such organisations. Thereafter, a number of human rights organisations, sponsored by non-governmental organisations (NGO), emerged at the national level. They were against the growing repression and exploitation in the country. They played a crucial role in confronting and exposing oppressive acts in the name of national security.

By the end of the 1980s, the NMML took an initiative to collect the papers concerning the civil liberties movement in India and to place these materials in the archives under the category titled "Papers Relating to Democratic Rights and Civil Liberties Movement in India". The three collections under this category are:

- (a) Committee for the Protection of Democratic Rights
- (b) Indian Peoples Human Rights Commission
- (c) Public Interest Litigation

**(a) COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS**

The Committee for the Protection of Democratic Rights came into being in April 1977 in Bombay. The main aims and objectives of this Committee were: (a) to create an awareness among citizens of their rights; (b) to investigate cases of infringement of basic human rights; and (c) to support all democratic struggles of people for their fundamental rights.

This small collection, consisting of seven pamphlets/booklets and 11 reports roughly covering the period 1980–87, throw light on the cases of death in police lock-up, especially where the police have indulged in excesses, censorship of cultural activities by the state and by fanatics, slum demolitions and caste riots.

**(b) INDIAN PEOPLES' HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

The Indian People's Human Rights Commission was set up in 1977 in Bombay against the exploitation and injustice inflicted upon common people. The endeavour of the Commission was to establish basic rights for Indians on the foundation of consensus and understanding.

The Indian People's Human Rights Commission papers roughly cover the period 1978–1987. The papers consist mainly of cyclostyled/typed/xeroxed material pertaining to:

- (i) The enquiry and case study regarding the massacre of civilians by police firing in Arwal in Jahanabad District in Bihar on 19 April 1988;
- (ii) Press clippings, reports and statements of witnesses, along with 20 pamphlets/articles relating to the police firing at Arwal;
- (iii) The constitution of the Indian People's Human Rights Commission;
- (iv) Pamphlets/booklets and other printed materials of People's Union for Democratic Rights;

- (v) Seminar papers and reports regarding communal riots and police firing;
- (vi) Eight volumes of Indian People's Human Rights Tribunal relating to the role of the state in the 1987 riots in Meerut; and
- (vii) Five volumes relating to the Chintapalli Arson Case of 1987, etc.

### (c) PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION

Exploitation and injustice are built into the present political system due to a decline of the value system and an all-pervasive growth of corruption. Our social, political and civic life is being corroded and the executive furthers personal rather than public interest. The oppressors or those guilty occupy powerful positions and therefore, enjoy relative immunity. On the other hand, the oppressed are either too weak or too apathetic to fight for their rights. The existing legal system is also not in their favour because, till the middle of the 1970s, only affected persons could move the court for vindication of their rights or redressal of their grievances. Generally, the affected individual could not approach the court for the following reasons: (a) his inability to afford the cost involved in litigation, (b) his ignorance or unawareness of his rights under the law, and (c) his fear of the time-consuming nature of the individual litigation.

It is in this background that Public Interest Litigation finds a central role. As a result of a dynamic interpretation of fundamental rights by the Supreme Court of India and its introduction of "Public Interest Litigation", an evolution of human rights jurisprudence in India, particularly in favour of the weaker sections of our society, has taken place. The initiative in this matter was taken by the Supreme Court Judges, particularly Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, among others.

Public Interest Litigation has filled the legal lacuna, which had adversely affected the sufferer, by waiving the principle of *locus standi*. Thus, anyone can raise the legal issue of public interest without being personally involved in the matter. The objective of such a litigation is that a wrong done by the state to a member of the public must be corrected, irrespective of who petitions the court. Public Interest Litigation has helped to a great extent to restore order, justice and the rule of law. Public interest litigation has rendered prompt relief to innocent victims of an indulgent society.

This collection mainly consists of copies of writ petitions, additional affidavits, counter affidavits and rejoinders in various cases pertaining

to labour issues, basic fundamental rights of the people of the north-eastern states of India, etc. The collection also contains copies of various reports, such as "Report of the Panel of Inquiry into the Affairs of Nari Niketan", "Report to the Nation---Truth about Delhi Violence", and "Report to the Citizens' Commission". The collection also includes interesting pamphlets like "Doshi Kaun", "Justice Denied" and "Punjab ko Sampradayikta ki Lapton se Bachao" along with issues of *Patliputra Times*, *Aryavart*, *Ranchi Express*, etc. The collection comprises nearly fifty files, running into approximately 5,000 pages and covering the period 1981-87.

### East India House Records

The East India House is home of "the Grandest Society of Merchants in the Universe", the English East India Company, an association formed by a group of London Merchants in 1599 for direct trade with the East Indies. On 31st December, 1600, Queen Elizabeth I granted a charter for 15 years to "the Governor and the company of merchants indulging in East Indian Trade together with the limited authority to make laws and punish interlopers". Though the Company started exclusively as a trading concern, it later became involved in politics. By a combination of treaty and war, the East India Company outgrew its old trading structure and established its claim to be the principal political power of India. By the end of the 18th century, the Company gained political control over the major part of the Indian subcontinent.

However, in 1858, after the outbreak of 1857, the Company's charter was revoked and all of its territories in India were placed directly under the Crown. However, it is a fact that the East India Company was both a manifestation and the chief instrument of the British expansion in the Indian subcontinent.

The political and trading activities of the Company were controlled and supervised at its headquarters at East India House, which lies between Leadenhall and Lime Street. This edifice had been built in the years between 1726 and 1729 on the spot where "antiently" stood the town house of the Earls of Caraven. This four-storey building sprawls over an acre and a half with large rooms, many big halls and spacious courtyards. It was from this building that many a fateful decision which affected the political and trading pursuits of the Company, as well as the destiny of India, was taken. So the records of the East India House



are very significant documents in writing the history of the Company and the early history of modern India. These records are useful for knowing the Company's long history, its colourful cast of characters, its haphazard growth from a limited joint stock company to a state within the state, along with the social, political and economic developments of India in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

This collection contains two printed volumes of records relating to the revenue, police, civil and criminal justice under the Company's Government in India between 1820 and 1826. The papers are on microfilm.

### Federation Papers

Our archives has procured two bound volumes of "Federation Papers" from a bookseller in Gurgaon, Haryana. These two volumes of papers relate to the introduction of a federal form of government as envisaged under the Government of India Act of 1935. These volumes contain, among others, letters, reports and memoranda, reflecting the reactions of Indian rulers and their advisors to the problems of a possible integration of the states with the Indian Union as defined by the Government of India Act of 1935. Most of the documents are confidential in nature, some of which were printed for private circulation among such rulers of the native states as were members of the Chamber of Princes. Notable among the documents are: (a) reports of the various committees appointed by the then vested interests pertaining to constitutional reforms, (b) "opinions" expressed by some of the leading jurists of the time such as J.H. Morgan and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru whose advice was sought by the Princes on certain questions arising out of the Government of India Act of 1935, (c) "General notes" prepared by Sardar K.M. Panikkar as Prime Minister of Patiala state "on the Govt. of India Act and the Accession of the states", (d) various typed pages of unpublished notes, memoranda, and record of discussions held from time to time among the ministers of various states—Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Mysore, Patiala, Jaipur, etc., (e) original letters exchanged between K.M. Panikkar and important public figures of the time such as William H. Wadhams, Rushbrook William, F.H. Brown, C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Kailash Nath Haksar, K.C. Niyogi, Mirza Ali Khan and others.

For a study of behind-the-scene activities which took place following

the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935, the papers seem to constitute an excellent source. They are also a useful source for scholars who are working on the constitutional history of India.

## Gandhian Institutions at Wardha and Sevagram

Since “service of the country is the function of a capital city”, the noted Gandhian J.C. Kumarappa qualified Sevagram, the hamlet of Wardha, as the “de facto capital of India”, from where many a fateful decisions which affected the destiny of India were taken. Wardha grew into a sprawling colony of several institutions to carry out the various constructive works of Mahatma Gandhi, decades before his settling down in Wardha. Seth Jammalal Bajaj, a staunch Gandhian and a renowned Wardha-based businessman-cum-industrialist, who was generally known as the “spiritual son” of Mahatma Gandhi, was instrumental in establishing these institutions at Wardha and Sevagram. Young Bajaj was drawn to the amazing personality of Gandhiji even before the latter’s arrival in India and found in him the ideal ‘Guru’ of his conception. Gandhiji, on his part, always thought highly of Bajaj and cited this industrialist philanthropist as one coming very near to his ideal of trusteeship. So their “Guru-Shishya” relation grew into an enduring and everlasting one. It was therefore no wonder that Bajaj desired to set up a branch of the Sabarmati Ashram at Wardha. He provided the requisite infrastructure—land, building and other facilities—for the purpose. He got ample support and cooperation from many persons, including Vinoba Bhave, who came to Wardha in 1921 to help Bajaj in his endeavour. Despite the repeated requests of Bajaj, Gandhiji initially refused to settle down in Wardha. However, in 1933, when Gandhiji left Sabarmati Ashram with the pledge that he would not return there till independence was achieved, he was again persuaded by Bajaj. This time he accepted the invitation. In 1936, Gandhiji came to stay in Maganwadi in Wardha. Within a few months he shifted to a nearby village, Segaon, where he built his ashram, Sevagram—the village of service or *seva*. This *ashram* was his permanent abode during the last phase of his life. Around his *ashram* at Wardha and Sevagram there emerged several institutions working for the economic, political, educational and social regeneration of India, the most important of them being:

- (a) All-India Khadi Board, Wardha
- (b) All-India Spinners Association
- (c) All-India Village Industries Association
- (d) Ashram Pratishtan, Sevagram
- (e) Gandhi Seva Sangh
- (f) Go-Seva Sangh
- (g) Gram Seva Mandal
- (h) Hindustani Talimi Sangh
- (i) Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust
- (j) Magan Sangrahalaya
- (k) Maharogi Seva Samiti, Duttapur
- (l) Mahila Seva Mandal and Mahila Ashram
- (m) Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti
- (n) Sarva Seva Sangh
- (o) Shiksha Mandal

**(a) ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD, WARDHA**

Mahatma Gandhi had found in the traditional craft of spinning and weaving (with Charkha and hand spun) "a true Swadeshi" and "a new economic thinking" or "a doughty instrument of national freedom and panacea for our economic pauperism". In keeping pace with increasing influence of the Gandhian philosophy of politics and economics, Khadi also caught the imagination of the Indian National Congress as a means for attaining a new social order devoid of "inequities and inequalities" and as a symbol of patriotism and of the will to sacrifice. Thus, Khadi became a part and parcel of the Congress movement throughout the country. In 1921, the Congress invested Rs. 3,00,000 for khadi propagation and in 1923, this investment witnessed a stupendous increase to Rs. 23,00,000. Towards the end of 1923, the Congress set up an All-India Khadi Board for monitoring the Khadi propaganda. Under its guidance several Pradesh Khadi Boards were organised all over India to disseminate the ethics and economics of Khadi. The All-India Khadi Board, Wardha is virtually a Pradesh or local body of the All-India Khadi Board.

The All-India Khadi Board Papers, a small collection on microfilm covering the years 1924-25, contains minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of the executive committee. These mainly relate to the Khadi work carried out by it, reports of the provincial Khadi Boards, loans and advances given by board and mechanisation of the production of Khadi. The papers are in Hindi and English.

The records of these institutions, which are a valuable source for the study of socio-economic development on Gandhian lines, were neglected for many years and were unknown outside the offices of the institutions. In 1974–75, these records were retrieved, systematically arranged and listed at Wardha and Sevagram by the staff of the NMML with the cooperation of the Pratisthan authorities. They were brought to New Delhi for microfilming. These microfilmed copies are available for consultation. The original records were returned to the institutions concerned on the completion of the filming job.

#### **(b) ALL-INDIA SPINNERS ASSOCIATION**

All-India Spinners Association is, indeed, an offshoot of the All-India Khadi Board and its Pradesh Boards. When the AICC was overburdened with many burning national issues, it could not do proper justice to Khadi—the symbol of Swadeshi and patriotism. Realising its own limitations on the one side, and keeping in view the significance of Khadi in the socio-economic reconstruction on the other, the AICC decided in 1925 to set up an autonomous body, as its integral part, to propagate the ethics and economics of Khadi. As a result, the All-India Spinners Association was formed in 1925 in Wardha. The assets and funds of the All-India Khadi Board and its Pradesh Boards were handed over to this new body.

The All-India Spinners Association papers, a small collection on microfilm, contains the proceedings of the inaugural meeting, the Constitution of the All-India Spinners Association, the budget, minutes books, the minutes of its Accounts Committee and Acting Advisory Council. The papers cover the years 1925–44.

#### **(c) ALL-INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION**

India is a land of villages. These villages had a glorious past of artisanal industries which were unsurpassed in craftsmanship. However, with the advent of colonialism and its intervention, rural industries were brought swiftly to a state of decline. At that time, no one took the initiative for the resuscitation of village industries and the all-round development of the Indian village life. In such a sad state of affairs, Gandhiji, who felt the pulse of India, realised that the reorganisation and reconstruction of Indian villages was essential for uplifting India and her poverty-stricken people. So the revitalisation of villages became one of the main agendas of Gandhiji's constructive programme. The

Indian National Congress, which was always trying to legitimise its inheritance of Gandhian ideals and ideas, adopted this as one of its socio-economic programmes. Hence, at the 48th session of the Indian National Congress, held at Bombay on 14th December, 1934, the All-India Village Industries Association (AIVIA) was formed in pursuance of a resolution sponsored by Gandhiji. J.C. Kumarappa became the Organiser and the Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association for building up the organisation. It was to be a self-supporting industrial and non-political organisation, working under the advice and guidance of Gandhiji and having for its object, “village organisation and reconstruction”, including the revival, encouragement and improvement of village industries. It was to “open avenues of gainful occupation for all”, and to strive for the moral and physical development of the villagers of India, with the idea of creating a non-violent society where the well-being of the country is measured by the well-being of the masses. The headquarters of the All-India Village Industries Association, located at Maganvadi, within walking distance from Wardha Station, is a gift of the late Jamnalal Bajaj. The AIVIA stood for the decentralisation of production and thus for avoiding the evil of a capitalist system. The AIVIA has succeeded in making the people “village conscious” and has developed their economic thinking along the lines of the decentralisation of industries by fixing minimum wages, organising exhibitions and giving training in village industries. In short, AIVIA was teaching the villagers how to make worthy use of their spare time.

The records of All-India Village Industries Association, on microfilm, cover the years 1935–47. The papers contain the minutes and proceedings of the meetings of the Board of Management and Board of Trustees, the statement of accounts and budget and details of the activities of the members, admission and election of members and the work done in the field of raising funds, propaganda and publishing work and establishing agencies to further its activities. Mahatma Gandhi, J.C. Kumarappa, C. Rajagopalachari, Vinoba Bhave, Jamnalal Bajaj, Goshiben Captain, Prafulla Chandra Ghosh were some of the eminent persons associated with the All India Village Industries Association. The papers are in Hindi and English.

#### **(d) ASHRAM PRATISHTHAN, SEVAGRAM**

Since 1936, the Sevagram Ashram had been the permanent abode of Mahatma Gandhi and hence it has an importance of its own. In

1948, this Ashram like all other institutions which were “associated with Mahatma Gandhi’s work and life”, came under the centralised administration of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, an organisation set up in the name of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948 “to perpetuate his memory and to carry out his philosophy of life”. As the Nidhi realised the fact that the local and regional initiative was being lost in the process of centralisation and that decentralisation was inevitable for inducing a greater sense of responsibility in the local bodies and arouse the people’s initiative, it decided, in 1958, to follow Gandhiji’s own stress on decentralisation. So, the Nidhi considered it to be its duty to endow an autonomous management for maintaining the Ashram in the years to come. Thus, in 1968, the Sevagram Ashram Pratishthan was founded for the preservation of the Ashram and its traditions.

The papers of the Ashram Pratishthan, Sevagram comprise two rolls of microfilm covering the years 1941–60. The papers include accounts/budget of the Ashram Pratishthan, copy of questions asked by Chimanlal from Mahatma Gandhi regarding the budget of Ashram Pratishthan, 10 account books of Mahatma Gandhi’s tour, correspondence of Annasaheb Sahasrabudhe regarding the activities of Sarva Seva Sangh, Koraput branch, and Sevagram Relief Committee, its constitution, rules and regulations. The papers are in Hindi and English.

#### (e) GANDHI SEVA SANGH

Gandhi Seva Sangh was founded by the late Seth Jamanlal Bajaj in 1923, when Gandhiji was undergoing a long term of imprisonment, with twin objectives—social and political. While the social aspect was concerned with the promotion of the Gandhian philosophy of truth and non-violence, the political part aimed at providing full-time workers for the non-cooperation programme. The programme and policy of the Sangh went on evolving with those of the Congress during the years 1924–29. Consequently, its object turned out to be national service according to the Gandhian principles of truth and non-violence and it was committed to carrying on the constructive programme of the Congress—hand spinning, anti-untouchability and national unity. In 1934, the Sangh accepted universal brotherhood as its main object.

This collection comprises about 40 files relating to the aims and objects of the association and its activities in various parts of the country. The majority of the documents are the minutes of the various meetings of the organisation. The collection covers the period 1923–48.

**(f) GO-SEVA SANGH**

Like many other Gandhian institutions, Go-Seva Sangh was also an instrument of Jarnalal Bajaj. With the initiative of Bajaj and the enthusiasm of Gandhiji, Go Seva Sangh was started on 30th September, 1941 with the object of dealing with the problems relating to the cow and bullock, which, as Mahatmaji observed, were in a deplorable condition. Both, religious sentiments and economic reality were behind the genesis of the Go-Seva Sangh. The economic aspect pertained to role of the bullock in supplying power for agricultural operation. Gandhiji found scope for developing an industry based on cattle by making use of milk, skin, bones, etc., of the dead cow. This Sangh and the Gram Seva Mandal imparted various training programmes to use the dead cow and supply finished products from different parts of the carcass, such as different types of leather goods for the use of society. Thus, villagers were to be enlightened as to how profitable the domestication of the cow could be.

The records of Go-Seva Sangh on microfilm cover the years 1942–50. The papers contain the minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of the Board of Management and General Body, statement of accounts and budget and details of their activities regarding the maintenance of Goshalas, distribution of milk, Sevagram Crop Vidyalaya, Goras Bhandar, etc. Besides, there are reports from the provinces. The papers are in Hindi.

**(g) GRAM SEVA MANDAL**

When Satyagraha Ashram, a branch of the Sabarmati Ashram at Wardha, which had been doing service to villagers since its inception in 1921, was confiscated by the British Government during the 1932 movement, the Gram Seva Mandal was started by Vinoba Bhave to continue the work and philosophy of the Satyagraha Ashram. Gram Seva Mandal embodied Gandhiji's belief that "India is to be found not in its four cities but in its villages". It tried to improve the conditions of the villagers especially farmers and workers. The Mandal strictly followed the principles of non-violence and truth. It tried to ensure that its every effort should be for the political, moral and physical welfare of the people. The Gram Seva Mandal took up such items in its agenda as Khadi, Go Seva, and anti-untouchability programme. The Mandal had been showing the way of profitable employment to the villagers and its activities were based on the idea of self-help. In short, the

contribution of the Mandal to the development of cottage and small-scale industries is very significant.

The papers of the Gram Seva Mandal comprise three registers containing the minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of Executive and General Body of the Mandal for the years 1934–60. The papers, mainly in Marathi, are regarding its activities, the work done by it and its budget and accounts.

#### (h) HINDUSTANI TALIMI SANGH

The source of all ills that had beset Indian society, including religious superstition, social obscurantism and economic pauperism, was traced by Gandhiji, like many of his contemporaries, to the general ignorance of the people. The dissemination of knowledge, therefore, occupied a central place in his programme. His educational programme was oriented to the regeneration of the country. Gandhiji considered that the existing educational system, especially English education, was not at all conducive to India—neither for economic growth nor for imbibing ideas of liberty and developing accuracy of thought. To him, “so long as there is no continuity between schools and homes in India the pupils will not have the benefits of either”. Gandhiji, therefore, wanted to relate education to the realities of life. Thus, under the guidance of Gandhiji, the Hindustani Talimi Sangh was started in 1938. Gandhiji, and his followers, including the All-India Congress Committee, used this organisation to spread his concept of basic education based on free, self-supporting and the vernaculars for removing many defects of the existing system of education, for enriching the human mind and for keeping children rooted to the soil with a vision of the future. The Hindustani Talimi Sangh later merged with the All-India Sarva Seva Sangh.

This collection of 35 files, covering the period 1942–60, is very important for knowing the fundamentals of the “Constructive Programme” of Gandhiji, with special reference to basic education and the uplift of women. Besides, a few organisational records—the minutes of the various meetings of the Managing Board, the Managing Committee, the Publication Committee, etc.—are also found in the collection.

#### (i) KASTURBA GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRUST

When Kasturba Gandhi passed away in 1944, the admirers of



Gandhiji decided to collect a fund to commemorate her memory. The collection came to more than ten million rupees. This fund was used for constituting the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust. As per Gandhiji's desire and advice, this Trust was transformed into a movement for the service of women and children—their education, economic betterment, and social uplift. The Trust spent its funds for maternity, child welfare, medical services and education with special emphasis on *Balwadis* for children, basic social education for adults and vocational training for women. It also trained women in certain domestic occupations so as to help their homes to become self-sufficient and for liberating them from economic dependence. The work done by the Trust has been commendable in uplifting the women folk.

This small collection comprises six files and 79 letters, belonging to the period 1940–1970. The files relate to the meetings of the Executive of the Trust. The correspondence portion includes letters exchanged with Mahatma Gandhi, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rameshwari Nehru, J.R.D. Tata, G.D. Birla and others.

#### (j) MAGAN SANGRAHALYA

Magan Sangrahalaya, or the Museum of Khadi and Village Industries, is located at Maganwadi in Wardha. It is named after the late Maganlal Gandhi who helped Gandhiji to revive the spinning industry. This museum is unique in its attempts to enrich the life of the villagers by showing how small-scale industries can be started and how much it could be useful to them for improving their standard of living.

All the exhibits are directed to achieve the goal of educating the visitors with regard to the possible avenues of industrial occupation. The Magan Sangrahalaya is thus a unique institution which seeks to help the villagers to start enterprises of their own choice. This museum aims at the economic uplift of the masses by using raw materials available in rural areas. It was opened by Mahatma Gandhi on 30th December, 1938. This museum is, indeed, an indicator of how the economic uplift of the rural people could be possible without heavy investments. Jamnalal Bajaj, J.C. Kumarappa and Shankerlal Banker were associated with it.

The Magan Sangrahalaya papers, a small collection on microfilm, contain the minutes and proceedings of the Joint Committee meetings, the statement of accounts and budget proposals. The papers cover the years 1938–47.

**(k) MAHAROGI SEVA SAMITI, DUTTPUR**

This is the first non-missionary organisation, which was established in 1936 to deal with leprosy, one of the most dreaded diseases. Though it was a part of the Sarva Seva Sangh, it became an autonomous body in 1961. The Samiti has done commendable work to control leprosy and to provide relief measures to lepers. The Samiti sincerely worked with the hope that the stigma attached to this disease would become a misnomer within a short span of time in an age of science and technology.

This collection has only two files containing "Minutes of the General Body Meeting" and a "Visitors Book", which includes the comments of various distinguished visitors to the Leprosy Centre, including M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Jivraj Mehta, Shankarrao Deo, Vinoba Bhave, P.D. Tandon and Mangaldas Pakvasa.

This collection is also available on microfilm, along with resolutions of the General Body meetings, statements of accounts and the work done by the Duttapur Kushtdham, regarding the implementation of the leprosy programme, leprosy clinic, lepers' colony, spinning programme, etc. The papers cover the years 1936-74.

**(l) MAHILA ASHRAM**

Mahila Ashram was a successor body of the Mahila Seva Mandal founded by Jamnalal Bajaj in 1924. In 1935, another institution, Kanya Ashram, run under the guidance of Vinoba Bhave, was amalgamated with the Mahila Ashram. With the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha in 1933, Mahila Ashram came into prominence as an all-India institution for the uplift of women. The Ashram prepared women workers for the service of humanity. It threw open its doors to women, whether they were widows, married or growing girls, who had any social or economic grievances. From 1948 onwards, the Mahila Ashram undertook the responsibility of imparting basic education under the guidance of Vinobaji. The students were trained in spinning, weaving, sewing, sweeping, along with home science as the core of their education. Despite the fact that the medium of instruction was Hindi, provision had been made for admitting non-Hindi-speaking girls and for giving them special coaching in Hindi. The all-round education imparted at the Ashram aimed at making women economically independent and socially free, subordinate to none.

To make women independent, the Ashram trained them in such a

way that they would fit into the changing conditions and situations of life. The atmosphere and mode of life in the Ashram was oriented towards social service and a national outlook.

The papers of Mahila Ashram comprise two rolls on microfilm and cover the years 1920–66. The papers contain the correspondence exchanged, among others, with Mahatma Gandhi, Shanta Raniwal, Jamnalal Bajaj, Kishorelal Mashruwala, Haribhau Upadhyaya, Vinoba Bhave and Rajendra Prasad regarding their activities relating to the opening of schools, the grant of scholarships, and hostel facilities for girls. The minutes and proceedings of the General Body meetings of Mahila Seva Ashram, Prabandhak Samiti, the statement of accounts and budget proposals and the correspondence of the Organising Secretary also form a part of the collection. The collection is in Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and English.

#### **(m) RASHTRA BHASHA PRACHAR SAMITI**

As a result of a resolution of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at its Nagapur Session, Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti was started in 1936 at Wardha. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was its first president. In 1942, Gandhiji resigned from the Samiti and started the Hindustani Prachar Sabha. Following the resignation of Gandhiji from the Samiti, its headquarters was shifted from Sevagram to Hindi Nagar at Wardha town. The main object of the Samiti is to propagate Hindi as a national language. The Samiti, therefore, conducts Hindi examinations in the non-Hindi states and it has been publishing books for spreading the national language.

The Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti papers consist of four rolls of microfilm. The collection contains the correspondence of its Secretary, the activities of West Bengal, Andhra, Sindh, Karachi, and Karnataka Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samitis, the Constitution, rules and regulations of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, the correspondence with the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan regarding holding of conferences, seminars, Hindustani shorthand, report on system of Hindi examination, etc. It also contains papers relating to the Indian Languages Development Conference, Bhopal-Madhya Bharat Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Nirala Swarna Jayanti, and correspondence with the government regarding the implementation of Hindi. The papers, covering the years 1938–63, are in Hindi, Urdu and English.

**(n) SARVA SEVA SANGH**

In 1948, the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, which is now called the Sarva Seva Sangh, came into being as the coordinating organisation for all the institutions which followed the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi, and discharged a function which Gandhiji himself had been performing so far. Within a few years, some of the organisations founded by Gandhiji merged themselves with it. The important among them being Go Seva Sangh, Akhil Bharat Gramodyog Sangh, Akhil Bharat Charkha Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal and Hindustani Talimi Sangh. Eventually, the Sarva Seva Sangh assumed the responsibility for the various movements inspired by Vinobaji, namely Bhoodan, Gramdan, Shanti Sena, etc., with the aim of taking the country in the direction of the ideal society as conceived by the Father of the Nation.

The papers of the Sarva Seva Sangh on microfilm contain its proceedings, resolutions, financial statements and publications. Besides, there is the correspondence of Rameshwari Nehru, R.R. Dhotre, Krishnadas Jaju, Kaka Kalelkar, Annasaheb Sahasrabudhe, Vinoba Bhawe, and Dada Dharmadikaree regarding the activities of Sarva Seva Sangh. The papers, covering the years 1948–62, are in English and Hindi.

**(o) SHIKSHA MANDAL**

Shiksha Mandal is actually a successor body of the Marwari Shiksha Mandal, an education society started by Jamnalal Bajaj in 1912 for providing education, in a national atmosphere, to the young men belonging to the Marwari community. Subsequently, the word Marwari was dropped and the society has been called Shiksha Mandal. It was also thrown open to all, irrespective of caste, creed or religion. It ran many centres of higher education, such as the Sakseria Commerce College, the Janki Devi Bajaj Science College, the Rural Institute at Wardha and the Commerce Colleges at Nagpur and Jabalpur. The Shiksha Mandal convened a National Education Conference in 1937 to discuss in detail the pros and cons of the existing educational system. The conference envisaged that the success of education would come only after the introduction of the basic system of education in the country. The conference gave birth to the basic system of education in the country. It celebrated its Golden Jubilee in December 1964.

The papers of the Shiksha Mandal comprise four rolls of microfilm covering the years 1910–64. The papers mainly relate to the establishment of the Marwari Shiksha Mandal, later known as Shiksha Mandal, its aims and objectives and the work done by the Shiksha Mandal in the field of education, opening of Navbharat Vidyalaya and its policy regarding the appointment of teachers, their remuneration, subjects taught and admission. The correspondence of the Executive Committee, relating to Marwari Vidyarthi Grah, Shikshak Reports, Commerce College affairs, Jankidevi Bajaj Institution, Fund Committee and the activities of Shiksha Mandal also form part of the papers. The main correspondents, among others, are Jamnalal Bajaj, Kamalnayan Bajaj, Janki Devi Bajaj, Brijlal Biyani and Dada Dharmadhikaree. Apart from these, there are the minute books of the general body meeting and student gatherings, donations/funds received, etc. The papers are in Marathi, Hindi and English.

### **Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya**

The intellectuals of the 19th and early 20th centuries have attributed the backwardness of Indian society to the ignorance of the people. The dissemination of knowledge, therefore, occupied a central place in their programme. However, many intellectuals like Swami Shraddhanand were dissatisfied with both the modern official system of education inaugurated by the British and the *Pathshala* system inherited from the past. While the modern Western education was concerned, according to him, mainly with how best it could inculcate the colonial ideology in the mind of Indians, the alumni of the traditional *Pathshala* system were unfit to cope with the changed atmosphere that had been created in India under the impact of the scientific and materialistic Western culture in the wake of the British rule.

Under these circumstances, Swami Shraddhanand, a favourite disciple of Swami Dayanand, invoked the gurukula system of education prevalent in ancient India, and suggested suitable modifications in its method and content. In other words, he strongly favoured the idea of reviving the ancient gurukula system and combining it with what was best in modern education.

So in 1900, Swami Shraddhanand founded a Gurukula on the bank of the sacred river Ganga, in the vicinity of Kangri village, situated opposite Hardwar, with thirty-four students. In due course of time, it

became a significant centre of education with many affiliated colleges. This Gurukula, a purely residential institution, was for coordinating the ancient Indian lore with modern knowledge and thought. The Gurukula was envisaged with the avowed aim of reviving the ancient institution of Brahmacharya, rejuvenating and resuscitating ancient Indian philosophy and literature, conducting researches into the antiquities of India, building up Hindu literature, incorporating into itself all that is the best and assimilable in occidental thought, and reviving the affectionate and cordial relations between Guru and Shishya. The school was fully organised, with an excellent provision for teaching modern subjects like English, Mathematics, Chemistry, Zoology, Western Philosophy, Economics, History, along with the Vedic and Sanskrit literature, Indian Philosophy, Grammar, Astronomy, Comparative Theology, etc. It was the first educational institution in India to adopt Hindi as the medium of instruction for all subjects, even for modern sciences like Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, and Medicine up to the graduate level.

In the year 1962, the University Grants Commission, having appreciated this system of education, advised the Central Government to declare Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, an institution of higher education, to be a "Deemed University".

This collection consists of Annual Reports for the period 1930, 1952–56 and 1964–65, convocation addresses 1926–1982; rules and regulations, curriculum, history of Gurukul (1902–37); Jail Diary of Swami Shradhanand (1922) and publications of Gurukul.

## **Home Rule League**

At the beginning of the 20th century, the term 'Swaraj' was disliked by the British and it was seen as "seditious and dangerous", and the slogan of the extremists. When Mrs. Annie Besant took to Indian politics, she saw that "self-government within the empire" or "colonial self-government", as a political term, was too cumbersome without sufficient rallying power. Realising the hostility of the British to the word "Swaraj", Besant very carefully coined a new term, "Home Rule" as the goal of her movement. To her "Home Rule" for India meant the right of Indians to rule themselves. To propagate the ideal of self-rule, she formed the All India Home Rule League and its first meeting was held in Madras on 3rd September, 1915.

Taking a cue from the propaganda of Annie Besant, Bal Gangadhar Tilak also decided to use the term "Home Rule" rather than "Swaraj" as the goal of his movement. He called a provincial conference of the nationalists representing Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar at Poona on 23–24th December, 1915 and a committee of 15 members was constituted to examine whether it was necessary to establish a League to obtain "Home Rule". As per the recommendation of this Committee, at the Belgaum session of the provincial conference, the Indian Home Rule League was set up on 28th April, 1916 with its headquarters at Poona.

Although the Congress was not associated with the League in its early stage, later both the Congress and the Muslim League came close to the Home Rule Movement.

The Home Rule Leaguers of Besant and Tilak worked in close cooperation with each other. While Tilak's activities were mostly confined to Maharashtra, the Central Provinces and Berar, Besant's field work covered the rest of India. The objective of these Leagues was to attain "Home Rule or self-government not as a gift but as a right, within the British empire by all constitutional means and to educate and organise public opinion in the country towards the attainment of the same". Branches of the League were established all over India and the Home Rule Movement took the message of self-government to the people at large.

This collection of 21 registers, covering the period 1916–21 belongs to the Home Rule League of Tilak in the Marathi-speaking areas of western India. These registers deal with the members and membership—names addresses, occupations etc.—including the names of life-members, credit and debit, accounts, money orders, etc. This is certainly useful to know the class character of the League in Maharashtra and its mass base.

## **India League**

The origin of the India League is to be found in the Home Rule for India British Auxiliary, a small committee which was established by Dr. Annie Besant in London in 1912 to further the cause of India's self-government or Home Rule. She wanted this organisation to be an effective machinery for enlisting British sympathy for the Indian cause in the United Kingdom. In 1923, its name was changed into the

Commonwealth of India League and it worked for India's self-rule within the empire. However, for all practical purposes, it was nothing more than a debating society for Indian students and sympathisers. When V.K. Krishna Menon was elected as its Secretary in 1926, the condition of the League was "moribund" and had it not been for Krishna Menon it might have expired without arousing any interest. Krishna Menon endeavoured to make it a political force in Britain. However, by the end of the 1920s, there was a rift in the Commonwealth of India League on the question as to whether India should have Dominion Status or Complete Independence. The theosophists in the League under Annie Besant and H.S.L. Polak supported the Dominion Status as they believed that Independence would not confer anything more than what could be attained under a Dominion Status. But the radical section under V.K. Krishna Menon stood for nothing less than Complete Independence, for they also believed like Jawaharlal Nehru, that "to accept a Dominion Status was to accept the British empire and the idea and psychology of imperialism". This was too radical to be acceptable to the theosophists and it created a sharp division in the Commonwealth of India League, which eventually led to the resignation of Annie Besant and H.S.L. Polak from the League. While referring to their break-up with the League, Menon wrote, "We can have no comfortable association with ... those whose acknowledgement of India's right to freedom is a mere lip service and who seek to retain British tutelage and guidance over India's political destiny. Freedom and coercion are incompatible". Menon and his supporters decided to amend the name of the Commonwealth of India League as India League with the main objective of supporting "the claim of India for Swaraj". Thus, in 1931 the Commonwealth of India League ceased to exist and a new organisation, the India League came into being on 11th November, 1931, with V.K. Krishna Menon as its Honorary Secretary.

Krishna Menon wanted the India League to work as an integral part of the people's movement launched by the Indian National Congress. The India League played a very significant role in moulding British public opinion and in winning the support of the Labour Party members in the House of Commons. The League achieved commendable success in popularising the national cause in England. The political ideology of the League was, indeed socialist, and it was always connected with the left wing of the Labour Party. After independence, the India League took more interest in "peace movements, Africa, internationalism", etc.

This collection is virtually the report of the India League Parliament-



ary delegation which visited India in 1932. This delegation, consisting of three Labour members of Parliament—Monica Wheatly, Ellen Wilkinson and Leonard Matters—with V.K. Krishna Menon as Secretary, toured India with the object of obtaining a first-hand picture of the economic, political and social conditions existing in India, the trends of the public opinion on the British rule, etc.

### **Indian Association**

The colonial regime introduced a new social economy, a new type of state system and a new system of education, which resulted in the emergence of new social classes. The intelligentsia of these social groups played a decisive role in the social, political and cultural developments of the Indian people since their own interests demanded it. This educated section was the first social group which analysed the imperialistic character of the British rule and realised the basic interests and policies of British imperialism in India. The Indian intelligentsia gradually discovered that its interests were suffering at the hands of the foreign rulers. So, this section took the initiative in organising political institutions and worked for the political uplift of the people. Surendranath Banerjea, an official removed from the coveted Indian Civil Service on account of the racial prejudices of the British imperial officials, was the force behind the Indian Association. It was formed on 26th July, 1876, at Calcutta with Ananda Mohan Bose as its first Secretary. In the beginning, like its contemporary organisations, the Indian Association was also an elite association, in the sense that thirty-one of its forty-eight committee members were graduates, mainly lawyers and journalists. There were, in addition, a few zamindars. In 1876, when it was started, it had only 10 branches and in 1884 the number grew to forty-four, and later to 124 by 1888. The Indian Association was to become a major force in Bengal and subsequently in Indian politics in the following decades.

The Indian Association was founded with the objective of developing a strong public opinion for promoting Hindu-Muslim unity, establishing contact with the masses and furthering the unity of the Indian people through an emphasis on their common political interests. These aims were, of course, the ingredients needed to create a broad-based nationalist movement in India. The greatest contribution of the association was that it organised active political propaganda throughout

India and awakened the people to a sense of political unity and concerted activity. The demand of the association to Indianise the Civil Services on the ground that the State machinery of a country must be staffed by its own nationals and not by foreigners, and their protest against the reduction of the age limit of the competitors for the Indian Civil Service Examination from 21 to 19 were reflective of the sectional interests of the disillusioned Indian intelligentsia.

Before the birth of the Indian National Congress, the Indian Association was intended to be the centre of an all-India political movement. The political tours undertaken by Surendranath Banerjēa on behalf of the Indian Association during the late 1870s and early 1880s constituted a definite landmark in the history of India's political organisation. For the first time there emerged the idea of India as a single political unit.

This collection comprises microfilm copies of its Annual Reports from 1876 to 1947 and the proceedings from 1897 to 1946. These reports and proceedings throw light on the policies, programmes and political ideology of this association and its contribution to the political development of India.

### **Indian Education Commission**

The officials of the East India Company held the view that colonial domination was to be supplemented by English education, which was considered as one of the "noblest spices" of colonial conquest in India. In other words, the diffusion of Western culture and ideology among the natives was seen as the most effective means for legitimising colonial control over them. The colonial ideologues realised that political conquest would not be lasting without the conquest of the mind. They wanted to accomplish the conquest of the mind through the diffusion of the ideals of Western civilisation and the dissemination of a colonial ideology, of which modern education was a significant component. By 1854, the Directors of the Company sought to adopt a permanent educational policy for India. The Directors of the Company sent, on 18th July, 1854, a new Despatch (despatch No. 49) drafted by Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Directors, to India. This Despatch therefore is known as "Wood's Despatch". It shed light on practically all aspects of Indian education—syllabus, medium of instruction, female education, vocational education, secular character

of education, publication in Indian languages, etc. The Despatch described the aim of Indian education as the popularisation of English literature and Western knowledge. Indian languages, too, were recommended along with English as the medium of instruction.

However, due to the revolt of 1857 and the indifference of the British authorities, the Despatch could not be carried out. In February 1882, Lord Ripon's Government appointed an Education Commission consisting of twenty-two members—15 Englishmen and 7 Indians—with Sir William Hunter as President and B.L. Rice as Secretary. Though this Commission is generally known as the Indian Education Commission (1882), this is also known as the Hunter Commission, as its Chairman was Sir William Hunter, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Commission was entrusted with the duty of enquiring into the manner in which the principles of the Despatch of 1854 had been implemented and of suggesting such measures as might seem desirable in order to further carry out the policy therein laid down. The Commission collected various items of information on the subject of Indian education and submitted its report in March 1883. The report dealt with almost all aspects of education—primary, secondary, college, female, Muslim education, school fee, scholarship, role of missionaries, grant-in-aid, etc. It also made useful recommendations, advising an increased reliance in matters of education upon private enterprise and management.

In spite of its many limitations, the report ushered a new era in the history of Indian education.

We have the full report on microfilm.

### **Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay**

Till 1907, the Indian mercantile community of Bombay did not have an organisation of its own. This virtually hampered the unification of the commercial community and denied them the opportunity to come together to discuss their common problems and to voice their grievances. The desideratum for such a commercial organisation became a reality in 1907 by the establishment of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on 7th September, 1907. The initiative and enthusiasm of Sir Manmohandas Ramji and the cooperation and support he received from the leading business magnates of Bombay like Sir Purshotmdas Thakurdas, Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola were

responsible for fulfilling such a long felt need of the business community in Bombay. Within a short span of time, the Chamber emerged as a full-fledged organisation of the business community. The main aims and objectives of this organisation were: (a) to unify the business interests of those who were engaged in different fields of economy, viz., industry, trade, banking, transport; (b) to provide a forum for them to discuss their professional problems; (c) to act as a liaison between the government and the business community and to interpret their problems to one another and thus foster an understanding between them; and (d) to find out a permanent solution to the fundamental question of how to free Indian business from the binding strings of European commerce.

During the pre-independence era, the Chamber concentrated on rapid industrialisation, the attainment of fiscal autonomy, the establishment of an Indian Mercantile Marine, the reservation of coastal trade for Indian shipping, the Indianisation of the administrative services at the top and the training of Indians in industrial technology.

The pre-1947 history of the Chamber was related to the problems it tackled, the battles it fought, the hurdles it overcame and the failures it suffered in its endeavour to establish the identity of the Indian business community.

The Chamber was not confined in its activities to purely commercial questions, but it also allowed itself to extend them to political spheres. During its growth in the pre-independence period it developed into an outstanding Swadeshi organisation, sympathising with and helpful to those in the vanguard of the fight for freedom.

While laying the foundation for the growth of the economic condition in the country, it performed the duty of an outstanding economist at a time when modern economic experts had not yet come into the fray. The economics of the time was theoretical in character and unrelated to Indian conditions. The Chamber was responsible to a great extent in developing "Indian Economics" which was more empirical and related to Indian conditions.

This is a huge collection of nearly 2,000 files of papers and three rolls of microfilm covering the period 1909–66. This collection is a valuable source material for constructing the economic history of modern India. It throws light on various subjects, such as the formation of the Reserve Bank of India, the devaluation of the rupee, the investment of foreign capital in India, export and import policies and labour legislation. These papers also help us to know the relation of

the Chamber with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the International Chamber of Commerce. These papers are very useful to understand the role which the Chamber played during the first two decades of our independence in preparing a national policy for the proper functioning of trade, commerce and industry in the country. The papers on microfilm contain the Annual Reports and proceedings for the years 1909–42.

### **Indian National Social Conference**

Soon after the formation of the Indian National Congress, there were serious discussions as to whether it should take up social issues as a part of its programme. However, no place was given to the agenda of social reforms in the aims and objectives of the Congress. Early Congress leaders thought that the Congress was “a political body to represent their political aspirations to the government and not a forum to discuss social reforms”. In addition, they feared that in a country like India, where Hindus, Muslims and Christians were divided into so many sections under the influence of caste and creed, it would be difficult to discuss the social reforms which were needed in each category. They felt that any discussion of social problems in the Congress forum would create dissension and would thus affect the strength and solidarity of the Congress. Therefore, the early leaders of the Congress wanted the Congress to exclusively be a political body and they decided to confine the discussions to such questions as affected the whole of India at large, and to abstain from the discussion of questions that affected particular sections of particular communities. However, leaders like Mahadev Govind Ranade, while admitting that priority should be given to politics over social reform, held the view that social reform was as essential as political reform to India’s advancement. He, along with others, founded the Indian National Social Conference in 1887, to encourage the consideration of social problems on a national scale. Ranade wanted the National Social Conference to be a humble sister of the Indian National Congress; and for many years the National Conference met for its annual sessions alongside the Indian National Congress. The social issues espoused by the National Social Conference in its early years were mainly concerned with the problems of the educated middle class Hindus pertaining to the education of women, the stigma of foreign travel, the raising of the

marriageable age, widow remarriage, etc. Their early programme had little relevance to mass uplift. The most distressing social factor, caste, was taken up as an issue by the conference only in 1914. From 1914 onwards, the conference began to talk of the abolition of caste, since it realised that so long as caste continued to be the power that it had been so long, an all-encompassing unity was an impossibility. Whatever its limitations, there is no doubt that the Indian National Social Conference achieved enviable success in linking social reform with political issues.

The papers of the Indian National Social Conference comprise four rolls of microfilm and cover the years 1889–1920. The papers are mainly the reports of the annual conferences held between 1889–1920. They contain the proceedings and resolutions passed at the sessions which relate to subjects like widow remarriage, age of consent, female education, prohibition, temperance, religious differences, Civil Marriage Bill, depressed classes and caste system. Besides, there are reports of the progress of social reforms in different provinces. The activities of local social reform bodies like Kayastha Sabha, Brahmo Samaj, Liberal Association, Benaras Arya Samaj, Deshumukha Sabha also form a part of the reports.

### **Indian Renaissance Institute, Dehradun**

M.N. Roy, a distinguished leader of the national movement and the espouser of Communism and Humanism, started as a nationalist revolutionary, who later turned into a fervent Marxist. He ultimately crowned his career as a philosopher of modern renaissance. He founded the Indian Renaissance Institute, Dehradun, in 1946 along with his wife Ellen Roy, as a platform for intellectual activity. Disillusioned with orthodox nationalism and the authoritarianism of communism, he wanted to replace them with a “revolutionary intellectual movement”. Roy wanted the philosophical or cultural revolution to precede the socio-political and economic revolution. In his view, political independence would be really useful in the lives of the common people, if it went together with social and economic revolution. But a socio-economic and political revolution would not take place without a cultural revolution. He called this much needed “philosophical” or “cultural” revolution by the name “Renaissance”. The essence of the renaissance movement, Roy said, was “a critical outlook”, a rational and scientific outlook on history. Renaissance was a “revolt against

authority, a replacement of faith by reason". He wanted his institute to be an instrument to bring about a new social order "from below", by educating the masses by means of an intellectual and cultural renaissance. Its programmes include research and publication, seminars, lectures, study camps, production of plays and the organising of exhibitions and other cultural activities.

This collection constitutes the catalogue of the M.N. Roy Archives in Dehradun, (1923–54).

## **Indian Science Congress**

By the beginning of the 20th century, Indian scientists were seriously disturbed due to "the isolation of scientific work" and "the absence of scientific societies in India". In 1911, Prof. J. L. Simonsen of Madras University and Prof. P.S. MacMohan of Lucknow proposed the formation of an association analogous to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The response to their proposal was remarkable. In 1912, a committee of 17 prominent scientists was constituted to organise a Congress of Indian Scientists. Thus, the Indian Science Congress came into existence. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was asked to undertake the management of the proposed Indian Science Congress. The first meeting of the Congress was held in the buildings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta on January 15th to 17th 1914. Sir Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya was its first President. Subsequently, the venue of the annual sessions of the Congress was changed from one city to another and the deliberations of the Congress lasted for one week. The Congress attracted a large number of the scientists scattered all over the country and working in various fields. The increasing number of the sessions and the papers presented in the Congress year after year show the recognition and popularity of the Congress. In 1914, there were only six sessions and the total number of papers presented were 35. In 1938, these figures were increased to 13 and over 800 respectively. The Congress brought together Indian scientists on one platform and there can be no doubt about the worth of its services in the cause of the advancement of science in India. In 1935, the name of the Congress was changed to the Indian Science Congress Association.

We have procured the proceedings of the tenth Congress, held at Lucknow in 1923. Sir M. Visveswaraya was its President. These proceedings are available on microfilm.

## **Jamaitul-Ulema-i-Hind**

Jamaitul-Ulema-i-Hind literally means an “assembly of the learned divines of India”. It was established in November 1919, under the auspices of the Deoband and Firangi Mahal schools of theologians. Nationalist Muslim leaders like M.A. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Asaf Ali, Abul Kalam Azad, Ali brothers and others extended their support and cooperation to this movement. Though the avowed objective of this organisation was to protect Islam and to safeguard the interests of Muslims in India, it was, indeed, a nationalist, non-communal organisation of Muslim theologians. This organisation actively participated in national politics and exercised considerable influence over the Muslims. Jamaitul-Ulema-i-Hind sided with the Muslim League in the matter of safeguarding the special interest of Muslims. It associated with the Indian National Congress for national freedom. However, it disassociated itself from the League on the question of cooperation with British authorities and later on in the issue of partition of the country. In accordance with the religious tenets of Islam, any cooperation with a foreign government is a sin. So, in the national liberation struggle, Jamaitul-Ulema-i-Hind generally stood with the Indian National Congress.

The papers in this collection include the minutes of the working committee meetings pertaining to the years 1925–78 and the Presidential Addresses covering the period 1921–72. These papers are valuable for the study of Muslim politics in India.

## **Janata Party and Janata Dal**

The declaration of emergency in June 1975 was, indeed, a slap on Indian democracy. During the emergency period of 1975–77, parliamentary democracy, the democratic rights of the people and also the democratic norms and values were at stake. The Congress government surprised all and sundry when it announced that the sixth Lok Sabha poll would take place in March 1977. The experience of the emergency phase—repression, detention and curtailment of liberty and freedom—had convinced the opposition parties that their very existence was in danger, and the sixth Lok Sabha election of March 1977 might be a last opportunity for them to challenge the Congress Party’s domination in Indian politics. Some major opposition parties, who had tasted the repression and tyranny of emergency, consulted each other and decided



to form a joint front and bring into existence a viable alternative to the Congress. The efforts and ideology of Jayaprakash Narayan also contributed considerably to unite the opposition parties. At the first stage, five national parties, namely Congress (O), Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, Socialist Party and Swatantra Party decided to merge together to form the Janata Party and to fight the election under this banner. The supporters of the Janata Party described its formation as a great step towards the emergence of a "two-party system". The election unseated the Congress and put an end to its thirty years of uninterrupted rule at the centre. The Janata Party formed the government at the centre on 24th March, 1977 with Morarji Desai as Prime Minister. The victory of the Janata Party was considered to be a popular rejection of "authoritarianism".

The merger of the above-mentioned parties was formalised at an all-India convention on 1st May, 1977. On this occasion, Congress for Democracy—a party formed by Jagjivan Ram, H.N. Bahuguna and their followers, who had resigned from the Congress after the announcement of the Lok Sabha poll, also merged with the Janata Party. The formation of the Janata Party was not really the result of an ideological affinity within the merged parties. It was rather a compromise of divergent political ideologies born out of necessity and expediency—the fear of political demise. For the time being, they conveniently forgot their ideological differences and dedicated themselves to the task of "building up a democratic, secular and socialist state in India based on Gandhian principles" with a specific emphasis on "individual liberty" and the "decentralisation of economic and political powers".

However, as the ideologies, programmes, working styles and priorities of the leaders belonging to the different groups differed jarringly, it was a question of time as to when the coalition would break up over any major or even a minor issue. What was feared happened in July 1979, due to the differences between Morarji Desai and Charan Singh. However, Charan Singh formed a government on 27th July, 1979, the day on which Morarji Desai resigned, with the support of the Congress. Unfortunately, the Congress did not like to continue its support for a long time. As a result, the Charan Singh government lost its majority and continued as a caretaker government up to 14th January, 1980. Thus, the experiment in forming an alternative government to the Congress did not last long.

In the seventh Lok Sabha election in January 1980 the Congress came back to power and formed a government on 14th January, 1980,

with Mrs. Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister. On 31st October, 1984, Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated and her elder son Rajiv Gandhi succeeded his mother. In the eighth Lok Sabha election also the Congress achieved an astounding victory under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi. However, the popularity of the Rajiv Gandhi government was tarnished by various corruption charges, of which the most notable was the Bofors gun deal.

These unprecedented corruption charges against the central government brought the opposition together again under the leadership of V.P. Singh. On 11th October, 1988, the Janata Party, the Jan Morcha, the Lok Dal (B) and the Congress (S) merged to form the Janata Dal at a meeting in Bangalore. V.P. Singh was elected as its president. The aims and objectives of the Janata Dal were more or less the same as that of the Janata Party. Like the Janata Party, the Janata Dal also dedicated itself to upholding the principles of socialism, secularism and democracy. They gave priority to the uplift of the deprived communities by implementing the Mandal Commission Report. During the time of the ninth Lok Sabha election, the Janata Dal joined hands with the rightist and leftist parties and formed a National Front government at the centre on 5th December, 1989, with V.P. Singh as Prime Minister. Ideologically different parties had come together in the coalition and it was expected that the coalition of the diverse partners would fall apart when the going got tough. Soon enough, the National Front government and the Janata Dal broke up mainly over the issues of Ayodhya and Mandal. Chandrashekar broke away to form the Samajwadi Janata Party; and with Congress support, it replaced V.P. Singh on 10th November, 1990. Thereafter, the Janata Dal decline ensued. Within a decade, it split six times due to internecine fights.

The collection, consisting of approximately 1,150 files, 150 press clipping files and 10 printed pamphlets, covers the period 1977–1991. The majority of the files deal with the activities of the Janata Party and a few files deal with the elections and other activities of the Janata Dal also. These huge collections may broadly be classified into the following categories: (1) individual files (correspondence files of the leaders of the party); (2) master files (copies of official correspondence exchanged by the president, general secretary, etc.); (3) provincial files (pertaining to various provincial branches); (4) minutes and proceedings of the National Executive Committee meetings, and the Working Committee meetings of the party; (5) press clippings pertaining to the Harijan problem, the Antyodaya programme in Rajasthan, etc.; and (6) printed material (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha debates, constitution of the Janata

party, etc.). This is certainly a very useful collection to know the contemporary political history of India, especially the issues relating to democracy, corruption, economic and social backwardness of the backward and minority communities.

### **J.P. Lohia Rameshwar Memorial Trust**

The J.P. Lohia Rameshwar Memorial Trust, Nepal, was formed in 2048 Saka era corresponding to Christian era 1992 by the initiative and enthusiasm of Shri Himmat Singh, the son of Shri Rameshwar, who was a close associate of both Jayaprakash Narayan and Ramanohar Lohia. The main objective of the Trust is to uphold the socialist ideas of J.P., Lohia and Rameshwar. Shri Himmat Singh is the convenor of this Trust.

This small collection comprises approximately 150 pages, mainly relating to the 1942 movement. The Deed of the Trust and memoirs of Shri Rameshwar are also part of the collection. The judgement in a case against Lohia in Nepal during the Quit India movement in 1942 is an interesting document. The collection covers the period 1942–92.

### **Lahore Conspiracy Case**

The refusal to accept the political and economic demands of the people by the colonial government and its repressive measures against the growing national movement adversely affected the faith of an increasing number of Indians in the ideology and techniques of liberal nationalism. Many educated youth lost their faith in Gandhiji's non-violence; to them it was nothing but a meaningless flummery. These sections, though they were a microscopic minority, had all their faith pinned on armed insurrection. The youth who were thinking on these lines became active in many parts of India. A militant youth organisation called the Naujawan Bharat Sabha was formed at Lahore to propagate socialist ideas, to preach direct action against the British and to make recruitment for a revolutionist party. Soon a revolutionary organisation, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army was formed, with its provincial and district branches in the Punjab, U.P., Bihar, etc. Prominent leaders of this party were Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Chandrashekhar Azad, Rajguru, Kunden Lal, Bijoykumar Sinha, Shiv Varma and Phanindra Nath Ghose.

Political assassination of unpopular officials with the aim of breaking the will of colonial bureaucracy was one of the methods adopted by this militant organisation. They took specific decisions and chalked out clear plans. One of the important decisions was to take revenge against Mr. Scott, the Superintendent of Police of Lahore, who was said to have led the police party which had struck blows on Lala Lajpat Rai that ultimately caused his death on 17th November, 1928. On 17th December, 1928, exactly a month after the death of Lajpat Rai, they decided to carry out their plan. Though they succeeded in their plan, instead of Scott, they killed the Assistant Superintendent of Police J.P. Saunders, whom they had mistaken for Scott.

The only evidence left behind in the murder was a .30 Mauser pistol bullet from the body of Channan Singh, who was also shot dead while he was chasing the assassins. The murder of Saunders remained a mystery to the Punjab Police till a bomb exploded on 8th April, 1928 in the Legislative Assembly Chamber of Delhi. Bhagat Singh and his associate Batukeshwar Dutt threw the bomb from the visitors' gallery into the Assembly Chamber. The Assembly was at that time discussing the Trade Disputes Bill, whose provisions were intended to be used against the working-class movement. Both Bhagat Singh and Dutt were arrested and sentenced to transportation for life. At the time of his arrest Bhagat Singh had with him an automatic pistol which, according to gun experts, was connected with the one used on the occasion of the murder of Saunders. Bhagat Singh's handwriting was also identified with the posters which declared, "Saunders is dead; Lalaji avenged". Besides, shortly after the bomb blast in the Assembly Chamber, a bomb factory was unearthed by the police in Lahore and a number of young men suspected of association with terrorist activities were arrested in Lahore, Kanpur, Calcutta and other parts of the country during April-July, 1929. Several leaders, including Sukhdev and Rajguru were charged with a conspiracy against the King for the sovereignty over British India. Several cases of murder, dacoity, the killing of Saunders, the throwing of the bomb in the Assembly, the manufacture of bombs in Agra, Lahore, etc. were brought against them. Chandrashekar Azad escaped arrest. The trial against the accused began on 10th July, 1929 in the court of the Special Magistrate, Rai Saheb Pandit Srikishen, in the Lahore Central Jail. As the accused knew that the trial was just a farce, they adopted various methods to mock the court and its proceedings. They refused to attend the court, which created legal problems and procedural difficulties. According to the established principle of criminal justice, as the accused were being

tried for murder, the proceedings could not be conducted in their absence. As a result of their preplanned obstruction, the trial had to be adjourned many times.

In order to overcome the difficulties, the Government of India promulgated an ordinance. This ordinance, No. III, of 1st May, 1930 is called "The Lahore Conspiracy Case". Under section 4 of the Ordinance, a Special Tribunal was set up by the Governor-General. This Tribunal was invested with special powers to deal with wilful obstruction. So the Tribunal could try the accused even in their absence. The Special Tribunal started functioning on 5th May, 1930 with Justice J. Cold Stream as President and Justice Agha Haider and Justice G.C. Hilton as its members.

As the accused firmly believed that the trial was a mere farce, they declined to have a legal counsel to defend their case. For them, the trial provided a platform for propagating their revolutionary ideas for the country's freedom rather than an occasion for saving their lives.

The court found Bhagat Singh and his comrades guilty. On 7th October, 1930, the judgement was delivered. The Tribunal sentenced Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev to death by hanging. Three of the accused were acquitted while others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and transportation for life. Against this judgement, the defence council, composed of prominent public men, went to the Privy Council appealing that the Governor-General had no power to issue the ordinance for setting up the Tribunal. The petition was rejected by the Privy Council on 10th February, 1931. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were hanged in the Lahore Central Jail on 23rd March, 1931.

Their bodies were not even handed over to their relatives for fear of arousing public anger. The execution of these patriots is a significant chapter in the history of the freedom movement.

The NMML has procured the proceedings and judgements of the Lahore Conspiracy Case on microfilm. These proceedings reveal the hypocrisy of the British judiciary in India. These papers also bring out the sacrifice that Bhagat Singh and his friends made for the high purpose of liberating India from the yoke of British imperialism.

### **Madras Mahajana Sabha**

In the early 1880s, a band of English-educated patriotic citizens of Madras grouped themselves together into an association for the

investigation and ventilation of public grievances which they had been suffering due to the repressive rule of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras from 1881–1886. This association, in 1884, adopted the name Madras Mahajana Sabha. The Madras Mahajana Sabha was, in fact, a successor of the Madras Native Association, the oldest and pioneer political association of South India, which was founded in 1844. The Mahajana Sabha did yeoman service to the political education of South India. It was at a conference of the Sabha, attended by members from other parts of India who gathered at Adyar for the Theosophical convention, that the idea of organising an all-India political association was mooted, discussed and approved. This ultimately turned out to be the genesis of the Indian National Congress in December, 1885. The activities of this Sabha were inextricably bound with the growth of organised public opinion and the development of political activities in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. No important political or public occasion passed without the expression of the Sabha's considered views. Almost all the political leaders of South India had been, at one time or the other, associated with the Sabha. The history of the Sabha, in fact, has been the history of the independence of thought and action and of the tolerance of various opinions with a constant belief in the fundamentals of the Indian problem. The Sabha sought to serve the cause of Indian freedom and it remained the beacon of Indian nationalism.

Forty-seven files covering the period 1894–1927 have been transferred to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. They provide useful information about the activities and ideology of the Sabha. The most valuable documents among them are Annual Reports, the proceedings of the Mahajana Sabha and the Madras Provincial Congress Committee. In this collection, there are also records relating to the Indian National Congress session held at Madras in 1903 and the proceedings of the Madras Presidency Muslim League, 1917–21.

## **Mahar Movement**

During the 19th century, Indian society was beset with religious superstition and social obscurantism. However, the most debilitating factor was caste, which sought to maintain a system of segregation, hierarchically ordained on the basis of ritual status. Caste rules "hampered social mobility, fostered social divisions and sapped individual initiative". Above all there was the humiliation of untouchability

which undermined human dignity. For centuries, the untouchables were not only hampered by their social and ritual status, they were also the most economically deprived and exploited group, lacking also in political power. Under the hegemony of upper-caste Hindus, their critical impulse remained largely suppressed. With the introduction of the colonial regime, great changes took place in the traditional social, economic and political structure of India. These changes not only affected the upper castes and upper classes but also affected, though marginally, the backward communities and lower castes. One of the communities which was affected by such changes was the Mahars of Maharashtra.

The Mahars were generally village watchmen. But as they had no traditional caste occupation, their duties were multifarious. Although an outcaste, they were a part of the traditional village administration and hence they carried great weight and importance in society. They also enjoyed certain privileges in society. Freehold land was assigned to them for their various services under different denominations. They were exempted from paying house-tax and cattle-tax as well. As a result of their comparatively better social and economic conditions coupled with their close association with the American Marathi Mission, unlike other deprived communities, the Mahars got better educational opportunities in the Maratha society. Towards the end of the 19th century, the educated Mahar youth found employment opportunities in the army, railways and other public works. This resulted in an overt improvement in their economic and educational condition which ultimately led to the emergence of a middle class among the Mahars. This newly emerged middle class had imbibed the ideas of individualism, humanism, liberty and rationality. They decided to fight against caste, the stumbling block to their progress. The liberation efforts made by middle-class leaders of the Mahar caste assumed the dimension of a movement, which may be aptly called the Mahar Movement.

The papers of the Mahar Movement comprise one file covering the years 1835–1906. The papers are mainly the military compilations regarding the working of the Mahar Regiment. They include the correspondence of the Military Department, Bombay, regarding the establishment of a Native Regimental School, the cleanliness of Sepoy Lines, the recruitment of the native army, Army School regulations and pension rules. Besides, petitions of Shivram Januba Kamble addressed to the General Department, requesting that Mahars in the Bombay Presidency be enlisted in the Indian army and police force, and pleading for the

removal of certain disabilities under which the Mahar labour suffered on account of their caste, also form a part of the collection.

## Manushi

Manushi, an organisation formed in 1978, is devoted to working on social justice and human rights issues with special emphasis on women's rights. The specific aims of Manushi were to make Indian society more just and humane and to advocate human rights. For achieving its objective, Manushi undertook the following activities: gathering information about the condition of the people, especially of women of our country, who are oppressed and exploited on the basis of caste, class and sex; providing legal assistance, including public interest litigation for getting justice to the ignorant and oppressed sections of society; counselling for women in distressed situations; campaigning for human rights, civil liberties and social justice issues; organising street plays and producing films and books to educate the masses on social justice and human rights and publishing a bi-monthly magazine called *Manushi* as the mouthpiece of the organisation. In short, Manushi provides a space for discussing human rights issues with an emphasis on the rights of women and the rural poor and also act as a forum for consideration of the changes required in the familial, cultural, social, political and economic functioning of society that would substantially alleviate the exploitation of women, minorities, the poor and all other disadvantaged groups. The activities of Manushi are based on the voluntary labour of a few dedicated workers. As a policy, Manushi does not accept grants from either the government or international aid organisations.

The issues to which Manushi has made special contribution are: ethnic conflicts in India, women's property rights, work on electoral reforms, counselling and legal aid work to combat domestic violence, etc.

The NMML collection has about 450 files of Manushi covering the period 1978-97. The collection includes files relating to the legal rights of women and other deprived sections of society, the movement for democracy in Burma, communal violence, criminalisation of politics, issues pertaining to minorities, the rural poor, Ayodhya and Kashmir problem. This is a useful collection to know about the social history of modern India with special reference to human rights issues and the rights of women and the rural poor.



## Marwari Association, Calcutta

Strictly speaking, the Marwaris are the inhabitants of Marwar in Rajasthan. However, 'Marwar' is used as a generic term for the entire business community hailing from Rajasthan. Members of this community, most of whom are Jains by religion, had spread all over India at an accelerated pace in the 18th and 19th centuries. They wielded considerable financial power. It is estimated that this community controlled about 60 per cent of India's total industry in the 1960s. The names of Bajaj, Birla, Dalmia, Goenka and Poddar rank high among the well-known Marwari families. A handful of Marwaris settled in Calcutta in the early 19th century and became a force in Calcutta in the preceding decades by increasing their number in the city by 400 per cent between 1890 and 1920. For a start, they functioned in the Calcutta city as moneylenders and traders, but gradually they began to move into the higher levels of industrial management and ownership.

Communally "exclusive" and religiously "orthodox", the Marwaris kept aloof from both the Muslims and Hindus in Bengal. As members of a "socially conservative" and generally "non-litigious community", the Marwaris had their caste associations and social reformers. One of the significant associations of the Marwaris is the Marwari Association of Calcutta. This was established in 1898 by the industrial and commercial magnates of the Marwari community like the Birlas, Goenkas and Poddars. The aims and objectives of this association were to improve the moral, ethical, social, religious, economic and political conditions of the Marwari community. Communal harmony was also one of their major aims. This Association represented almost all industrial and commercial institutions of Bengal in the Bengal Legislative Assembly. This Association had close connections with the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. The Association also published a monthly called *Journal of Marwari Association* as its mouthpiece.

Although the Marwaris were not among the political-minded communities and their Association was not a political institution, they could not stand aloof from politics altogether, as politics had entered into every phase of their life, including business. "Marwaris were fiercely opposed to the entrenched foreign interests and were subjected to systematic racial discrimination by the European business houses." In response to this, they extended a solid measure of financial support to the nationalist movement under Gandhiji. Three big Marwari capitalists of Calcutta—G.D. Birla, Kesoram Poddar and Sukhlal

Karnami—became the principal patrons of the Congress in Calcutta. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce went so far in support of the ensuing Non-cooperation movement so as to help enforce the boycott of British piece goods. Thus, the Marwari Association, Calcutta played a crucial role in business as well as in politics.

This collection contains the Annual Reports and proceedings of the meetings of the Marwari Association, Calcutta, for the years 1914–16, 1923–30, 1932 and 1943. These reports analyse the socio-political and economic situation of the country in general and Bengal in particular. These reports and proceedings throw light on law and legislation, trade and commerce, Railways, Hindu Marriage Bill, central budget, representation of the Marwari Community in Bengal Legislative Council, etc.

### **Meerut Conspiracy Case**

The history of the working-class movement in India will not be complete unless it is viewed in the context of the web of intrigue and calumny woven by the colonial regime against the communists. The victory of the October Revolution and the formation of a Socialist State in Russia shook the foundations of the world capitalist system. World imperialism became the deadliest enemy of communism and Soviet Russia. Britain, the largest empire ever, felt threatened by the Communist International, which was professedly subversive of all empires. India, the biggest colony of Britain, was specially very dear to the British imperialists as it had an enormous extent of wealth which could be exploited. So, the British imperialism wanted, at any cost, to stop the penetration of the communist ideology in India. Even a small beginning of the communist movement alarmed the British authorities. They attempted to nip it in the bud by arresting and prosecuting all those suspected of being connected with communism. With a view to preventing communism from taking roots in India, the British government fabricated many conspiracy cases—Lahore, Peshawar, Kanpur and Meerut—which are generally known as the communist conspiracy cases.

It was after 1927 that the Indian working class entered the phase of considerable activity in the sphere of both economic and political struggle. They constituted themselves into an independent political force, evolved their own flag, devised their independent class

programme and developed their own leadership. In December 1928, the Workers' and Peasants' Party was formed. During the years 1928–29, some of the biggest economic strikes, including that of the Bombay textile workers and the Bengal jute mills and railway workers took place. The government considered these developments as a dangerous outcome of the increased activities of the communists. It was also worried to notice that a few British nationals like Philip Spratt and Benjamin F. Bradley, members of the British Communist Party, too, were lending their active support to the Indian communists. The Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy discussed in detail as to how to arrest the communist influence, the potential danger to British imperialism in India. At first they undertook both legislative and administrative steps to stop the movement—they enacted the Trade Dispute Act and issued an Ordinance on the Public Safety Bill in 1927. The former restricted the workers' freedom to strike and the latter armed the Government with powers to deport undesirable aliens.

Not satisfied with these measures, by September 1928, the Government of India began to think in terms of instituting a "comprehensive conspiracy case against the principal communist leaders throughout India". According to the Viceroy, such a conspiracy case would break up the existing communist organisation in India. It selected Meerut as the venue for the trial. The choice of Meerut was made to handicap the accused by trying them in an inconvenient place, where they would not get the facilities obtainable in the Presidency towns for conducting a proper defence. On 14th March, 1929, the Viceroy's Council sanctioned the arrest of 31 leaders on the charge of having fomented a conspiracy with the motive of overthrowing the imperial authority in India by means of a violent revolution. On 20th March, 1929, large-scale arrests were carried out simultaneously in Calcutta, Nagpur, Bombay, Lahore, Allahabad, etc. All the arrests were effected under section 120B (Conspiracy) and under 121A of the Indian Penal Code, which provided a maximum punishment of transportation for life for "conspiring to deprive the King-Emperor of his sovereignty over British India". The accused were placed on trial in Meerut. In June 1929, the number of the accused increased to 32, with the arrest of Lester Hutchinson, an English journalist. Some individual Communists operating from abroad, of whom M.N. Roy and Rajni Palme Dutt were prominent, were named co-conspirators.

The trial became notorious on account of its unprecedented duration of nearly four and a half years—it commenced on 15th March, 1929

and the final verdict was pronounced on 3rd August, 1933. The preliminary inquiry commenced before Milner White, the Special Magistrate at the district court of Meerut on 12th June, 1929. The chief counsel for the prosecution was Langford James, who spoke for ten days, outlining the growth of the Communist International since 1919, its proclaimed aim of a world revolution with the clear intention of fomenting a revolution in India. He explained how the dictatorship of the proletariat would annihilate the social structure of India, notably the so-called national bourgeoisie. To him, the Indian tradition was one that was against any form of communist ideology. The defence was represented by a number of prominent Indian lawyers like K. Nariman, D.P. Sinha, M.C. Chagla, C.B. Gupta, K.D. Chakravarty and others. All of them exposed the intention of the government in prosecuting a group of men for holding certain ideas, ideals, and cherishing certain beliefs, even though their actions were not contrary to law. All the accused pleaded "not guilty", after the prosecution completed its presentation of the case. The magisterial inquiry ended on 15th December, 1929. On 13th January, 1930 all the accused except Dharamvir Singh, who was disengaged, were committed to be tried by the Court of Special Sessions, Meerut.

In the second phase of the case, the formal trial began before the sessions Judge R.L. Yorke and five Indian assessors on 31st January, 1930. The Judge pronounced his verdict on 17th January, 1933. This was binding but subject to an appeal to the High Court at Allahabad. As this conspiracy was launched as a campaign of slander and smear against communist ideology, the court found most of the so-called communists guilty and the so-called non-communists not guilty. Of the accused, three were acquitted as they did not belong to the left parties and one died during the trial. The other 27 accused were found guilty and were meted out harsh sentences varying from three years to transportation for life. An appeal against the convictions was filed in the High Court at Allahabad on 24th July, 1933. While the prosecution counsel was M.L. Kemp, K.N. Katju, a leading advocate of the Allahabad High Court was the main defence advocate. The High Court took hardly eight working days to deliver the judgement on 3rd August, 1933. The sentences were reduced considerably. Out of the 27 accused, nine were acquitted and five were released immediately. By the end of 1933, all the accused, except Muzaffar Ahmad, S.A. Dange, Philip Spratt and Shaukat Usmani, whose sentences were reduced to three years, were released.

This collection on microfilm comprises the proceedings, evidence of the witnesses in the case, the record of the exhibits and the judgments of the different courts. This collection exposes the hollowness of the British claim of their "rule of law", and reveals the real character of their oppressive rule. As Harold J. Laski said, "... it was a prosecution scandalous in its inception and disgraceful in its continuance".

## **Mohammedan Associations**

Muslims in India, in general, believed that the British were responsible for the political, economic and cultural decline of their community. Consequently, they avoided any contact with the new culture and education which the British introduced in India. This alienation from Western culture made them adhere with greater tenacity to orthodox Islam. However, in the last quarter of the 19th century, some of the Muslim intellectuals realised that the Muslims should accept Western education, and also establish a good rapport with the British government. Otherwise, they were afraid that their community would be overwhelmed by the Hindus with their superior economic power and Western education. So, the Muslims took to modern education and an intelligentsia trained in modern education came into being. This new class took initiative in organising the Muslim community. As a result, a few organisations were formed in various parts of the country in the late 19th century. The most important among them were a) the Central National Mohammedan Association and b) the All-India Mohammedan Association.

These associations were formed in 1878 with the same aim of promoting by all legitimate and constitutional means, the well-being of the Muslims of India. The Central National Mohammedan Association, a few months senior to the All-India Mohammedan Association, was the first political body among the Indian Mohammedans that represented to the government the legitimate wants and requirements of the large body of Muslims in this subcontinent. The All-India Mohammedan Association also strove hard for the protection and conservation of the general interest of the community. Both these associations were founded essentially upon the principles of strict and loyal adherence to the British crown. Their aims were the political regeneration of the Indian Muslims through a moral revival and the persistent endeavour to obtain from the government a recognition of their just and reasonable claims.

The constitution, by-laws, rules and objectives of these two associations were the same. Both had the same persons as President (Prince Mohammad Furrokh Shaha), Vice Presidents (Nawab Meer Mohammed Ali, Moulvi Sayed Ameer Hossain and Haji Noor Mohammed), Secretary (Hon'ble Ameer Ali) and other office-bearers. These organisations of elite Muslims with liberal principles always stood for cordial relations with other communities.

The collection of these two associations consist of reports published in 1882 and 1888. These reports throw light on the rules, objectives, details about office-bearers, members and their branches in different parts of India and their activities from 1878 to 1888. The collection is on microfilm.

### **Municipal Mazdoor Union, Bombay**

Trade unions gained more and more importance in the socio-economic and political life of our country during the first quarter of the 20th century. Bombay, the commercial capital of the country with a large number of industries, was the seat of the trade union movement in India. It is, therefore, no wonder that the working class in Bombay Municipality, who were oppressed under the Boroughs Act of Bombay and the Bombay Municipal Servants Act, took the road to organising themselves on class lines, and developed a trade union with political consciousness. The first known union in the Bombay Municipality was the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Union, which was established in 1933. This was followed by the Municipal Workers Union, formed in 1935. In the 1940s and 1950s, there was a rapid growth of trade union organisations of different categories of municipal employees. These organisations used the weapon of strike and resorted to it from time to time. However, on 13rd May, 1949, a big strike was organised under the banner of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh demanding shorter working hours, better living conditions, abolition of daily wage system, fixed pay at increased rates and the revision of leave rules. This strike continued for nearly five months and ended unsuccessfully on 7th October, 1949. The reasons for its failure were the weakness of the unions who lacked a proper theoretical or programmatic basis.

At this juncture two dynamic youths from the city of Mangalore—D'Mellow and George Fernandes—who were followers of the Socialist Party of Rammanohar Lohia, appeared like a whirlwind in the trade union arena of Bombay city. Along with the Transport and Dock

Workers' Union, they also built up a municipal workers' union. As a result of their endeavour, the Municipal Mazdoor Union came into being (in 1956–57). In the early 1960s, this was not only the biggest union with 16,597 members, but it was also the most effective and aggressive union for the cause of the municipal employees. In 1963, the recognition of the Municipal Mazdoor Union was withdrawn by the administration on the pretext that the strike they organised was “without exhausting all avenues of settling the dispute”. In 1964, however, its recognition was restored. The Bombay Municipal Mazdoor Union, along with other unions, fought for the rights of their employees, and as a result, the Bombay Municipal Corporation introduced many welfare schemes, such as scholarships to the children of the employees, medical assistance, nursery schools and maternity units, along with a new pay structure, job security and better working conditions.

The papers of the Municipal Mazdoor Union, Bombay, comprise one roll on microfilm, covering the years 1957–86.

The papers include the minute books and proceedings of the meetings of the Managing Committee, the amendments to the constitution and rules of the Union, the work done by the Municipal Mazdoor Union relating to labour welfare, the charges against BEST, etc. The statements of accounts, press releases and notices also form a part of the collection. The papers are mainly in Marathi and English.

### **Namboodiri Yogakshema Sabha**

At the top of the caste hierarchy in the Malayalee society were the Namboodiris, the indigenous Brahmins of Kerala. Though a tiny minority, the Namboodiris—the traditional intellectual aristocrats of Kerala—wielded considerable influence on the social, cultural, religious and economic life of the region because of their professed spiritual superiority, ritual purity and material dominance as the richest landlords of the region. They enjoyed many privileges in society, including absolute tax-free proprietorship of the soil and exemption from capital punishment. Well-versed in Sanskrit, ayurveda, astrology and other traditional streams of knowledge, but wary of imbibing the elements of change which occurred in the 19th century Indian society, they remained religiously orthodox and socially obscurantist. Their false sense of social prestige deprived them from availing of English education and entering into lucrative pursuits like trade and industry.

The Namboodiris were organised in patrilineal lineage and practised primogeniture with its own peculiarities which reserved the inheritance of property and legal marriage only for the eldest son who was socially permitted to practise polygamy up to seven wives. The remaining sons were not only denied inheritance and marriage but were also excluded from perpetuating the lineage. For their sexual requirements they were permitted to cohabit outside marriage in what was called *Sambandham*, an unobligatory and irresponsible sexual alliance with the females of the upper-caste matrilineal communities. The progeny of such a *Sambandham* union belonged to their mothers' caste.

The Namboodiri primogeniture very badly affected their women folk also. When legal marriage was permitted only to the eldest son, a large number of Namboodiri girls lived in perpetual celibacy with all its attendant risks and privations. For those who got an opportunity to lead a marital life also, it was not a pleasant life for the following reasons: (a) girls of tender age were compelled to marry septuagenarians and octogenarians due to the non-availability of young Namboodiri bridegrooms; (b) these aged husbands died soon after their marriage, leaving teenaged widows behind. They were condemned to live as widows in life-long misery, neglect and humiliation. The high demand for suitable bridegrooms and their low supply in the marriage market naturally increased the dowry exorbitantly. In short, the social evils inflicted upon Namboodiri women were child marriage, widowhood, dowry, purdah, etc.

Such deplorable social conditions of the men as well as women, the changing attitude of the educated Namboodiris towards tradition, coupled with the changes that occurred in the matrilineal communities, especially the Nairs, compelled the heterodox Namboodiri youth to examine afresh their society and culture. As an organisation to fight for their cause, they formed the Namboodiri Yogakshema Sabha at Trichur in 1909, with the object of changing their personal law pertaining to marriage and inheritance and to introduce English education and to liberate their women from their lifelong misery, encouraging them to adopt more lucrative pursuits like trade and industry and putting an end to their old false sense of social prestige. A weekly called *Yogakshman* also came to be regularly published as a mouthpiece of the Sabha to educate people and to propagate their ideas.

This collection contains the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Namboodiri Yogakshema Sabha for the period 1909-18. These proceedings throw light on the activities of the Sabha for modernising



the Namboodiris, who were overridden by customs, by various means, and its success in breaking the shackles of tradition which had enslaved them for centuries.

## Papers from Abroad

As a part of the programme of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library for building up a well-equipped centre of research by acquiring as much source material as possible on modern Indian history, the institution has undertaken a project to collect photocopies or microfilm copies of original documents relating to India from the various repositories abroad. Consequently, a few documents were procured from various institutions spread over the world. They include the Cabinet Papers from the Public Record Office, London; the collections of the German Central Archives, Potsdam; the India Office Records, London; the Indian Freedom Struggle documents available in the Political Archives, Bonn; the Natal Government House correspondence relating to the Indian question in South Africa and the Moscow Archives, Moscow, and from various libraries in the USA.

### (a) CABINET PAPERS

The Cabinet papers are very important in the sense that the Cabinet of the national government of Great Britain was the effective centre of public and political power. Decisions were made and powers were exercised in Britain by the Cabinet. Many a crucial decisions on India were taken by the Cabinet. Keeping in view its significance, relevant material connected with the Indian affairs for the years 1939–45 has been selected. This collection, comprising 236 files, is very useful for knowing the attitude of the colonial authorities towards Indian issues and problems during the critical war period. Some of the topics dealt with in this collection are: the political situation in India, the detention and release of Gandhiji, the release of the *satyagrahis*, the food situation in India, the shipment of foodgrains to India, the Indian constitutional question, the question of the Russian threat to India, the defence of India, the Indian financial question, the economic condition of Indian states, the social and economic policy for India, war efforts, Simla conference and other vexed questions pertaining to India.

**(b) GERMAN DOCUMENTS**

When the Second World War broke out in 1939, the colonial government dragged India into the imperialist war by an ordinance of the Governor General declaring India a belligerent country. As a protest, the Congress ministers in seven provinces resigned and later started an individual satyagraha. Subhas Chandra Bose, who considered Britain as India's number one enemy, was not happy with the Congress programmes and policies. The military situation of the Allied Powers had deteriorated considerably after the defeat of France by Germany. Britain, therefore, wanted the Indian support badly to fight against Germany, although it had no inclination to transfer power to Indian hands. Bose wanted to make use of Britain's difficulty as India's opportunity on the strategic consideration: "Our enemy's enemy is our friend". So he decided to compromise with "Fascist reactionaries" to destroy "the imperialist monster". On 26th January, 1941, he suddenly escaped from his internment in his Elgin Road residence in Calcutta and reached Berlin on 25th March, via Kabul and Moscow. He went to Berlin, in order—to use his own words—"to supplement from outside the struggle going on at home". He had discussed with the Nazi government the possibility of forming an army of Indians residing in the German-occupied territory and from among the Indian prisoners of war. Later, he negotiated an alliance with Britain's foe in the East, Japan. In November 1941, he set up the Azad Hind Radio with the objective of telling the Indian people "about the British, about their betrayal, about the evil of foreign rule and about the Indians' own duties to their country".

Thus, Germany became a prominent place for the Indian National Movement. The NMML decided to collect source material relating to India kept in the State Archives of the German Democratic Republic. As a result we could collect material from

- (i) German Central Archives, Potsdam, and
- (ii) Political Archives, Bonn.

(i) *German Central Archives, Potsdam, Documents Relating to India*

The papers received from the German Central Archives, Potsdam, relating to India comprise two rolls of microfilm and cover the years 1940–44.

The papers contain press cuttings from newspapers like *The Statesman* and *Financial Times* on the economic situation in India and the development of Indian industries and resources. There are also press cuttings from German newspapers on the political situation in India, its political problems, the progress of the national movement, the Indian Army, Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, K.B. Bhatt, etc.

Apart from these, there are reports of German news agencies and Foreign Office on India, which throw light on the contemporary developments in the political, economic and military fields. Besides, the memorandum of Dr. Adbur Rauf Malik on India, the German radio propaganda to India for the support of Subhas Chandra Bose and an open letter to Sir Stafford Cripps from S.C. Bose form part of the collection. The papers are in English and German.

(ii) *Indian Freedom Struggle Documents Available in Political Archives, Bonn*

The documents relating to the Indian freedom struggle available in the Political Archives, Bonn, comprise 22 rolls of microfilm and cover the years 1914–44. These mainly deal with the activities of the Berlin-India Committee and Subhas Chandra Bose's second visit to Germany. These papers are in German.

(c) **INDIA OFFICE RECORDS**

The records preserved in the India Office Library, which was founded in 1801 as the Library of the East India Company, are known as the India Office Records. In 1858, on the transfer of the Company's power to the Crown, the Library came under the administration of the newly created India Office and in 1947, as a result of the Indian Independence Act of that year, it came under the control of the State for Commonwealth Relations.

The collection of this library—books and manuscripts, etc.—on India is probably one of the best in the world. It covers every aspect of the history and culture of the people of the Indian subcontinent.

We have collected the following private papers from the India Office Library.

- (i) A collection that consists of telegrams from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India regarding the political condition of the Punjab, between April and July 1930.

- (ii) Selected letters of C.F. Andrews from Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reading and the Lord Irwin collection, (1907–1926).
- (iii) A large number of private collections of Viceroys, Governors General, Secretaries of State and other officials and distinguished personalities who were in one way or another connected with India (see Individual Collections).

**(d) NATAL GOVERNMENT HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO  
INDIAN QUESTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Natal, before becoming a part of the Union of South Africa in 1910, was a British colony. The fertility of Natal soil had inspired the Englishmen to start various plantations—sugarcane, coffee, tea, etc. However, the supply of labour was absolutely inadequate to meet the demand. So, the Government of India was officially approached by the Natal Colonial Government for the importation of labourers from India. Though the Government of India at first turned down the request, later, in July 1860, it permitted the emigration of Indian labourers to Natal. The first batch of Indian labourers sailed from Madras on 13th October, 1860. The main provision of the initial contracts included free transport from India, an agreement to work for 10 shillings a month for three years (later extended to five years with a rise of wage to 12 shillings in the third year) and free food, accommodation and medical attention. The Indian labourers were assigned to different employers under indenture. The indenture system, as P.S. Joshi put it, “was an invention of the British brain to substitute it for forced labour and slavery”. After the term was over, the Indian labourers were given the choice between a free passage home to India or freedom and a small plot of land. They usually chose to settle down in Natal as free labourers. These free Indians entered into various jobs as manual labourers, agriculturists, traders and professionals and in a short span of time they prospered as good farmers, traders, etc. These enterprising Indians were disliked by the whites of modern Natal, who pressurised the government to introduce various restrictions on Indians, especially ex-indentured Indians. The Natal whites even demanded the deportation of the coolies after the conclusion of their term of indenture or to introduce a poll-tax for them. When the anti-Indian agitation grew vehement a number of Ordinances and Acts were passed in the 1880s and 1890s with the aim of making the continued existence of Indians in South Africa impossible and thus compelling them to leave the land

of their adoption or in most cases of their birth, to go back to India. Many restrictions were imposed upon the Asians, such as “no travel without pass”, “no walk in the night after 9 p.m.”, “no admission to the first and second class in railways”, “keep out of hotels and public parks”, etc. With the aim of ousting the Indians, the Natal whites managed to sell their policy to the Union of South Africa comprising of Natal, Cape Province, Transvaal and Orange Free State. They sought to ensure the total exclusion of Indians from South Africa. The South African government’s political and social structure was based on apartheid, a system of legalised discrimination that maintained the political and economic dominance of the white minority and it legally enshrined the complete segregation of whites, coloureds, Asians and Africans. When Gandhiji went to South Africa in 1893 he was shocked at the racial discrimination there. Though he went there only for taking up an Indian’s lawsuit on a year’s agreement, the South African situation prevented him from coming back. He became an advocate of his fellow Indians there and undertook a series of confrontations with the government during his stay in South Africa from 1893 to 1914.

The Natal Government House correspondence relating to the Indian Question was acquired from Robert A. Huttenback (Chancellor, University of California, Santa Barbara), who collected it from London and South Africa. The papers of the Natal Government House on microfilm, comprising seven rolls, cover the period 1872–1914.

The papers are mainly in the form of official correspondence exchanged among the Protector of Immigrants, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary of State for Colonies, the India Office, the Governors of Transvaal and Johannesburg, etc. regarding the Indian and Asiatic Question. The correspondence relates to the Dealers’ Licences Act, the Immigration Restriction Act, the Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance Bill, the Deportation of Indians, the Asiatic Question in the British Parliament, etc. The main correspondents, among others, are Justice Wragg, J. Chamberlain, Horace Walpole, M.K. Gandhi, Wedderburn, Alfred Milner and Earl Selborn. The papers also deal with subjects like the position of British Indians in the South African Republic, the renewal of licence to Indian traders, the treatment of Asians in Transvaal, the proceedings and resolutions of the British Indian Association and the Hamidia Islamic Society, Johannesburg and the treatment meted out to Gandhi and other Indian prisoners in Transvaal. The papers also include reports presented to the Houses of Parliament

regarding the Transvaal Legislation on the Shop Owners Act, the Report of the Indian Inquiry Commission regarding the Legislation affecting Asians in Transvaal, the Report of the Coolie Commission, the Report of the Indian Immigration Trust, the Indian School Report and Administration Report. The papers also include press cuttings in English and Gujarati regarding the Indian and Asiatic questions in South Africa.

#### **(e) THE MOSCOW ARCHIVES, MOSCOW**

The genesis of the Communist Party of India took place at Tashkent in Russia under the initiative and leadership of M.N. Roy in 1920. The early Communists in India were not only trained at Tashkent and Moscow but also received ample guidance and inspiration from Russia. It is, therefore, natural that many documents relating to the communist movement in India are available in Russia. Hence, the NMML decided to collect the records pertaining to India with special reference to the Communist Party of India (CPI) available in the Moscow Archives.

This is a small collection of one microfilm roll covering the period 1920–28. The collection contains reports of the various meetings of the CPI held at Tashkent between 1920–28, a brief report of the Secretary of the CPI regarding the formation of the party on 17th October, 1920 at 7 p.m. at Tashkent with the name of the participants and also the correspondence of M.N. Roy with the leaders of the Communist International and the Indian Communists (Lenin, Suritz, Shafiq Ali, Zinovieff, etc.), the nationalist leader Lala Lajpat Rai and the spiritual leader Aurobindo Ghose. The collection also contains various resolutions on India passed at the party meetings during 1926–28.

#### **(f) FROM USA**

(i) *Papers from Dwight D. Eisenhower Library (Selections of papers on Indian affairs), Hyde Park, New York*

Xerox copies of more than 2000 pages of Indian interest available among three collections have been received from the Eisenhower Library. These include extracts from (i) the Morgenthau Diaries, 1938–45, relating to the financial and economic impact of the war on India; (ii) Harry Hopkins papers pertaining to the report of the American Technical Mission in India, the various war-oriented projects in India sponsored by the U.S.; and (iii) the Franklin Roosevelt papers containing documents on India's economy during the Second World War, the

Cripps proposals and the Congress' attitude, the internal political situation in India and the communal problem.

The second set of papers mainly contain papers of President Eisenhower relating to the U.S. Council on Foreign Policy and Foreign Economic Policy, the U.S. President's Committee to Study the Military Assistance Program, the White House Office, etc. They include Eisenhower's correspondence with John Foster Dulles, Christian Herter, Joseph M. Dodge Clarence B. Randall, Jawaharlal Nehru and others. These papers inclusively cover the years 1933–61.

*(ii) Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, USA*

Xerox copies of approximately 1000 pages of Indian interest available among three collections in the Roosevelt Library have been received from them. These include extracts from:

- (a) *Henry Morgenthau Diaries* for the period 1938–45. These relate to the financial and economic implications of the war for India.
- (b) *Harry L. Hopkins papers* that cover the period 1942–44. These pertain to the report of the American Technical Mission in India, the various war-oriented projects in India sponsored by the U.S. and the supply of various civil and military items to India.
- (c) *Franklin D. Roosevelt papers*, for the period 1933–45. These contain documents on India's economy during the Second World War, the Cripps Proposals and the Congress attitude, memoranda and appeals to the U.S. President for American intervention in the Indian political impasse, etc.

*(iii) Harry S. Truman Library, Missouri, USA*

Xerox copies of 248 pages selected from Harry S. Truman papers relating to the years 1945–52 have been procured from them. The papers relate to Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to the USA, American loans to India, India Food Aid programmes and the appointment of the Indian and U.S. ambassadors.

## **Peasant Movement**

The peasant resistance against the oppression and exploitation of landlords and moneylenders, under the protection of the government, can broadly be described as the Peasant Movement in India. The colonial conquest introduced changes in the social economy. This brought into being diametrically opposed classes in the agrarian sector

such as the zamindars, absentee landlords, occupant tenants, tenants-at-will, agricultural sharecroppers and labourers. The changed system reduced the peasants, the actual tillers of the soil, to the status of tenants-at-will, sharecroppers and landless labourers. When the oppression and exploitation became intolerable, the peasants rose in protest and dissent against the indigenous exploiters and their colonial masters.

The economic discontent of the peasants was not taken seriously by the Indian National Congress, till the struggle of the peasants of Champaran in Bihar. This struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1917–18 by employing for the first time his method of satyagraha movement among the peasants in Kaira against the collection of land revenue which they could not pay due to the failure of crops. These satyagraha movements of Gandhiji contributed considerably in developing political consciousness among the peasants. The Congress slogan of non-payment of land revenue had great effect as the peasants interpreted the political struggle for Swaraj in terms of a struggle against the heavy land-tax and hence they supported the movement. They felt that for safeguarding the interests of the Kisans their independent class organisations and leadership must be evolved. Hence the Kisan Sabhas were formed all over India in the 1920s and 1930s—UP, Bihar, Bengal and Punjab Kisan Sabhas, Andhra Provincial Ryots' Association, Madras Presidency Ryots' Association and Karshaka Sangam in Kerala were some of them. However, there was no central organisation that could guide and coordinate the peasant movements. The followers of the left ideology, such as the Congress Socialist Party, the Communists, the Peasants and Workers Party' and left nationalists (like Jawaharlal Nehru), took the initiative to mobilise peasants all over India for bringing them under an all-India organisation. As a result, the first All-India Kisan Congress met at Lucknow on 11th April, 1936. Later this entity changed its name to All-India Kisan Sabha.

The establishment of the All-India Kisan Sabha, enveloping a large part of the Kisan population in India, was of great historical significance. For the first time in the history of India, an all-India organisation of the Indian peasantry came into being with a programme of common demands and expressing the aspirations of the entire Kisan community of this vast country. The All-India Kisan Sabha carried on widespread educative and propaganda work among Indian farmers. Swami Sahajananda, the founder of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (1929), was elected its first President, and N.G. Ranga, the doyen of the Kisan



movement in Andhra, became its first General Secretary. In its first session, it was decided to bring out a Kisan Manifesto, which declared the objective of the Kisan Sabha as that of "... complete freedom from economic exploitation and the achievement of full economic and political power to the peasants and workers". It demanded "the abolition of Zamindari, Taluqdari, Malguzari and Jenmi Systems". A noteworthy feature of the All-India Kisan Sabha was that it functioned as a common body of all categories of peasants—"rich", "middle" and "poor".

The documents coming under the title "The Peasant Movement" in the NMML repository are xerox copies of the papers of the All India Kisan Sabha along with the reports of its branches for the period 1929–49. There are also copies of 28 pamphlets issued from time to time by the All-India Kisan Sabha. Apart from that, we have on microfilm 61 All-India Kisan Sabha pamphlets. Prominent leaders of the peasant movement who feature in the documents are Swami Sahjananda, Indulal Yajnik, Bankim Mukherjee and Mathura Prasad.

## Police Records

In the Mughal Empire, the towns were usually governed by the *Kotwal* with the authorisation for all magisterial, fiscal and police arrangements of the towns. However, a few years after passing Pitt's India Act (1784) the office of the *Kotwal* was reduced to that of the Deputy Superintendent, who was in charge of the city police. Till the Punjab Police Act was passed in 1861 by the British, the police stations were in general known as Kotwali. Even now the number one police station in Delhi at Chandni Chowk is known as Kotwali Police Station. The police stations maintained different categories of records, such as the non-current records, FIRs, Intelligence reports, CID records, etc. Though meagre study has so far been done on police records, there are many valuable documents which can certainly yield a number of facts of historical and sociological importance. Keeping in view their academic significance, the NMML has procured the following category of records from Delhi, Bombay and U.P.:

- (a) Delhi Police Special Branch, Non-Current Records (1915–76);
- (b) First Information Reports (FIRs) from Police Headquarters, Delhi (1861–1960);
- (c) Selected documents from CID records, Bombay and U.P. relating to the "Quit India" movement (1942–43).

(a) *DELHI POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH, NON-CURRENT RECORDS (1915–76)*

The Delhi Police Special Branch Non-Current Records comprise roughly 2,350 files covering the period 1915–76. These records throw light on terrorist/extremist activities, communal/refugee problems, trade union and student movements, activities of foreign nationals in India, political activities of the Akalis, the Communist Party, the Forward Bloc, the 'Quit India' movement, activities of the Hindu Mahasabha, RSS and Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Praja Parishad and INA movements.

(b) *FIRST INFORMATION REPORTS (FIRs) FROM POLICE HEADQUARTERS, DELHI (1861–1960)*

FIRs filed at Kotwali and Sadar Police Stations comprise 559 bound volumes covering the period 1861–1960. They were collected from the Police Headquarters, I.P. Estate, New Delhi. All these FIRs are written in Urdu with a few exceptions. These FIRs are prepared as per the Punjab Police Rules issued by the Provincial Government under Section 7, Act 12, 1861. One of the rules states that the FIR register shall be a printed book in prescribed form (24.50) having 200 pages and giving details of date and time of occurrence of the crime and shall be completely filled before a new one is commenced. The FIRs lodged during historical events of India's freedom struggle, such as the bomb blast at the Central Assembly Hall to protest against Black Bills like the Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill and some of the tragic events of post-independence India like the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi are a few among thousands of FIRs.

(c) *SELECTED DOCUMENTS FROM CID RECORDS, BOMBAY AND U.P. RELATING TO THE "QUIT INDIA" MOVEMENT (1942–43)*

Items were selected from the CID records, Bombay and U.P. for an exhibition on the 'Quit India' movement. Hence these documents in the NMML list of collections are known as Quit India movement Papers. These are extracts taken from various files of CID records comprising more than a hundred pages covering the 1942–43 period and pertaining to political activities in various states. These include notes and orders on confiscated leaflets, pamphlets, statements, cartoons, posters, copies of letters, circulars, journals, bulletins, etc. relating to Maharashtra, Karnataka, U.P., Bihar and Gujarat.

## **Punjab Conspiracy Case**

The Punjab Conspiracy Case was connected with a number of militant activities such as the simultaneous explosion of bombs on 19th June, 1930 at Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi, Gujranwalla and Sheikhpura, the projected robbery at the Octroi Office at the railway goods shed in Lahore, the plan to rescue Bhagat Singh and the other accused in the Lahore conspiracy case from jail, the dacoities at Saharanpur and the Calcutta office of the Controller of Military Accounts at Rawalpindi and the Syid Mitha Bazar explosion. This case was later instituted against the members of Atashi Chakkar Group (a group of the Circle of Fire), which was constituted by a group of selfless militant nationalists under the leadership of Inderpal Sharma. They decided to carry out a plan of counter-terrorising the police officials and bureaucracy who implemented the government policy of repression, and organise struggles against imperialism and capitalism. The Punjab Conspiracy Case of 1930–33, like the other cases instituted against the revolutionaries, was framed and proved against the accused on the basis of partially fabricated and partially factual evidence provided by the approvers. The total number of people arrested in connection with this case was sixteen.

The case turned out to be unique simply because of the five approvers in this case—Inderpal, Khairati Ram, Madan Gopal, Shiv Ram and Saran Das. The judgement of the Special Commission indicated the official dissatisfaction with the conduct of the approvers.

Like all other previous conspiracy cases, this case also lowered the prestige of the judiciary by exposing its farcical procedure and its lack of any sense of equity and fairness.

The case exposed the moral degradation of the police and the attitude of colonial ruthlessness towards militant nationalists in India.

This collection of eight printed volumes of the proceedings of the Punjab Conspiracy Case 1930–33, contains the statements of approvers—Gopal, Inderpal, Sardar Singh, Krishan Lal, Bhimsen, Gulab Singh, Harnam Singh, Gurbau Singh, Khairati Ram, and an index of the proceedings showing names of witnesses, etc.

## **Quit India Movement**

The most significant event in the history of the freedom movement in India under the auspices of the Indian National Congress in the

early 1940s was the movement which began in the wake of famous "Quit India" resolution, adopted by the AICC at Wardha on 14th July, 1942 and passed at its meeting in Bombay on 8th August, 1942. The factors largely responsible for the movement were: (a) the failure of the Cripps Mission; (b) the popular discontent due to the war-time rise in prices on the one side and the non-availability of essential commodities on the other; (c) the collapse of popular faith in the stability of the British rule during the war; (d) the anxiety of the people to avoid in India what had happened in Malaya and Burma where the British evacuation left the natives to their fate or at the mercy of the dreaded Japanese; and (e) slogans of Gandhiji to the people: "Consider yourself to be a free man or a woman" and "do or die".

On 9th August, 1942, the day after passing the "Quit India" resolution, Gandhiji and almost all the top leaders at the national and provincial levels were arrested. The government banned the AICC and prohibited the publishing of news on "Quit India" movement. The news of these arrests and the ban on the AICC left the country aghast and a spontaneous movement of protest arose everywhere. It gave expression to the pent-up anger of the people. All over the country there were *hartals*, strikes and picketing, in which all sections of the population participated voluntarily. Thus, the movement developed into a mass upsurge. In this legendary struggle, the common people of the country demonstrated unparalleled heroism and militancy. They attacked railway stations, police stations, post offices, etc., which were the symbols of British authority. The disturbances were so widespread that Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, referred to it as "by far the most serious rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have so far concealed from the world for reasons of military security". The government on its part went all out to crush the movement. So the revolt, though very intense, was short-lived. To suppress the movement the Government of India was converted into an "Ordinance Raj" and the country became a land of "Police oppression".

The materials on the "Quit India movement" under the custody of the NMML are selected copies of the underground documents of the 1942 movement from CID records, Bombay and U.P., and a few documents which Shri Vinayak Kulkarni sent for organising an exhibition in the Nehru Museum on the "Quit India movement". These documents comprise about 150 pages, covering the 1942-43 period. They give a vivid picture of the movement.

## Revolutionary Patriotic Activities in Pre-Partitioned Punjab

The Indian freedom struggle is a saga of innumerable sacrifices, trials, tribulations and heroic deeds of numerous revolutionaries. The heroism of a number of revolutionaries brought the land of five rivers into the forefront of the struggle for freedom. The patriots from the Punjab adopted militancy as an ideology as well as a method for securing political, economic and social freedom of the country from its foreign yoke. The factors largely responsible for the emergence of revolutionary activities in the Punjab were the awareness of the new ideology of Marxism, the frustration with Gandhian leadership, the disillusionment with the constitutional means of agitation, and the oppression and economic exploitation under the alien rule. All these factors strengthened the revolutionaries' conviction that "The food on which the tender plant of Liberty thrives is the blood of the martyr". They were convinced that at no less a price than the horror and anguish of a mighty convulsion could freedom be won. They chalked out a well-defined programme to murder colonial officials; break jails and loot treasuries and *thanas*, commission political dacoities, collect and manufacture arms, recruit young men for revolutionary work and collaborate with the enemies of the British. A number of revolutionary organisations emerged in the Punjab between the second and the fourth decades of the 19th century, the most important among them being the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, the Punjab Kirti-Kisan Party, the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha and the Punjab Socialist Party.

This small collection consists of papers, posters, booklets and newspaper clippings covering the period 1901–35. The collection is in Urdu and is available on microfilm.

## Sabarmati Ashram Collections of Mahatma Gandhi

Ashrams, the abode of spiritual retreat, have a long history and tradition among the Hindus, extending over thousands of years. Though an ascetic revolutionary, Gandhiji's Ashram was not an outright product of this Hindu tradition. To a certain extent it was a by-product of his reading of Ruskin's *Unto This Last*. The reading of Ruskin was responsible to a great extent for his establishing the Phoenix settlement outside

Durban in 1906. This was a community of friends who shared in Gandhiji's newly discovered convictions. Later, he founded three other communities—the Tolstoy Farm outside Johannesburg, the Sabarmati Ashram outside Ahmedabad and Sevagram outside Wardha.

After returning to India from South Africa in 1915, Gandhiji was not very clear about his political programme. To give a concrete shape to his political programmes, Gandhiji wished to repeat the Phoenix experiment and thus to maintain the ideal of a rigorous moral discipline practised earlier on numerous occasions in South Africa. This kind of model convinced him to open an Ashram at Kochrab, a small village on the outskirts of Ahmedabad in 1915. A barrister in Ahmedabad, Jivanlal Desai, offered to let his bungalow to Gandhiji and his party to start the Ashram. Thus, the Ashram started functioning on 25 May 1915. After a detailed deliberation, the Ashram was named by Gandhiji as Satyagraha Ashram, which conveyed both the goal and the method of service. "Our creed was devotion to truth, and our business was the search for and insistence on truth. I wanted to acquaint India with the method I had tried in South Africa, and desired to test in India the extent to which its application might be possible."

Gandhiji's friends and Bombay and Ahmedabad-based capitalists volunteered to make funds available for the Ashram. By the end of 1925, merchants and industrialist friends of Gandhiji had donated approximately two hundred thousand rupees to the Ashram for the land and buildings alone. They were paying not less than eighteen thousand rupees per annum for its upkeep. The distinguished communist historian R. Palme Dutt argues that the Ashram and the constructive work programmes that grew out of its activities were a capitalist fraud that had been designed to capture the national independence movement by exploiting a man greatly revered by the Indian people.

When the plague broke out in Ahmedabad, Kochrab became an unsafe place. Hence Gandhiji, with the help of a merchant in Ahmedabad, Punjabhai Hirachand, selected an alternative site, near Sabarmati Central Jail, three or four miles to the north of Kochrab on the bank of the river Sabarmati. He shifted his Ashram to this new place in 1917. This Ashram was intended to be a centre for training dedicated servants of the nation for different spheres of life—social, cultural, political, economic, religious and educational. Ashram life was planned to instil discipline, industry, and humility. In order to regulate the conduct of the Ashram, Gandhiji formulated a code of rules and observances. The members were expected to follow a strict

regimen of vegetarian food, manual labour, social service, celibacy, prayer and sleep. At Gandhiji's behest the ashramites took nine vows, which amounted to a demanding code of asceticism—truth telling, non-violence, celibacy, control of the palate, non-stealing, non-possession, refusal to wear foreign cloth, fearlessness, and the acceptance of untouchables. Despite all these restrictions, people volunteered to enter the Ashram from every part of India and even from abroad either on a long-term or short-term basis. They lived a strictly controlled life.

It was in this Ashram that Gandhiji received much support in the implementation of his social, economic and political programmes for the various movements launched between 1917 and 1933—Khadi, Khilafat, uplift of the Harijan, Hindu-Muslim unity, Dandi march, etc. However, in 1933, Gandhiji left the Sabarmati Ashram with the pledge that he would not return there till independence was achieved. Gandhiji moved to Sevagram, a village near Wardha in central India.

The Sabarmati Ashram collection of Mahatma Gandhi papers also contains the papers of the Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya at Sabarmati. When Gandhi Smarak Nidhi was constituted in 1949, the ideal of building physical memorials to Mahatma Gandhi was one of the objectives of the Nidhi. So, the Executive Committee of the Nidhi resolved that altogether four Sangrahalayas should be set up in various parts of the country. While the Central Sangrahalaya was to be at Rajghat, the other three were to be at Sabarmati, Sevagram and Madurai. Though all these museums functioned under the Central Sangrahalaya Board, the Sabarmati Museum was, after some time, removed from the Board's direct responsibility and handed over to the Sabarmati Ashram Preservation Trust. This museum, like the other three, has been functioning in four sections consisting of (a) Picture Gallery, (b) Library, (c) Archives, and (d) Audio-visual unit. The exhibits include correspondence, photographs, pictures, paintings, busts, statues, books by or on Gandhiji, relics of Gandhiji, etc. Apart from a permanent exhibition, this Museum has been organising short-term exhibitions every year.

This is a huge collection of more than 50 microfilm rolls, comprising correspondence files, notebooks and letters received by Gandhiji during the period 1901-48. The correspondence files consist of his letters to Shankarlal Banker, Chhaganlal Gandhi, Prabhudas Gandhi, and others. The papers are mainly in Gujarati. The collection also includes handwritten articles of Gandhiji, his writings during the days of silence,

etc. These papers also include the correspondence exchanged between Kishorlal Mashruwala, Kusumben and Sushila Gandhi. They cover the years 1948–56.

## **Socialist Party**

The socialist movement sprang up in India as an offshoot of the nationalist movement. The victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of a socialist state in Russia had aroused interest in socialist and communist doctrines among the radical nationalists in India. The failure of the two civil disobedience movements of 1930 and 1932 and the misgivings on the relevance of the Gandhian ideology and his method of struggle led the heterodox youth towards the socialist ideology. Consequently, they began to evolve a rival programme for Indian independence on the basis of their newfound ideology. Hence, in the early 1930s, the left-wing Congressmen all over India formed socialist parties in their respective regions. As a result, the Bihar Socialist Party (1931), the Utkal Congress Socialist Karmi Sangh (1933), the Punjab Socialist Party (1933) and many other socialist parties were formed in Bombay, U.P., and eastern and southern India. However, the actual plan for an all-India socialist organisation was conceived and worked out at the Nasik Central Prison by an incipient group of socialists consisting of Jayaprakash Narayan, Minoo Masani, Achyut Patwardhan, N.G. Goray, Yusuf Meherally, M.L. Dantwala, Purushottam Tricumdas and Asoka Mehta. Sampurnanand, a U.P. Congress leader, drew up “A Tentative Socialist Programme for India” in April, 1934 and the Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was formally started in May, 1934 at a conference in Patna, chaired by Narendra Deva. The ideology of its founders ranged from a vague and mixed-up radical nationalism to a fairly firm advocacy of the Marxian “Scientific Socialism”.

The formation of the All-India Congress Socialist Party was, however, a major event in the history of the socialist movement in India. Right-leaning Congress leaders like Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Vallabhbhai Patel disliked the new trend. Though Nehru was sympathetic, he never formally joined the CSP. Gandhiji welcomed the emergence of the socialist group within the Congress with some reservation. In spite of the strong opposition from right-leaning Congress leaders, the CSP propaganda did help considerably in stimulating



ideological concerns within the Congress ranks and also the leadership on questions like agrarian reforms, the problems of industrial labour, non-Gandhian methods of mass mobilisation and struggle. Ideological differences and the non-revolutionary character of the Congress resulted in a major confrontation between the Right and the Left within the Congress, which increasingly started dissociating itself from the Socialists. In 1947, the Socialists dropped the word "Congress" from Congress Socialist Party and became altogether the Socialist Party. However, the actual separation of the Socialists from the Congress took place in 1948.

The history of the Socialist Party in the 1950s, was the history of mergers and splits, of defections and fragmentations, a history replete with intra-party wrangling. After the Socialist Party's merger with the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (KMPP) and the Forward Bloc (Subhasist) in 1952, it was called the Praja Socialist Party (PSP). In 1955, the PSP broke up and a separate Socialist Party (SP) was founded under Dr. Rammanohar Lohia's chairmanship. The PSP and the SP merged in 1964 to form the Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP) but the united party split again in 1965. In 1971 the PSP and SSP reunited to form the SP. The SP merged in the Janata Party in May 1977 and the Socialist movement finally lost its identity. No doubt the socialist movement failed, but it is not without its significant role and impact on the political and socio-economic history of India.

The Socialist Party papers donated by Prem Bhasin comprise approximately 150 files containing correspondence, subject files, speeches, writings and press clippings. The papers contain correspondence of Prem Bhasin with Jayaprakash Narayan, Madhu Limaye, Narendra Deva, Asoka Mehta, Rammanohar Lohia and others. The subject files deal with the Asian Socialist Conference, its interim reports, the minutes of the proceedings and news bulletins. The proceedings and resolutions of the meetings of the National Executive of the PSP also form a part of the subject files.

The speeches and writings, appeals, addresses and reports of Prem Bhasin, Madhu Dandavate, Farid Ansari, Jayaprakash Narayan, Asoka Mehta and Raj Narain also form a part of the collection.

Besides there are press clippings from *The Hindustan Times*, *The Indian Express*, *National Herald* and *The Tribune* regarding Socialist Party activities. Apart from these, there are miscellaneous circulars, reports and data collected from time to time by Prem Bhasin. The papers are in English and Hindi, and cover the years 1952-65.

Apart from the Socialist Party papers received from Prem Bhasin, the NMML has also on microfilm the following papers pertaining to various Socialist Parties.

- (a) *Congress Socialist Party (CSP) papers*: This collection contains pamphlets issued by the CSP between 1935 and 1940.
- (b) *Praja Socialist Party (PSP) papers*: This collection consists of minutes of the National Executive of the PSP, Presidential addresses, resolutions of the Party conventions and pamphlets issued by the party between 1952 and 1967.
- (c) *Socialist Party of India*: This collection consists of resolutions of Annual Conferences and the literature and pamphlets issued by the party between 1947 and 1971.

### **States' People's Movements**

After establishing colonial political hegemony over the Indian subcontinent, British colonialism caused the emergence of two distinct and parallel political set-ups in the country. One was under the direct rule of the colonial authorities, the British Indian territories, and the other was ruled by nearly six hundred traditional native princes who accepted the political authority of the "British Paramount Power" either by treaties or by "engagements" and "*Sanads*" or other regulations forced upon them. These states were mere shadows cast by the imperial power. They were relics of a bygone age and depended completely on the British power. The British deliberately kept these states unchanged so as to use them as their instruments in India. Lord Canning, the Viceroy, wrote in 1860, "... if we could keep up a number of Native States without political power, but as royal instruments, we should exist in India as long as our naval supremacy was maintained... ." With this intention of retaining the political sway of Britain, the colonial authorities imposed many restrictions on the native rulers. The princes were compelled to surrender their independence and turn into dependent vassals. The rulers lost the right of defending themselves, maintaining diplomatic relations, employing foreign experts and settling their disputes with the neighbours. The rulers were denied even the privilege of selecting and appointing their Prime Ministers, who were in general known as Dewans. In short, the rulers lost all the vestiges of sovereignty and were subservient to the British Residents or Agents to the Governors General. These Residents and Agents became in reality the autocrats

in whom absolute power was vested for all practical purposes. Thus, the British power so completely dominated the states that its slightest gesture was a command to them, which they could disobey only at their own peril.

The condition of the people in the states was miserable due to a variety of factors, such as the exploitative feudal base of the state governments, appalling extent of illiteracy, extreme poverty, glaring subservience, wasteful expenditure, heavy taxation, rampant forced labour and above all, the absence of civil liberty, rule of law and an independent judiciary. The rulers in general and their colonial advisers particularly, did not want people to be educated, enlightened and politically self-conscious. The result was that people remained in a continuous state of suspended animation. As far as the people of the states were concerned, the "civilising process" of colonial philosophy was conveniently forgotten by the paramount power. However, the enlightened people of these states who were living in British Indian cities took the initiative to educate and enlighten their less fortunate brethren. The widespread national movement in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces also helped open their eyes. As a consequence, there was growing demand of the people in the states for a rule of law, the security of person and property, the eradication of illiteracy, the introduction of responsible government, etc. Instead of redressing the grievances of the people the rulers, who were content to rule arbitrarily with the support of the British bayonets, took to repressive measures to suppress the popular movements. The colonial government also helped the princes by introducing draconian acts, such as the Indian States Protection Acts of 1922 and 1934, which provided the rulers with unlimited powers to oppress people's movements.

Generally, the Indian National Congress, the premier nationalist party, followed a policy of non-interference in the affairs of the states on the pretext that the states were separate units and, therefore, not the concern of the nationalist movement. The oppression on the one side and the indifferent attitude of the Congress towards the state of affairs on the other, compelled the people of the various states to organise themselves for taking up the issues of mal-administration, injustice and inequity and to press for reforms in internal administration. Different organisations, such as All-India States' Peoples' Conference, Praja-mandals and Political Conferences, were formed to pressurise the state governments for undertaking the necessary reforms.

### (a) ALL-INDIA STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Keeping pace with the growth of the national movement in British India, the political consciousness in the princely states also gathered momentum. Many political organisations cropped up in various states of which the All-India States' Peoples' Conference (AISPC) was the most important. The AISPC came into being in Bombay in December 1927. Seventy states were represented in this conference at its first meeting. The AISPC performed two duties: (a) it functioned as a central organisation that reflected the views of the people of the Indian states, and (b) it coordinated the activities of various political organisations functioning within the different states. The leaders of the AISPC also played a significant role in changing the attitude of the Congress towards the problem of the states. The AISPC accepted the leadership of the Indian National Congress and worked under its overall guidance. Many eminent leaders of the Indian National Congress like Jawaharlal Nehru and Pattabhi Sitaramayya led the AISPC movements. As a result of this close association between the Congress and AISPC, the former changed its old views, and decided to stand for "the same political, social and economic freedom in the states as in the rest of India". It considered the states as "an integral part of India, which cannot be separated". In the 1940s, the AISPC virtually became a sister organisation of the Indian National Congress.

The AISPC collection of 283 files, covering the period 1933–49, has been divided and arranged under two parts. Part I contains files dealing with the AISPC activities within the princely states. These files have an alphabetical arrangement, starting with Alwar and ending with Ujjain. Part II contains files covering a variety of topics and are arranged chronologically. This collection is a very important source material for the study of the history of the popular movements for civil liberties and democratisation in the erstwhile princely states. It also throws light on the inception and evolution of representative institutions in the Indian states.

### (b) PRAJA MANDAL MOVEMENTS

Like the All-India States' Peoples' Conference, the Praja Mandal movements were also movements of the people of the states for establishing their democratic liberties and for reforming the social, economic and cultural condition of the people of these states. In the

later part of the 1930s, Praja Mandals were organised in a large number of Indian states more or less on the same lines as the AISPC. They seemed to have been inspired by the activities of the AISPC and the Indian National Congress. This is apparent if one compares the nature and objectives of the Praja Mandals with those of the AISPC. Praja Mandals, in general, were formed by the enlightened state subjects living in British Indian cities. These movements demanded democracy in place of autocracy in the states. They sought to abolish absolutism and establish representative government to safeguard the rights and liberties of the people under the aegis of the Maharajas. Their fight was not to overthrow their rulers but to wrest from them more civil liberties and to strive for political and economic powers within the system.

As the Praja Mandal Movement papers are lying scattered all over India in the hands of various individuals, the attempts to collect all of them have not made much progress. Even so, if one adds to the papers of Praja Mandals in Indore, Jaipur and Pataudi states, such individual collections as of Jainarayan Vyas, Rangildas Kapadia, R.K. Shanmukham Chetty, Jathiydar Pritam Singh Gujran and Jagir Singh Phaguwalia, they together form a very valuable source material and throw much light on the Praja Mandal movements in the various princely states of India.

### **(i) INDORE RAJYA PRAJA MANDAL PAPERS**

The efforts to establish civil liberties and democratic rights in Indore culminated in the formation of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal (IRPM), which was formally launched in 1935, despite the fact that its first session was held in 1921 itself. The IRPM was considered to be the only organisation which could help in the awakening and welfare of the people of the Holkar-ruled Indore.

The main aims of this organisation were: (a) to get responsible and responsive government through peaceful means under Maharaja Holkar; (b) to reduce the undue influence of bureaucracy and to establish direct contact between the ruler and the people without any intermediary; (c) to redress various grievances of the people—political, social and economic; and (d) to establish responsible government, through a representative system.

The corpus of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal Papers, donated by Shri V.S. Sarwate, contains 11 files, dealing mainly with the Praja Mandal movements in princely states during the years 1921–47. They also shed light on the activities of AISPC. These files contain the

constitution, proceedings, resolutions, circulars and appeals issued from time to time by the IRPM. Reports of the activities during the "Quit India" movement show the impact of the national movement on the Rajasthan states. This collection also includes papers on Indore Praja Anaj Parishad, Indore Rajya Nagrik Swatantrata Parishad and Madhya Bharatiya Karmachari Parishad.

Copies of the Praja Mandal Patrikas (journals) for the years 1940–47 also form a part of the collection. This collection gives a vivid picture of the people's struggles against the autocratic rule of the ruler under the influence of his Prime Minister, Mr. Harton.

## **(II) JAIPUR STATE PRAJA MANDAL**

The rule of His Highness The Maharaja Bahadur made life miserable in the princely state of Jaipur. The state had the least rule of law, very little fundamental rights, practically nothing in terms of representative institutions and it was reeking with feudal exploitation. In such a pitiable condition the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal was formed in 1937 "to establish responsible government to secure elementary rights of citizenship for the people and to bring about all-round improvement in Jaipur state". The state authorities found in the Praja Mandal a defiant organisation whose objective was to upset the existing traditional order. They, therefore, turned down the request to register the Praja Mandal as a lawful association. Such a negative attitude of the authorities forced the Mandal to launch a mass Civil Disobedience movement on 1st February, 1939, under the leadership of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to achieve the recognition and registration of the Praja Mandal as a lawful association and to attain civil liberties. When the movement gained momentum, the authorities came forward with a compromise formula by which some civil liberties were granted. The Praja Mandal was recognised and registered as a lawful association. As a result, the Civil Disobedience movement was withdrawn on 19th March, 1939. However, this compromise was very short-lived and the ruler outright started denying the rights of self-determination and self-government as well as the primary and fundamental rights of citizenship. Arrest without trial, ban on peoples' organisations, restriction on public meetings, demonstrations and the press and curtailment of the movement of individuals were resorted to. Hence, the Jaipur Praja Mandal had to continue its relentless struggle till the time of achieving independence in 1947.

The collection of the Jaipur State Praja Mandal comprises 11 files

covering the period 1940–9, giving a vivid picture of the strenuous popular struggle for achieving responsible government, civil liberties, reduction of taxes, etc. in Jaipur state. This collection also helps us to know the nature and character of the freedom movement of the Rajputana region as a whole. This is a very useful source for constructing the history of modern Rajasthan, especially the liberation movement of its people.

### (III) PATAUDI STATE PRAJA MANDAL

A tiny state, an estate in reality, Pataudi was located 19 miles south-west of Gurgaon, with an area of 53 square miles and a population of less than 22000. The gross annual income of the state was about 3.5 lakh rupees. By the end of the 1930s, Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, a cricketer of international fame, was the ruler of the state. The internal administration was carried on by his Dewan, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Alam Ali. The administration was generally inefficient and corrupt. Heavy land revenue, unbearable taxes, and corrupt system made life miserable for the people. Their plight may be imagined from the fact that in 1940, Pataudi had only one small dispensary and five primary schools for its entire population.

The Congress activities in Gurgaon, however, had some impact on this politically backward region of the then Punjab. The miserable life on the one side and the influence of the Congress party on the other resulted in the emergence of the Pataudi Praja Mandal on 1 June 1939 under the leadership of Maulana Nur-ud-din and Babu Dayal Sharma. The Mandal's demands were: the recognition of Praja Mandal as a legal body, the reduction of land revenue, the establishment of responsible government, and the grant of civil liberties to the people. The Nawab did not accept these demands, and consequently, the Praja Mandal came into conflict with the state authorities. The leaders were arrested and Praja Mandal activities were declared illegal. Though the movement was revived in 1942 and 1946, the Nawab persisted with his opposition to the movement. However, after 1946, in the changing political scenario, the Nawab also relaxed his old stubborn attitude and conceded many of the Mandal's demands.

This collection comprises only one file covering the period 1939–49 giving glimpses of the political history of the Pataudi state, which cover the suppression of popular movements by the Nawab, the fearless resistance of the Praja Mandal leaders and the founding of a responsible government. Though a small collection, it is useful for writing the history of the modern Haryana state.

## Tamralipta Swadhinata Sangram Itihas Committee

Tamralipta, which is now known in its shortened form as Tamluk, a seaport city in the district of Midnapore in West Bengal, has always carved a special niche in Indian history, not simply as a centre of Buddhism and Sanskrit learning in the ancient period, but also as an epicentre of the national liberation struggle in modern India. When Gandhiji launched the “Quit India Movement” in 1942, Tamluk and Contai, two subdivisions of the Midnapore district, took a pioneering lead to spearhead the struggle and established a National Government—Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar, on 17th December, 1942. This government lasted till it was dissolved in obedience to the direction of Gandhiji on 8th August, 1944. This national government in the Tamluk subdivision was formed with a dictator aided by several ministers. It was a sort of parallel government, which had completely overthrown the civil government of the British by dispensing justice, maintaining peace and security and helping the poor and the distressed. For all practical purposes this national government was the *de facto* authority if not the *de jure* one, enjoying the “habitual obedience” of the people. Tamluk occupied a glorious position in experiencing a mass upsurge “incomparable with anything in past history”, and in contributing its mite “to kindle a fire all over the country”.

Tamralipta Swadhinata Sangram Itihas Committee was formed in 1981–82 to collect and preserve the papers pertaining to the long anti-imperial tradition manifested in the national movement at Midnapore District in West Bengal. This is essentially a documentation of the nationalist activities in the subdivision of Tamralipta and other parts of Midnapore district.

The papers of Tamralipta Swadhinata Sangram Itihas Committee comprise 61 files covering the years 1924–83. The papers relating to the freedom movement in Midnapore district include background material like life sketches of the local Congress leaders and revolutionaries, the notices and judgements of the Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar, the activities of the Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar—a parallel government formed in Tamluk during the “Quit India Movement”, the activities and correspondence of the Mahishadal Thana Congress Committee, Midnapore and the Mahishadal Thana Congress Complaint Board, Midnapore, the resignation of Syama Prasad Mookerjee, etc. Besides, there are press cuttings from *Biplabi*, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, *Azad Bharat*, *Nandigram Bulletin*, and *Swadhin Bharat* regarding the role



of Midnapore in the freedom movement, the working of the national government and Gandhiji's visit to Mahishadal.

The papers also include documents retrieved after independence. Most of the papers are in Bengali.

### **Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith**

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the early intellectuals of modern India who tried to evolve a national scheme of education, based on science and mass education. One of his basic assumptions was that the traditional and literary education was inadequate to meet the needs of the time. He was opposed to limiting knowledge to the upper strata of society and to the privileged few from the middle class, who were the main beneficiaries of the British educational policy. He not only emphasised mass education, but also believed firmly that modern education had to be taken to the masses by the Indians themselves if they were to grow in stature to overcome the pathetic acceptance of the concept of the rulers and the ruled—a concept that the British wanted to preserve so assiduously.

To convert his educational ideas into reality, the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith was established on 6th May, 1921 at Vasai, Pune. The aim of this Vidyapith was to do educational work without government help, to instill national feelings in students, to make it an ideal educational institution by imparting education not simply to equip students to select a career, but to develop an all-round personality and to maintain high standards of teaching and research work.

This collection is a report of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith for the years 1922–23. This report provides the aims and objectives of the Vidyapith along with a brief account of the organisation of administration, Syndicate, Board of Trustees, Faculty Members, Syllabus and system of examination. The report is in Marathi. This is on microfilm.

### **U.P. Distress Relief Committee**

As far as the leadership and the participation of people were concerned, the United Provinces were always in the forefront of India's national liberation struggle. Whether it was the non-violent Gandhian movement or the revolutionary militant movement or the peasant

movement, U.P. appeared to have inspired the people in other parts of India. When the movement was strong, the misery of the participants was higher; they were oppressed in various ways by alien rule—detention, physical abuse in lock-ups and imprisonment—which created a lot of hardship to the freedom fighters. Hence a general feeling arose that some kind of financial assistance should be provided to political sufferers of the freedom movement in U.P. Thus, the U.P. Distress Relief Committee was formed in the 1930s with the knowledge and blessing of the Indian National Congress. Feroze Gandhi was the Secretary of the U.P. Distress Relief Committee.

The papers of the U.P. Distress Relief Committee comprise four day-books and seven registers covering the years 1936–47. The day-books give an account of the money spent by the Committee. The registers contain an account of financial assistance given to the sufferers of the political movements by Feroze Gandhi in his capacity as the Secretary of the Committee.

### **U.P. Zamindars' Association, Muzaffarnagar**

For creating a channel of communication between the landlords and the government, quite a few landlords' associations, with some provincial standing, were formed in Uttar Pradesh in the second half of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th. An important one among them was the U.P. Zamindars' Association, Muzaffarnagar. When it was formed in 1896, its original name was Zamindars' Association, Muzaffarnagar. As its name indicates, it initially represented only the Zamindars in the North Western Province of U.P. However, in 1918, with the aim of taking on a wider provincial role, it was renamed as the U.P. Zamindars' Association. In due course of time, its field of activities was extended to about 24 districts of U.P., Agra and Oudh.

The moving spirit of this association was Rai Bahadur Nihal Chand, "who felt the necessity of establishing an institution with a wider and more popular franchise than the British Indian Association"—the pioneer association of landlords in U.P. Nihal Chand and his family ran this association throughout; the crucial post of secretary was inherited invariably by the sons and grandsons of Nihal Chand.

The Association functioned with the objective of protecting and promoting the interests of the landlords, improving agriculture and agro-industries by the introduction of modern scientific methods,

publishing a journal in Urdu to disseminate scientific knowledge on modern farming to farmers, adopting the means to improve the breeding of cattle and promoting harmony between the landlords and tenants. Recognising the contribution of this association in matters affecting the prosperity and well-being of the peasant community, the government allowed them representation in various agencies relating to agriculture—Provincial Board of Agriculture, Governing Body of the Government, Agricultural College, Kanpur, etc.

The collection comprises 39 subject files, five registers and 55 printed materials relating to the activities of the Association during the 1896–1947 period. The printed materials, which came along with the collection, are being transferred to the library for wider consultation. Among the salient subjects dealt with in the records are the land revenue policy of the government, U.P. Land Revenue Bill, 1927, tenant–zamindar relations in U.P, Simon Commission, 1928, representation of the landlords in the legislature, etc. This collection is very useful for the study of the agrarian system of the North Western Province of U.P.

## **Women's Movements**

In pre-colonial Indian society, except perhaps among the matrilineal communities, the woman was assigned a position subordinate to man. This inferior status of women was made sacrosanct by religious ordinances, social observances, and economic discrimination. While *Manu* declared, "Women must be kept in subordination within the wall of the family: in childhood to the father, in youth to her husband and in old age to her sons", St. Paul observed "man is the glory of God and woman is the glory of man". While *Manu* denied woman the freedom and opportunity for the development of self-expression, St. Paul relegated women to a somewhat lower status. As religion and society followed a partisan attitude to judge the individual and social conduct of man and woman, the latter was denied education, vocation, social, economic and political rights; she was subjected to seclusion and early marriage; she was deprived of inheritance of property. Thus women were made inferior to men and subjected to social inequalities. This discrimination made Karl Marx compare men to the bourgeoisie and the women to the proletariat.

However, the British conquest of India and the introduction of colonial rule inaugurated a new economic environment, legal system,

political set-up and cultural atmosphere. By introducing modern education in India, the British brought the Indian people in contact with the achievements of the West in the sphere of knowledge, which helped the educated Indians to imbibe the Western liberal ideas based on the principles of individual liberty and social equality. This inspired the educated Indians to undertake an introspection into their society and culture, which was substantially built upon religious superstition and social obscurantism. This impact of modern education also affected those women who had an elite background, living in metropolitan cities and urban areas and keeping pace with the new understanding and awakening. These educated and enlightened women, contrary to the existing practice of depending on heterodox individuals of the male section for redressing their grievances, bestirred themselves and took the initiative in organising their own movement for emancipation. This awakening became manifest in the emergence of a number of women's organisations by the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Some of these were: Sakhi Samiti, Seva Sadan, Bharat Stri Mandal, Gujarat Stri Mandal, Mahila Seva Samaj, Women's Indian Association, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, National Council of Women in India, All-India Women's Conference etc. However, the most important among them were the National Council of Women in India and the All-India Women's Conference.

The origin and class character of leadership of both these organisations were identical and their objectives, programmes and policies were complementary. The main objective of both these organisations was to transform women from "*de jure* to *de facto* equality" in society. The leaders of these two organisations cooperated with each other and tried to coordinate the activities of international organisations in India, whose aims were in conformity with their own. However, in political outlook and ideology, there were some differences between them. The leaders of the All-India Women's Conference like Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur were also leaders of the Indian National Congress. Besides, they adopted many of the Constructive Programmes of Gandhi in their agenda. Therefore, the conference was described as "an unofficial Congress auxiliary". However, the National Council of Women in India, notwithstanding its pro-British bias at the beginning, remains more or less a non-political body.

### **(a) ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE (AIWC)**

<sup>4</sup> The All-India Women's Conference owes its origin to the speech of E.F. Oaten, in which he called Indian women to "tell us with one voice what they want and keep on telling us till they get it". This instruction, "tell us with one voice" was, indeed, a clarion call for unity among women. Inspired by this speech, Margaret E. Cousins, an Irish lady, who was the Secretary of the Women's Indian Association, Adyar and a close associate of Annie Besant, decided to make use of the spirit contained in Oaten's speech and tried to unite the educated Indian women spread all over India. Her endeavour, and the co-operation which she received from many Indian women hailing from aristocratic and upper-class families, ultimately resulted in the genesis of the All-India Women's Conference in 1927. In the initial stages, the aim of the conference was confined to "the education of women". Over a period of time, the AIWC undertook a variety of work much beyond what the original sponsors conceived, i.e. family planning, the prevention of immoral traffic, rural extension programme, consumer resistance movement, etc. In due course, the AIWC grew into an organisation of larger size and dimension by breaking its early upper class and urban character. Now it has a membership of more than one million, and five hundred branches and sub-branches all over India.

The huge collection of 2,300 files, covering the period 1920–81, is a very valuable and useful source material for women's studies in India. A major part of this collection is in the form of manuscripts, and a part of it is on microfilm. These files cover a wide range of subjects like women's franchise, education, social welfare activities, expansion of the organisation all over India, AIWC's connection and association with international women's organisations, etc. Apart from shedding light on the efforts of AIWC in the fields of education, social legislation, employment and other related issues, this collection is very helpful for examining the changing nature of the programmes undertaken by the Conference, and for investigating how far it has been able to respond to the contemporary needs of women.

### **(b) NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA**

The Bombay branch of the War Relief, an organisation formed during the time of the First World War under the patronage of Lady Willingdon, wife of the then Governor of Bombay, was metamorphosed into the

Bombay Presidency Women's Council in 1918, and in 1919 into the National Council of Women in India. In 1919, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council formed five National Councils in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Delhi and Burma. Thus, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council lost its regional character and became the National Council of Women in India. In 1925, it was affiliated to the International Council of Women. Like AIWC, this was also an organisation of the elite section of European and Indian ladies of whom the most prominent were Lady Lloyd, wife of the then Bombay Governor, Lady D.J. Tata, and R.M. Gray.

As one of the pioneering women's organisations in India the NCWI played a very significant part in raising the status of women in India and in removing various legal and social disabilities from which they were suffering for centuries. The council had 15 Councils and 34 All-India associations federated with them. The different Standing Sectional Committees of NCWI have taken up many issues at the national as well as regional levels and contributed significantly to the cause of the welfare of women and children through their educational, health, economic, rehabilitation and social welfare measures. They also took keen interest in the welfare of urban and rural labourers. They played an important role in passing the Prostitution Act in Bombay against brothels, and the Sarda Act by which child marriage was banned.

This collection, comprising 220 files covering the period 1938-68, has been received in two instalments, one from the office of the council in New Delhi, and the other from Patna. These materials pertain to various activities of the council: its involvement in social issues, its association with the International Council of Women, its national and international conferences, seminars and symposia, affiliation of state or provincial units with the council and its activities in states/provinces. The collection also includes papers relating to its committees and sub-committees; correspondence of its presidents, secretaries, etc., its biennial conference and correspondence with the government and public bodies.

This is a very valuable source for materials on women's studies. It shows the gradual but steady awakening and participation of the educated Indian women in the social and political life of the nation in the 20th century. These materials are indispensable for knowing the growth of NCWI from its humble beginning to greater and wider fields of work affecting primarily women and also society in general.

**MISCELLANEOUS  
INSTITUTIONAL COLLECTIONS  
ON MICROFILM/MICROFICHE**

1. *BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES*  
Printed proceedings of the debates, questions and answers of the Legislative Council for the period 1940–41.
2. *BOURNE AND SHEPHERD CO. CALCUTTA*  
(See Permanent Records of India)
3. *BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROCEEDINGS*  
Debates and questions on Indian affairs during 1890–1937.
4. *CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT*
  - (a) A note on the general measures taken by the Government to deal with the movement (Government of India publication).
  - (b) The history of Civil Disobedience movement for the period 1940–41 (Government of India publication).
5. *CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE*  
Three printed volumes of the Report and Oral Evidence collected by the Committee for the Disposal of Civil Proceedings in the Court for the period 1924–25.
6. *GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT*  
The summary of the principal measures of the Viceroyalty of the Marquis of Landsdowne between December 1888 and January 1894.
7. *GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT*
  - (a) This collection covers the period 1873–1924 pertaining to the development of Delhi and its political history.
  - (b) Selected documents and papers of the working-class movements, including pamphlets and circulars of the Communist Party of India for the period 1922–48.
8. *HINDU LAW COMMITTEE*  
Two volumes of written statement submitted to the Hindu Law Committee by the Social Associations and various groups in Bombay, Delhi, U.P. Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Madras, Punjab and other states on Hindu Law. This belongs to the year 1945.



9. *IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS)*  
Catalogues of Library holdings.
10. *INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPH COMMITTEE*  
Oral evidence of witnesses examined at Bombay and Karachi with their written statements about the social aspects and government control on the film industry in India. This document belongs to the 1927–28 period.
11. *JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION*  
Inaugural speech of Jayaprakash Narayan and address of Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Chairman, Jammu & Kashmir State People's Convention, 1968, Srinagar.
12. *MADRAS GOVERNMENT BOARD OF REVENUE*  
General Report of the Board of Revenue covering the period 1786 to 1815, submitted to the Governor-in-Council for the Court of Directors.
13. *MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS*  
Recommendations of the Council to the Government of India on raising marriageable age of boys and girls to at least 21 and 16 years respectively.
14. *PERMANENT RECORDS OF INDIA*  
A catalogue of permanent records of India. Contains picture negatives of Viceroys, Delhi Durbars, Industries, Himalayan Scenes, Views from the Khyber Pass to the Andaman Islands and many other photographs covering the period 1840–1945.  
This was provided by Bourne and Shepherd Co., Calcutta.
15. *PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS*  
Volume ten contains the proceedings of the debates in the Legislative Council for the year 1919.
16. *SARKARIA COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS*  
The Commission was constituted by the Government of India in June, 1983 under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria. Shri B. Sivaraman and Dr. S.R. Sen were members of the commission. The report was submitted to the government in 1988.

17. *U.P. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Proceedings and debates of the Assembly for the period 29th July to 9th September, 1937 (Vol. I).

18. *OTHER MATERIALS ON MICROFILM*

Gazetteer of Bengal District, Patna; Gazetteer of Central Provinces, Jubbulpore District, (1909); Gazetteer of Lahore District (1883–84); Gazetteer of Orchha State (1907); Gazetteer of Punjab district, Hoshiarpur (1904); Report on the Administration of Ajmer Merwara (1908–1909); Report on the Administration of Chatarpur State, Bundelkhand; Report of the Committee on Prison Discipline to the Governor General of India in Council (1838); Report on the Conditions of Indian Immigrants in British Guyana, Jamaica and Fiji and in the Dutch Guyana (1914); Report from Select Committee on the depreciation of silver together with the proceedings of the Committee and minutes of evidence, House of Commons, July 1870; Documents (CID records) relating to the revolutionary activities in U.P. during 1925, 1932 and 1940–44; Fort William (Bengal) Commercial Proceedings of Board of Trade, April 1804; Mysore War—extensive collection of letters and documents 1790–1799; Press clippings on Kashmir Affairs; Report of Facts Finding Committee—slum clearance, demolition etc. and firing in Turkman Gate during the Emergency, 25th June, 1975.

# INDIVIDUAL COLLECTIONS

## **Abdul Bari (1878–1926)**

An eminent religious and social leader; he was born at Lucknow. His education was confined to Islamic studies. He was the Founder-President, Jamiat-Ulema-i-Hind; he also founded Anjuman-i-Khuddam-i-Kaba in 1914. He went for Haj after 1918. He preached Hindu-Muslim unity, and was a member, Khilafat deputation waiting on the Viceroy. He opposed the Rowlatt Act and was a staunch supporter of Mahatma Gandhi.

The papers of Maulana Abdul Bari, consisting of 40 documents, have been received from Shri Ghulam K. Noon and Shri Nathu Ram Puri. The collection contains letters written to Abdul Bari by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru, Ramdas Gandhi, Devadas Gandhi, Jamnalal Bajaj and others. These throw valuable light on the relationship of Gandhiji and other leaders with the notable Muslim leader Abdul Bari and their attempts to establish Hindu-Muslim unity. The papers, covering the years 1918–24, are in English and Urdu.

## **Abdul Majid Khan (1902–85)**

An eminent leader from Punjab; he was educated at Batala, Aligarh and Lahore. He was the President of the Students Union, Lahore and later on became Professor of English, Foreman Christian College, Lahore, 1929–47. He served in various capacities, viz. Secretary, All-India Communal League, 1932–33; Vice-President, Swadeshi League, Lahore, 1934; General Secretary, All-India Punjabi Association; Indian Consul, Saudi Arabia, 1948–50; Consul General, Meshad (Iran), 1952–55. His publications include: *Communalism in India—Its Origin and Growth*, *Vital Islam*, and *Jawaharlal and his Ideas*.

The papers of Abdul Majid Khan comprise 17 letters received by him from eminent persons like Abul Kalam Azad, M.K. Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Rajendra Prasad. These letters cover the years 1940–49.

### **G.R. Abhyankar (1876–1935)**

An eminent lawyer and a champion of the State's People's movement, he started practising from 1901–20. He was a member, Sangli Municipality, 1901 and its President, 1907–21; Professor, Law College, Poona, 1921 till his end. He established the Narendra Mandal, 1919, and led the States' People's Movement in Sangli. He was also a member of the Servants of India Society.

The papers of G.R. Abhyankar, donated by his granddaughter Smt. Ranjana Kaul, consist of correspondence exchanged with M.K. Gandhi, G.K. Gokhale, Mirza Ismail, M.R. Jayakar, M.S. Aney, Balwantray Mehta, Maharaja of Baroda, Wedgewood Benn, Rangildas Kapadia, R.P. Paranjpye and others. The files relate to subjects like the activities of the East India Association, the proceedings of the AICC session, the Servants of India Society, the Sangli Municipality, the Chamber of Princes and the activities of AISPC in different states. The speeches and writings of G.R. Abhyankar throw light on the Native States, the Servants of India Society, the reforms in Indian states and the constitutional and administrative policies in the states. Besides, speeches/writings by others on similar subjects also form a part of the collection. The papers, which are in Marathi, Hindi and English, cover the period 1900–36.

### **Seth Achal Singh (1895–1984)**

An eminent freedom fighter; he was born at Agra, and was educated at Agra and Allahabad. He was Secretary, Agra Traders' Association, 1918–30; member, Municipal Board, Agra, 1921–25 and 1935–40, Central Earthquake Relief Committee, Bihar, 1934, Board of Trustees, Agra College, since 1938 and Senate and Executive Council, Agra University since 1969. He was also member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1924, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1936–39, 1946–52 and Lok Sabha, 1952–77. He also served as President, Agra City Congress Committee, 1969.

This is a small collection of Seth Achal Singh's correspondence

with Jawaharlal Nehru during the years 1951–64 regarding U.P. politics. Seth Achal Singh himself is the donor.

### **M.K. Acharya (1879 –1935)**

An eminent leader from Madras; he was educated at Madras Christian College. He went on to become Headmaster, Theological High school, Madras, 1902–09, and Ottapalam High School, 1912–17. He was active in the Home Rule movement, 1919–30 and was a member, Indian Legislative Assembly. A strong fighter for Sanatan Dharma, he led a deputation of Sanatanists to England on behalf of the orthodox Swarajya Sangh.

The papers of M. K. Acharya, donated by Shri M.S. Krishnamachari, comprise correspondence, photographs and newspaper clippings. The letters in this collection are written both to M.K. Acharya and his son Varadacharya mainly by Cunningham, Samuel Hoare, Mirza Ismail, Lord Irwin and others. The newspaper clippings are in English, Hindi and Tamil. The papers cover the years 1929–35.

### **Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856–95)**

A social reformer and educationist; he was born in Satara district, Maharashtra, and educated in Poona. Along with Tilak, Apte and others, he founded the New English School (1880), the Deccan Education Society (1884) and the Fergusson College (1885) at Poona. He started several newspapers, *Maharatta*, an English weekly, and *Kesari*, a Marathi weekly, along with Tilak, in 1881. He advocated the cause of social reforms.

The papers of G.G. Agarkar comprise copies of 55 letters exchanged between him and D.V. Bhagat, K.V. Mulye, S.V. Bhagvat, L. M. Deshpande, B.G. Tilak and others. The letters are in English and Marathi and pertain to the years 1882–95. These letters are a valuable source of information regarding the social and educational condition of India at that time.

## Shriman Narayan Agarwal (1912–78)

An educationist, Gandhian economist and diplomat; he was Principal, Seksaria College, Wardha, 1940–52. He participated in the Quit India movement, 1942, and was detained for eighteen months. He also served as Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Nagpur University, 1942–49; member, Lok Sabha, 1952–57; General Secretary, AICC, Chief 1952–58 and member, Planning Commission, 1958–64. He was appointed as Ambassador to Nepal, 1964–67; Governor of Gujarat, 1967–72; member, Board of Trustees, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Editor, *Gandhi Marg*. He was also connected with Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan and Gramdan movements.

A voluminous collection of Shriman Narayan papers, covering the period 1928–78, was received in two instalments. The first instalment, consisting of three microfilm rolls, was donated by his wife Smt. Madalsa Narayan. The second instalment, comprising 2000 files, has been donated by his sons Shri Bharat Narayan and Shri Rajat Narayan from Wardha.

The papers of the first instalment consist of correspondence, exchanged among others, with M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, V.V. Giri, Zakir Husain, Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Vinoba Bhave, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Balwantray Mehta and others. The papers relate to subjects like AICC, Vinoba Bhave's *Padyatra*, the Planning Commission and forewords to Shriman Narayan's books by Jawaharlal Nehru. Articles and writings by Shriman Narayan and others also form a part of the collection.

The second instalment of the papers consists mainly of correspondence and subject files. The important correspondents are Jawaharlal Nehru, Morarji Desai, Jagjivan Ram, V.V. Giri, Zakir Husain, Y.B. Chavan, K.C. Pant, Vinoba Bhave, C. Rajagopalachari, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Gulzarilal Nanda, Sushila Nayar, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Jarnalal Bajaj, Hitendra Desai and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

The subject files mainly relate to the affairs of Gandhian institutions at Wardha and Sevagram such as Shiksha Mandal, Rashtra Basha Prachar Mandal, Nai Talimi Sangh, Goseva Sangh, Mahila Ashram, Himalaya Seva Sangh, Navjivan Trust, Hindustan Prachar Sabha, State

Sahitya Mandal and village industries. In addition, a number of speeches/writings by him and others, pamphlets, and press-clippings also forms part of this instalment. The collection throws light on working of Gandhian institutions and involvement of Shriman Narayan with them. The papers are in Hindi, English and Marathi.

### **Jyotiprosad Agarwala (1903–51)**

An Assamese poet, litterateur and artist, he was born in Dibrugarh, Assam and was educated at Tezpur and Calcutta. He went to England for higher studies, 1926; learnt cinematography from Himanshu Roy in Germany and composed revolutionary and patriotic poems. He also wrote plays, short stories and essays. He set up the Chitrabon Film Industry at Bholaguri and produced the first Assamese film, 'Joymati', in 1935. He participated in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921), the Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and the Quit India movement (1942).

The papers of Jyotiprosad Agarwala were received in two instalments. These have been donated by Smt. Padma Agarwala and Shri H.N. Agarwala. The papers consist of handwritten poems, articles, stories and plays. Besides, the collection consists of 19 notebooks, and six books containing manuscripts of Jyotiprosad Agarwala's writings. There is also a notebook dealing with the family history of Agarwalas. The papers are in Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and English and cover the years 1928–76.

### **M.L. Ahluwalia (1923–2000)**

An eminent writer; he retired as the Deputy Director General, National Archives of India; Senior Fellow, ICHR and B.P. Koirala-India-Nepal Foundation. He was also Vice-President, Foreign Correspondent and Member, International Council on Archives, The Hague.

The papers of M.L. Ahluwalia, consisting of approximately 25 files, were donated by himself. The papers relating to the history of Punjab



with special reference to the Sikhs were collected by the donor for writing his books. The collection comprises files pertaining to subjects such as Sikh history, Namdharis, Sikh Chiefs, the proceedings of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandak Committee, the Friends of Books Society and the International Council on Archives. It also includes material collected from the Jaipur State Old Historical Records Office. In addition to the above, there are writings by him which include articles, thesis and notes/drafts. Apart from these, speeches and writings by others, which include dissertations, printed material and press-clippings, also form a part of the collection. The papers are in English, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Urdu, and cover the period 1923–90.

### **C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar (1879–1966)**

An eminent lawyer, administrator and educationist; he was born at Wandiwash, Madras and was educated at Madras. He joined the Bar in 1903. He was member, Madras Corporation, 1911 and Madras Legislative Council, 1919–20; Advocate-General, Madras, 1920–23; Law Member, Madras Government, 1923–28. He was the Indian representative at the League of Nations, 1926–27; a delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931; Chairman, White Paper Committee, 1933; Dewan of Travancore, 1936–47; Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore, Annamalai University, and Banaras Hindu University; member, Press Commission, 1953–54. He also served in the University Grants Commission, 1955 and the Punjab Commission, 1961.

The papers of C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar consist of 41 rolls of microfilm. These were received from Shri C.R. Pattabhi Raman. These include his correspondence exchanged, among others, with M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, G.A. Natesan, G.K. Gokhale, C.Y. Chintamani, Mirza Ismail, and Shanmukham Chetty. The subject files relate to the affairs of the Annamalai University, the Travancore State, the Congress activities and the demand for responsible government, education, his resignation as Dewan of Travancore and his visit to America. The papers also include speeches and writings by him on a variety of subjects. These cover the years 1913–66 and are in English and Tamil.

### P.S. Sivaswamy Aiyar (1864–1946)

An eminent lawyer; he was a member, Madras Legislative Council, 1904–07; Advocate-General, 1908–12; member, Executive Council, Madras, 1912–17; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916–18 and Banaras Hindu University, 1918–19; President, Indian National Liberal Federation, Calcutta and Akola Sessions, 1919 and 1926. He was also a member, the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1920–26.

The papers of P.  
exchanged with B.T.

C.Y. Chintamani, G.V. Deshmukh, Syama Prasad Mookerjee, J.A.D. Naoroji, Sri Prakasa, Lord Willingdon, Pheroze Sethna and others. There is also a typed copy of his diary and writings by him on a variety of subjects like the Amarnath Dutt's bill, the Sarada bill, the Hindu Temple Entry bill, legal notes and Annie Besant. There are also miscellaneous papers collected by him from time to time. The papers cover the years 1931–38.

### V.V.S. Aiyar (1871–1954)

An eminent jurist and freedom fighter; he was born at Perambur, Tamil Nadu and was educated at Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

and was one of the founders of the Madras University Union. He enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, 1898, and served as Joint Secretary, Madras Vakils' Association for many years. He was the Editor, *Everyman's Review*; Election Commissioner, 1923, and Temporary Judge, Madras High Court, 1924–28. He was also the Founder-President, Suguna Vilasa Sabha and the Editor of *Law Weekly*, 1936–54. He has also published a book titled *Gitadayam*.

The papers of V.  
consist of letters, diaries, and manuscripts of his writings and publications. The correspondence consists of V.V.S. Aiyar's letters to Kandaswamy Pillai and V. Vasudevan. The five diaries, spanning the years 1907–24, form the most valuable part of the collection. They

record V.V.S. Aiyar's candid opinion and commentaries on the men and affairs of the period. Two volumes of *Bala Bharati* edited by him also form a part of the collection. The papers cover the years 1907–25.

### **Maghfoor Ajazi (1900–66)**

An eminent freedom fighter; he was born at a village in Muzaffarpur district and educated at Patna. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement and was a member of AICC, 1921. One of the founder-members, Central Khilafat Committee, he was also the founder, 'Ajazi Troops' in North Bihar. He led demonstrations against the Simon Commission in Patna, 1928. He was active in the earthquake relief operations in Bihar, 1934. He resigned from the Congress, 1936 and founded the All-India Jamhur Muslim Party, 1940. He joined the Swatantra Party, 1960.

The papers of Maghfoor Ajazi, received in several instalments, have been donated by his son Shri Asghar Hussain Ajazi, through the courtesy of the Dr. M.A. Ajazi Memorial Committee. The papers, covering the years 1921–92, consist of 75 files relating to the Swatantra Party, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Haj Committee, Urdu Conference, National Defence Committee, etc. Apart from these, there are condolence messages, diaries, All-Parties Conference Proceedings, press-clipping volumes, articles on M.A. Ajazi, an obituary of his wife, correspondence of Syed Mahmud, a letter from Indira Gandhi to Asghar Hussain Ajazi, etc.

### **Ajmal Khan (1897–1967)**

A close associate of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad; he was born at Tutni Village, Pratapgarh district, U.P. He was educated at Simla, Allahabad, Lucknow and Aligarh. An eminent teacher and writer, he was Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Allahabad, 1920 and the District Congress Committee, Allahabad, 1922. He served as lecturer in Arabic and Persian, Allahabad University, 1928–31, and edited *The Dawn*, English weekly, 1928–31. He was Research Scholar, Santiniketan, 1935–37; Personal Assistant, Deputy Personal Secretary and Personal Secretary to the Education Minister, Government of India,

1947–58 and Officer on Special Duty, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, 1958–64. He edited the works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for the Sahitya Akademi, 1958–62. He was nominated to the Rajya Sabha from 1964–66. His publications include *Sujassat*, *Background of Islam* and *Smaller Life of Mohammad*.

The papers of Ajmal Khan, donated by himself, consist mainly of copies of letters in Urdu. These letters, in Ajmal Khan's own handwriting, deal with literary subjects. There are copies of letters addressed to Abul Kalam Azad from Abdul Baqi, Abdul Raza, Syed Ansari, Kishan Chander and their replies. Besides, there are letters addressed to Ajmal Khan. The papers are in Urdu and cover the years 1938–55.

### **Pandit Ajudhianath (1840–92)**

A prominent nationalist leader, lawyer and educationist; he was born and educated at Agra. He started practice at Agra, 1862. He was Professor of Law, Agra College, 1869, and founded the Victoria Girls' School and College at Agra. He was member, Calcutta and Allahabad University Senates, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, and Legislative Council, NWP, 1886–90. He was also Chairman, Reception Committee of the Congress Session at Allahabad, 1888.

A small collection relating to Pt. Ajudhianath was received from his son Shri H.N. Kunzru. These include a life sketch and career graph of Ajudhianath, extracts from a biographical sketch written by Babasaheb Ambedkar published in 1901–2, and an article on Pandit Ajudhianath by Justice Jagdish

### **Horace Alexander (1889–1989)**

A close associate of Gandhiji and a well-wisher of the Indian freedom movement; he was educated at Botham School, York and King's College, Cambridge. He taught at Woodbrooke Quaker College, Birmingham from 1919. He met Gandhiji in 1929. He was a member, Society of Friends. He is the author of *The Indian Ferment* and *India since Cripps*.

The papers of Horace Alexander, received by us in several instalments, consist of 519 letters, a few articles and press-clippings on India. Among them are a copy of Mahatma Gandhi's 'Rome Interview' and an article on Jawaharlal Nehru by Horace Alexander in 1936. Letters from Agatha Harrison to Horace Alexander form the bulk of this collection. These relate to the activities of the India League in London, the Indian Conciliation Group, Miss Harrison's visits to India, the Indian political situation, and the Kashmir problem. Besides, there are a number of letters received by him from Jawaharlal Nehru, C.F. Andrews, B.R. Ambedkar, Subhas Chandra Bose, Rajendra Prasad, M.A. Jinnah, Yusuf Meherally, Lord Halifax, Lord Lothian, Stafford Cripps, Wedgwood Benn and others. The papers cover the years 1927-56.

### **Chaudhary Amar Singh (1902- )**

An ex-MLA from Hoshiarpur; he participated in the National movement and courted imprisonment six times during 1923-44. He was member, AICC and Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee Executive, 1938. He served as Vice-President, Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee; member, District Board, Hoshiarpur, 1939-52, and Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1956-66. He was also the Deputy Minister for Cooperation and Development, Punjab, 1956-57.

The papers of Chaudhary Amar Singh, donated by himself, cover the years 1964-77. The papers contain correspondence relating to the All-India Freedom Fighters' Association, the Prohibition Council, his tenure as Congress MLA and greetings. Balwant Singh, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Parkash Singh Badal are some of the correspondents. A tour diary and a few speeches and writings by him also form a part of the collection.

### **Amar Singh Kanota (1880-1942)**

Major General and Diwan of the Kanota state.

The papers of Amar Singh Kanota consist of 82 large folio volumes, written from March 1898 when he was nineteen years old until the last day of his life (1st November, 1942). This is a valuable source for the

study of the social, cultural and political history of the Jaipur state. The papers consist of 16 rolls on microfilm.

### **B.R. Ambedkar (1891–1956)**

A social revolutionary, jurist and scholar; he was born at Mhow, Madhya Pradesh, and educated at Satara, Bombay and England. He was Professor, Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917. He was called to the Bar in 1923. As the leader of the depressed classes, he attended the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–32. He was member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1942–46; Chairman, Drafting Committee, Constituent Assembly; Minister of Law, Government of India, 1947–52 and member, Council of States, 1952–56. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1990. His publications include: *Castes in India*, *Problem of the Rupee*, *Thought on Linguistic States* and *The Buddha and His Dhamma*.

The papers of B.R. Ambedkar on microfilm consist of four rolls. This valuable collection of papers includes letters exchanged by B.R. Ambedkar with Madan Mohan Malaviya, Jawaharlal Nehru, B.G. Kher, Gaekwar of Baroda and others on a wide range of subjects during 1916–56. The subject files contain valuable material on the Cripps Proposals, the Cabinet Mission Plan, the problem of Joint Electorates, the Scheduled Castes Federation, and the uplift of the Harijans in Maharashtra. There are also copies of Ambedkar's speeches and writings, and pamphlets written by him on various subjects. The papers were acquired on loan from Siddharth College, Bombay, and the Bombay University Library for microfilming and were repaired and returned to the respective institutions.

### **S. Ambujammal (1899– )**

A well-known social reformer and freedom fighter from Madras, she was Treasurer, Women's Swadeshi League, Madras, 1929 and member, Sarda Ladies Union, 1929–36. She participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930. She was the Vice-President, Tamilnadu Congress Committee, 1957–62; and Chairman, State Social Welfare Fund, 1957–64.

This small collection contains her correspondence with M.K. Gandhi, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Jamnalal Bajaj, C. Rajagopalachari and other leaders during years 1931–71. It also includes a few articles and press reports on the role of women in the freedom movement of South India and the annual issue of the magazine brought out by Srinivasa Gandhi Nilayam.

### **Subbalakshmi Ammal (1897–1977)**

A social worker, Gandhian and freedom fighter; she had no formal education. But she was proficient in Tamil and English. Her uncanny interest in English literature instilled in her the love of art, archaeology, philosophy and also the beauty of nature in its various forms. Inspired by Gandhiji and Rabindranath Tagore, she participated in the Swadeshi movement, started spinning khadi and continued to use khadi till her last. She developed a close friendship with Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Sarojini Naidu. She also contributed articles in *Shama*.

Ten documents of the papers of Subbalakshmi Ammal, covering the period 1924–48, have been received from her daughter, Smt. Pankajam Sivaraman. These include letters, a diary, receipts, etc.

### **Amrit Kaur (Raj kumari) (1889–1964)**

A close associate of Gandhiji; she was born at Lucknow, and educated in Dorsetshire and London. She was President, Women's Association, 1930–33. She was convicted in 1937 and imprisoned on the charges of sedition. She was the President, All-India Women's Conference, 1938. She participated in the Quit India movement, 1942 and was later arrested in Kalka. She was a member, Hindustani Talimi Sangh. She attended the UNESCO Conference, London, 1945 and Paris, 1946, as a member of the Indian delegation. She was a member, Board of Trustees of All-India Spinners Association and Minister for Health, Government of India, 1947. She actively participated, in social work, too.

The papers of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, consisting of 700 documents, have been received from Ms. Jaya Thadani and also from the *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*. The major part of the collection comprises

correspondence exchanged between 1924–63 with M.K. Gandhi, G.D. Birla, Lord and Lady Mountbatten, Lord and Lady Pethick-Lawrence, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Rajendra Prasad, C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar and others. The collection reflects her manifold interests and activities. It also includes notes taken down by her of some conversations and interviews of Gandhiji with eminent personalities like Abul Kalam Azad, C. Rajagopalachari, Jawaharlal Nehru, William Fisher and others in her capacity as Gandhiji's Secretary. The papers cover the years 1924–63.

### **Amtus Salam (Bibi) (1906– )**

A close associate of Gandhiji, she began the propagatory sale of Khadi on the streets in 1922. She stayed with Gandhiji since 1931. She learnt spinning and weaving in the Ashram and chose Hindu-Muslim unity as her field of interest. She was with Gandhiji on the Noakhali mission and fasted for twenty-one days in 1947. She helped to establish peace in the riot-stricken areas of Aligarh, 1960 and also rendered her services in the NEFA, and Tezpur after the Chinese attack of 1962.

The collection consists of 343 letters and notes received by her from M.K. Gandhi pertaining to personal matters. It covers the period 1931–48 and is mostly in Urdu and Hindi. These letters have been donated by Bibi Amtus Salam herself.

### **M.S. Aney (1918–68)**

A veteran Congress leader from Maharashtra; he was born at Vani, Vidarbha and was educated at Chanda and Nagpur. He practised law at Yeotmal, 1910–21. He formed the Yeotmal District Association, 1910. He joined the Home Rule League and later opposed the Non-Cooperation movement. He was member, AICC, 1920–30, and its Working Committee, 1924–25, 1931–34. He opened a branch of the Swarajya Party in Berar, 1923. He was member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1924–26, 1927–30. He resigned from the Central Legislature, and was interned for six months in 1930. He was also a member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941; High Commissioner to



Ceylon, 1943–45; member, Constituent Assembly, 1946–47; member, Lok Sabha, 1959, 1962–66, and Governor of Bihar, 1948–52. He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1968.

The papers of M.S. Aney have been donated by his son, Dr. D.M. Aney. It is a large collection covering the period 1927–67. The correspondence in the collection is exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, M.K. Gandhi, V.N. Gadgil, Vallabhbai Patel, Motilal Nehru, B.N. Ekbote, Ganpat Rai, N.C. Kelkar, and N.B. Khare. The subject files relate to his role as President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, member: All-India Congress Committee, Legislative Assembly, Congress Working Committee, Viceroy's Executive Council and Parliament. Besides, there are miscellaneous subject files relating to the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, the Empire Parliamentary Association, the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Association, All-India Gliding Institute, etc. Speeches and writings by him and others on a variety of subjects, also form a part of the collection. The papers, which throw light on the development and progress of the nationalist movement in Maharashtra, are in English, Marathi and Hindi.

### **M.A. Ansari (1880–1936)**

A prominent physician and an eminent nationalist leader; he was born at Yusufpur, Ghazipur district, U.P. and was educated at Allahabad and Edinburgh Universities. He led the medical mission to Turkey, 1912–13. He took part in the Home Rule movement, 1917–18. He was President; All-India Muslim League, Nagpur, 1920, Khilafat Conference, Gaya, 1922, Indian National Congress, Madras, 1927 and of All-Parties National Convention, Calcutta, 1928. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was jailed in 1930 and 1932.

The papers of Dr. M.A. Ansari, received through Begum Zohra Ansari and Shri M.H. Ansari, include documents on his health, messages from Gandhiji and press-clippings on the question of separate electorates for the Muslims. Besides, there are three rolls of microfilm covering the period 1911–35. There is also the correspondence exchanged with eminent persons like Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Annie Besant, G.D. Birla, T.B. Sapru, Lajpat Rai, S.A. Brelvi,

Vallabhbai Patel, G.B. Pant and others. The subject files deal with AICC affairs, circulars, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, Nehru Committee Report, Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, Resolution of All-Parties Conference, etc. Statements by him and others and press clippings from different newspapers also form a part of the collection.

### **K.B. Antroliker (1897–1980)**

A freedom fighter from Sholapur; he left school and joined the Rashtriya Vidyalaya at Tilak's call in 1907. He participated in the Non-cooperation Movement, 1920. He was member, AICC, from 1924 onwards. He started the Mill Workers Union in Sholapur, 1928. He was arrested for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930 and 1932. He was a member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1936–39 and 1946–52. He was also imprisoned for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942.

The collection of K.B. Antroliker papers, comprising 100 files, notebooks and diaries and covering the years 1930–79, has been donated by Ms. Manjiri Kamat. The papers contain the correspondence exchanged between K.B. Antroliker with eminent Indians such as V.V. Giri, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Jagjivan Ram, Asoka Mehta, H.V. Pataskar and Umashankar Dikshit. The subject files relate to the activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Darubandhi Shetkari Sangh, the National Front of the Indian Trade Unions, AICC, the Janata Party, the Sholapur Freedom Fighters Association, etc. In addition, there are a few speeches and writings by him, press clippings, printed material, 15 notebooks and a few diaries. The papers are in English and Marathi and throw light on the role played by K.B. Antroliker in the politics of Sholapur.

### **Narain Prasad Arora (1881–1961)**

A prominent political worker from Kanpur, he attended the Benaras session of the Congress in 1905. He joined the extremist group in 1907. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement, 1920–21 and the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930–31. He was imprisoned several times, 1920–21, .

1930–31, 1932, 1940–41 and 1942. He was also a member, Kanpur Congress Committee, 1921–31. His publications include: *Bachchon se Vyavahar*, *Mere Gurujan Chinti* and *Launika Gun*.

The papers of Narain Prasad Arora consist mainly of press clippings, pamphlets and articles written by him. The main correspondents are: Mohan Lal Saxena, Satyabhakt, Purushottam Das Tandon, and Uma Shankar Dikshit. Besides, there is the personal correspondence of Narain Prasad Arora. The subject files relate to the All India Ravidas Conference. Apart from this, speeches and writings, both published and unpublished, and manuscripts of his books also form a part of the collection. The papers donated by Shri Arjun Arora, whose papers also form a part of the collection, cover the years 1917–72. The collection is mainly in Hindi.

### **Baldev Singh Arya (1912–92)**

A veteran Congress and Dalit leader from U.P.; he was born at Umatha village, Garhwal district, U.P. He left studies to take part in the freedom movement. He was imprisoned thrice. He was a member, Lok Sabha, 1950–52, elected to Vidhan Parishad, 1952; Parliamentary Secretary, 1952–57 and Deputy Minister, 1958–67. He was re-elected to Vidhan Parishad, 1968 and was Minister, U.P. Government, 1971–77. He was also the President, U.P. Harijan Sevak Sangh and U.P. Dalit Varg Sangh.

The papers of Baldev Singh Arya, consisting of eight files, were donated by his daughter Smt. D.K. Arya. The collection includes Baldev Singh Arya's correspondence with G.B. Pant, K. Santhanam, K.M. Munshi and others. The subject files relate to his tenure as M.P., as member: Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Standing Advisory Committee for Communication and the District Congress Committee, Lansdowne. The papers are in English and Hindi and cover the years 1939–54.

### **Aruna Asaf Ali (1909–96)**

A distinguished leftist and socialist; she was born at Kalka, and educated at Lahore. She married Asaf Ali in 1928. She participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930 and

was imprisoned for a year. She took part in the Individual Satyagraha, 1941 and the Quit India movement, 1942. She was President, Delhi PCC, 1947–48. She joined the Socialist Party, 1948, and was elected member of its national executive, 1948. She formed the Left Socialist Group in 1950, and was a member, CPI, 1955–58. She was the Mayor of Delhi, 1958–59. She joined the Congress in 1964. She was a member, Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. She was also associated with the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement and the All-India Peace Council. She was President, National Federation of Indian Women and the All-India Women's Conference. One of the founders of *Link* news magazine, and *Patriot*, a daily. She received the Lenin Peace Prize, 1965 and the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, 1991. She was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously.

The papers of Aruna Asaf Ali, consisting of nine documents, were deposited by Ms. Roma Mitra. The letters date back to 1944–45 and were written by Gandhiji. They also include Gandhiji's views on the formation of a ministry for the maintenance of communal harmony.

### **Asaf Ali (1888–1953)**

A lawyer, politician and diplomat; he was born in Delhi and educated at Delhi and London. He started legal practice at Delhi, 1914, and acted as defence counsel in many important trials. He participated in the Home Rule, Non-cooperation, Khilafat and Quit India movements. He was interned in 1918, 1921 and 1942–45. He was General Secretary, AICC, 1927; member, Congress Working Committee, 1930 and Central Legislative Assembly, 1934–46. He was elected to the Delhi Municipal Committee, 1935 and was Minister of Transport and Railways in the Interim Government, 1946. He also was member, Constituent Assembly, 1946–47, and Ambassador to USA, 1947–48, and to Switzerland, 1952.

This is a small collection comprising 20 letters addressed by Asaf Ali to his sister-in-law and Aruna Asaf Ali on the political situation and personal matters. The letters date back to 1943–45 and were mostly written from the Ahmadnagar Fort prison. These were deposited by Ms. Roma Mitra.

### **Gokul Lal Asawa (1901–81)**

A freedom fighter from Rajasthan; he was educated at Shahpura, Ajmer and Benaras. He taught at DAV High School, Ajmer, 1929–30 and was Professor, Harvard College, Kota, 1930. He participated in the Salt Satyagraha, 1930–32 and was imprisoned four times. He was member, Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee, 1930–46; and AICC, 1931–52; Secretary, Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Socialist Party; 1934–35; and member, Congress Working Committee, 1950. He was also Prime Minister, Shahpura State, 1947; Deputy Prime Minister, Samyukta Rajasthan, 1948; member, Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament, 1948–52. He resigned from the Congress in 1952.

The papers of Gokul Lal Asawa, received in three instalments, were donated by his son Dr. B.L. Asawa, and they relate to the years 1920–80. The collection comprises his correspondence with Khandubhai Desai, Jawaharlal Nehru, Morarji Desai, Indira Gandhi, N.C. Mehta, Maharaja Holkar, Hiralal Shastri, Vallabhbai Patel and others. The subject files relate to a variety of subjects and deal with the Praja Mandal Movement, the ministerial crisis in the Indore State, the Rajasthan Provincial Congress Committee, the Indo–China Conflict, the Indo–Pak Conflict, the Constituent Assembly, the foreign policy of India, the nuclear policy of India, the Kashmir problem, the All-India Freedom Fighters' organisation, etc. Diaries, notes, copies of memoranda, speeches and writings by him and others and printed material form a major part of the collection. These valuable papers serve as a source material for the study of the Praja Mandal movement in the princely states of Rajasthan and the integration of states initiated by the Government of India in December 1947.

### **K.M. Ashraf (1903–62)**

An eminent scholar, historian and Communist leader; he was educated at Moradabad and Aligarh. He left MAO College, Aligarh and joined Jamia Millia Islamia, at the call for a nationalist boycott of British supported institutions. He rejoined MAO College and was Vice-president of the Students Union.

He went to London for higher studies and returned to India in 1932. He was member, AICC and President, All-India Students' Federation, Calcutta session, 1939. He was expelled from Punjab in 1940. He was Secretary to Maulana Azad. He was jailed in 1939 in the Deoli detention camp and was released in 1943. He attended the Nationalist Muslims meet in Delhi, 1944. He was editor, *Naya Daur*. He also served as Professor of history, University of Delhi and was guest Professor, Humboldt University, Berlin, 1960.

The papers of K.M. Ashraf, donated by Prof. Jaweed Ashraf, have been transferred to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library from the Institute of World History at the Academy of Sciences, Berlin. The papers, received in eight cardboard boxes, contain letters, notes of lectures, drafts of articles, index cards of material collected by him, printed material, manuscripts of his books and microfilm rolls. The collection mainly includes his own writings and covers the period 1937–60. There is also a sizeable material collected by Dr. Ashraf from various Indian and foreign sources, which dates back to the 11th century AD. The papers are in Hindi, English, Urdu, Persian and German.

The correspondence in this collection relates to elections, communal problem, Congress party affairs and individual grievances. The subject files relate to India on the eve of the Turkish invasion, the invasion of Turks, Mongols, Mughals and their impact on the administrative, social and religious life of India. Apart from these, there are speeches and writings by him and others. The collection also includes background material collected by him from various original sources and translations of important works like Bana-Bhatta's *Harsha Charita*, Kalhana's *Rajatarangini* and Abul Fazl's *Akbarnama*. In addition, there are printed materials and six microfilm rolls containing rare documents.

### Henry Austin (1920– )

Lawyer, journalist, political and social worker, trade unionist and veteran Congress leader from Kerala; he was born at Sakthikulangara, Quilon and was educated at Nagercoil, Mangalore, Trivandrum and Washington DC. He was member, AICC since 1959; General Secretary, Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, 1959-61, Indian National Congress, 1971–73. He

was President, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Ernakulam and also President and Secretary of several trade unions. He was member, Kerala Legislative Assembly, 1965 and Lok Sabha, 1971–79; Leader of the Indian delegation to the Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Sri Lanka, 1974; Asian Regional Councillor of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, 1974–77 and Minister of State for Commerce and Civil Supplies, Government of India, 1979–80.

One hundred and twenty files of Henry Austin papers, covering the years 1941–87, were received for preservation from him. The papers relate mostly to the period when he was an M.P., Minister of State for Commerce and Civil supplies at the Centre and member of various committees. They also comprise his correspondence with Jagjivan Ram, Y.B. Chavan, L.N. Mishra, H.N. Bahuguna, Raj Bahadur, Nurul Hasan and others.

### **Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (1891–1978)**

An eminent parliamentarian; he was born at Thirichaner, Chittoor district, Tamil Nadu, and was educated at Tirupati and Madras. He taught Mathematics, 1912–13. He was Advocate and member, Fiscal Commission. He was President, Harijan Sevak Sangh; member, Andhra PCC and AICC. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921 and was suspended from practice for one year. He offered Individual Satyagraha, 1940, and was jailed for eight months. He participated in the Quit India movement, 1942, and was detained during 1942–44. He was member: Constituent Assembly of India, 1946–50, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52 and Lok Sabha, 1952–56, 1957–62; Speaker, first Lok Sabha, 1956–57 and re-elected Speaker of the second Lok Sabha, May 1957. He was also Governor of Bihar, 1962–67.

The papers of Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, donated by Smt. Padma Seth, consist of correspondence, subject files, speeches and writings by him and others. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with V.V. Giri, Indira Gandhi, Y.B. Chavan, Veerendra Patil, Shriman Narayan and K.C. Reddy. Besides, there is his personal correspondence also. The subject files relate to a variety of subjects like the activities

of the Adyar Theosophical Society, the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Bharatiya Chaturdham Ved Bhawan Nyas, Dharma Raksha Sabha, Hindi Vikas Samiti, the management of Tirupati Temple, the role of Chitoor in the national struggle and the communal problem. The speeches and writings by him are mostly on religion, mythology and the problems in Andhra Pradesh. The papers are in Telugu, Hindi and English and cover the years 1949–73.

### **Prithvi Singh Azad (1892–1985)**

A noted revolutionary and one of the founders of the Ghadar Party, he was born at Nahru village, Ambala district, Haryana and had limited schooling. He left for USA in 1911. He joined the Ghadar Party and returned to India to join the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. He was involved in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, 1914–15 and was transported to the Andamans, 1916–22. He remained underground during 1922–38. He surrendered to the Government at the insistence of Gandhi, 1938. He participated in the Quit India movement, 1942. He was active in Punjab politics.

The papers of Prithvi Singh Azad, donated by himself, consist of correspondence, subject files, articles by him and others and press clippings. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Mahatma Gandhi, Mira Behn, Indira Gandhi, Benarsidas Chaturvedi, Morarji Desai, Kaka Kalelkar, and Mridula Sarabhai. The correspondence relates to Prithvi Singh Azad's literary activities and personal letters. The subject files relate to the activities of the National Discipline Scheme, the Punjab and the conversion of the Andaman cellular jail into a national memorial. Besides, articles, messages, speeches and statements on the political situation, prison life, Hardayal and the Ghadar Party also form an important part of the collection. Articles by others on Prithvi Singh Azad, those by Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi, Mira Behn, Benarsidas Chaturvedi, etc. are also included. Apart from these, there are two diaries containing his notes, scribblings and letters for the years 1939–48, welcome addresses presented to him and press clippings on him. The papers are in English, Hindi and Gujarati and cover the years 1938–74.



### **Sadashiv Bagaitkar (1923–83)**

A freedom fighter, social and political worker, trade unionist and later Lok Dal leader in Maharashtra; he was born on 13th November, 1923 in Poona district and was educated at Poona. He joined the freedom struggle in 1939. He worked with the underground movement and the Quit India movement, 1942 and was imprisoned for three and a half years. He was actively associated with the Goa and Bangladesh movements. He was the Chairman and Secretary, Maharashtra Socialist Party, 1957–60; member, Rajya Sabha 1978–83, and Business Advisory Committee, Rajya Sabha since 1980. He led a delegation on behalf of the Indian Peace Council to the USSR in 1979. He died in December 1983.

The papers, comprising 12 files and some speeches and writings collected by Sadashiv Bagaitkar, have been donated by Dr. (Miss) Kamal Bagaitkar. These relate to the 1942 movement in Maharashtra, particularly in the Satara district. The papers throw light on the various forms which the movement took in Mahad, Dhulia, Hundurbar, and some related incidents. These also include a brief bio-data of the participants in the movement. The notes of the meeting of the Central Directorate of the AICC held in 1942 also form part of the collection. The papers are in English and Marathi.

### **H.N. Bahuguna (1919–89)**

An eminent Congressman and erstwhile Chief Minister of U.P.; he was born on 25th April, 1919 and was educated at Dehradun and Allahabad University. A political and social worker, he was associated with the Congress, and was arrested and detained, 1940–45. He served as Parliamentary Secretary, Labour and Social Welfare, Government of U.P., 1957; Deputy Minister, Labour and Industry, U.P., 1958–60, Labour, 1962–63; Minister, Finance and Transport, 1967, Communications, 1971; Chief Minister, U.P.; Union Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, 1977–79; Finance, July–October 1979; member, Congress Working Committee, 1959–71; General Secretary, U.P. PCC, 1963–69; General Secretary of the Congress,

1969–71; founded Congress for Democracy and was its General Secretary, 1977; member, Working Committee, INTUC, Uttar Pradesh Students' Federation, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1952–69 and 1974–77, and Lok Sabha 1971–74, 1977–79.

The papers, comprising approximately 700 files, covering the period 1980–85, were donated by the late Shri Bahuguna himself. These contain correspondence, subject files, speeches and press clippings. Some of the prominent persons with whom letters have been exchanged are Narasimha Rao, Rajiv Gandhi, Pranab Mukherjee, Vijay Bhaskar Reddy, Khursheed Alam Khan, Chandra Shekar, Jyoti Basu, etc.

The files relate to various subjects such as the Punjab problem, elections, opposition unity, the 9th August rally of 1984, the communal trouble and the minority problem, and the activities of the Democratic Socialist Party, the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party and All-India Youth for Democracy. The papers also include messages, greetings, etc.

### **Seth Jammalal Bajaj (1889–1942)**

A patriot and philanthropist, who was popularly known as the fifth son of Mahatma Gandhi; he was born in 1889 at a village in Jaipur State. He came in contact with Gandhiji in 1915. He was the Chairman, Reception Committee, Nagpur Session, 1920 and was imprisoned for 18 months for leading the Flag Satyagraha, Nagpur, 1923. He was elected President, Jaipur State Praja Mandal, 1938. He was Treasurer, AICC for many years till his death in 1942.

More than 3000 original letters covering the years 1917–46 have been deposited with the NMML by his son Shri Ramkrishna Bajaj. A major portion of his correspondence is exchanged with Gandhiji. Some of the other prominent correspondents are Jawaharlal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Motilal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, J.B. Kripalani, Vallabhbai Patel, Seth Govind Das, Vinoba Bhave, C.F. Andrews, Brijkrishna Chandiwala, etc. There is also one file relating to the Bijolia Satyagraha.

In addition, there are 17 diaries covering the period 1912–42. These valuable diaries throw light mainly on his relations with Gandhiji and others, his participation in the national movement and his day-to-day activities. The collection is mostly in Hindi.

## **Kamalnayan Bajaj (1915–72)**

The eldest son of Jammalal Bajaj and eminent Congressman and an ex-M.P.; he was educated at Sabarmati Ashram, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, Colombo and Cambridge Universities. He was Chairman and Managing Director, Bachhraj and Co. Ltd., Chairman, Mukand Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Chairman, Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Bajaj Electricals Ltd.; and Rajasthan Financial Corporation. He also served as Director of several companies. He was Trustee, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. He was President, Employers' Association of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Chairman, Jammalal Bajaj Seva Trust, Shiksha Mandal, Wardha and several other educational and social organisations. He was member, Lok Sabha, 1957–70; Treasurer, Congress (O) Parliamentary Party and Treasurer, the Indian Parliamentary Group.

The papers of Kamalnayan Bajaj have been handed over by his nephew Shri Shekhar Bajaj. The collection relating to the years 1942–71 contains correspondence, subject files, articles, etc. The correspondence is exchanged with prominent persons such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Abul Kalam Azad, C. Rajagopalachari, Vinoba Bhave, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Sucheta Kripalani, B.G. Kher, Sri Prakasa, Jayaprakash Narayan, Khan Abdul Wali Khan and others.

The subject files relate to the All-India States' People's Conference, the police raids in Wardha, the merger of the Deccan States, the activities of the Sarvodaya Samaj, the Punjab Relief Fund, the difficulties faced by the steel industry, biography of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the reorganisation of Bombay, the state of the Congress in Rajasthan, etc.

A number of speeches and writings, mostly on Gandhiji and Vinoba Bhave by Kamalnayan Bajaj also form a part of the collection. These papers are in English, Hindi and Marathi.

## **Ramkrishna Bajaj (1923–94)**

The second son of Jammalal Bajaj, he was a noted Gandhian and industrialist. He was born on 22nd September, 1923, and was educated at Wardha. He left studies to take part in the **freedom** movement. He joined the Satyagraha movement in

1940 and courted imprisonment three times between 1940 and 1945. He was President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, 1964–68, Council for Fair Business Practices, 1969–71, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1979–80, and FICCI, 1984–85. Some of his publications are: *Emerging Perspectives; Challenges to Trade and Industry; Social Role of Business; Japan Ki Sair and Atlantic Ke us Par.*

The papers of Ramkrishna Bajaj, donated by his son Shri Shekhar Bajaj, cover the period 1941–94. These comprise approximately 300 letters exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, Lal Bahadur Shastri, V.P. Singh, S.D. Sharma, Vinoba Bhave, Jayaprakash Narayan, and J.R.D. Tata. In addition, there are subject files relating to the activities of the Youth Congress, the Bhoodan movement, the Sarvodaya movement, the Business for Social Progress, Jannalal Bajaj Birth Centenary, Bombay Committee of Goseva, the establishment of the World Assembly of Youth House in Delhi and the contest between Krishna Menon and J.B. Kripalani for the parliamentary elections, etc.

Besides, Ramakrishna Bajaj's reminiscences during the Quit India movement and of his jail life and a number of speeches and writings by him, also form a part of the collection. The papers are in English, Hindi and Gujarati.

### **Ramlal B. Bajpai (1883–1962)**

A famous revolutionary and Secretary, India Home Rule League of America; he was born on 24th May, 1883 and was educated at the University of Minnesota, USA in 1915. He also travelled to China and USA in 1915. He was employed at St. Paul, 1920, and was later employed as the chief chemist with J.L. Hopkins and Co., 1921. He was the General Secretary, Hindustan Association of America. He was also an associate of Lala Lajpat Rai and J.T. Sunderland and served as Secretary, India Home Rule League of America. He was the Assistant Editor, *Young India*, New York; Director, India Information Bureau; Secretary, Friends of Freedom for India, India Freedom Foundation and of Young India Association. He also worked as the General Secretary, Indian National Congress (American Branch) and returned to India in 1953.

The papers of Ramlal Bajpai relating to the years 1944–62 have been donated by his daughter Mrs. Indrani Rahman. These include letters received by him from W.G. Joshi, Taraknath Das and Anna Mangalmurti Rakhit. Other papers in the collection include a copy of the Prime Minister's Independence Day message to all Indians abroad, press clippings relating to the activities of Ramlal Bajpai, reports of his speeches and articles on him. In addition, there are sixteen photographs.

The papers are in English and Marathi.

### **Kamala Bakshi (1927– )**

A social worker and the grand-daughter of Pt. Din Dayalu Sharma; she was born in October, 1927.

The papers of Kamala Bakshi, containing twenty files, have been donated by Smt. Kamala Bakshi herself. These comprise correspondence exchanged, among others, with Rajendra Prasad, Zakir Husain, Rajiv Gandhi, K.C. Pant, Raj Bahadur, Ram Niwas Mirdha and Virbhadra Singh. There are files pertaining to topics such as Sanatan Dharma, Vishva Brahman Sangathan, the biography of Din Dayalu Sharma, Pt. Din Dayalu Smarak Samiti, etc. In addition to the above, printed material, speeches and writings by her and others and press clippings also form a part of the collection. The papers, covering the years 1946–95, are in English as well as in Hindi.

### **Bakshi Tek Chand (1883–1962)**

He was one of the prominent lawyers of Punjab and a member of the Constituent Assembly. He was born in Kangra district in 1883 and was educated at Lahore. He became a pleader, 1906. He was elected as President, High Court Bar Association, 1923 and was raised to the Bench of the Lahore High Court, 1926. He was member of the DAV College Managing Committee since 1904, its Secretary till 1921, and President, 1921–29. He was conferred Knighthood in 1942. He retired as Judge in 1943 and was elected to the Constituent Assembly, 1946. Later, he rendered invaluable service in the field of

education and the settlement of refugees from Pakistan. He was President of the Supreme Court Bar Association, 1950.

A small collection of Bakshi Tek Chand papers, on xerox, has been given by his daughter Mrs. Bhagat. It contains an article and press clippings on him published in *The Tribune* regarding the farewell function on his retirement. The clippings pertain to the year 1962.

### **Stanley Baldwin (1867–1947)**

The leader of the Conservative Party of Britain 1923–27, he was the son of Alfred Baldwin and was born on 3rd August, 1867. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Bonar Law, Chancellor of Exchequer, December 1916; Junior Lord of the Treasury, January 1917; President of the Board of Trade, 1921–22; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1922–23; Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, May 1923–January 1924, November 1924–June 1929 and June 1935–May 1937; Lord President of the Council, August 1931–June 1935, and Lord Privy Seal, September 1932–January 1934. He was associated with many educational institutions. He was Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, 1923 and Glasgow University, 1928. He was also Hon. LLD Cambridge, St. Andrews and Durham Universities, 1923; FRS 1927; Hon. LLD Birmingham and Edinburgh Universities, 1927, London and Belfast, 1933. He was a trustee of the British Museum; Hon. Bencher, Inner Temple, 1936. He was the Leader of Opposition, 1924 and 1929–31, and Leader of the Conservative Party 1923–37. He died on 14th December, 1947.

Three rolls of the papers of Stanley Baldwin have been obtained by the archival division. These pertain to the years 1923–40. The papers contain his correspondence with G.R. Lanefox, Lord Irwin, Lord Peel, Lord Winterton, H.F. Sykes, Lord Linlithgow, Lord Zetland, etc. These relate to the imperial fiscal policy, the Federal scheme and the constitutional reforms in India in the 1930s, passage of India Civil Service Bill, the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Indianisation of the army. They also relate to other contemporary political developments in India *vis-à-vis* the British Government.

## **Baleshwar Prasad (1914–96)**

An eminent administrator and diplomat; he was born in January 1914 at Chapra and was educated at Patna. He was a journalist, 1937–39, and was connected with business enterprises, 1939–41. He was connected with the India Independence League, Burma, 1942–46. He was an IAS officer in Bihar, 1950–56; Political adviser to the Indian delegation to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, 1956–59; Dewan of Sikkim, 1959–63; Chief Commissioner of Manipur, 1963–69; Lt. Governor, Delhi, December 1969–January 1970; Ambassador to Burma, February 1970–August 1971 and . Lt. Governor of Tripura, August 1971–March 1972 . He died in 1996.

The papers of Baleshwar Prasad, comprising 35 files, three books, and a few booklets, have been received from his grandnephew Shri Sanjeeva Kumar. The collection mainly consists of subject files relating to the Indian Independence League, reports on the Sikkim administration and development plan, Indo–Burma relations, the correspondence carried out as Chief Commissioner of Manipur and as Lieutenant Governor of Tripura. The papers also contain correspondence with Rash Behari Bose, Sibir Kumar Bose, Durga Das, Ram Subhag Singh, M.A. Candeth and others.

Apart from these, speeches and writings by him and by others also form a part of the collection. These also include statements/speeches of Subhas Chandra Bose. A few pamphlets relating to the Indian Independence League and press clippings on the Azad Hind Fauj also form a part of the collection. These relate to the period 1942–72.

## **A.C. Banerjee (1886–1942)**

A pioneer in the field of organised labour movement in Bengal; he organised the Printers Union, the Royal Indian Marine Dock Labourers, the Indians employed in the E.I. Railway and the Indian Seamen's Union. He was the founder, Vice-president, Anushilan Samiti and member, Calcutta Corporation for twenty-one years. He also founded the Calcutta Corporation Club. He retired from public life in 1931.

The papers, comprising 380 letters addressed to A.C. Banerjee, have been donated by Arany Banerjee. These relate to the years 1896–1939. Some of the important correspondents are Bipin Chandra Pal, A. Rasul, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore, B.K. Sanyal and D.C. Battacharyya. However, the largest number of letters are from Surendranath Banerjea. In addition, there are a few press clipping files, speeches by A.C. Banerjee and two pamphlets.

### **B.K. Banerjee (1916– )**

A revolutionary; he was born in 1916 at Dacca. He joined the Congress volunteers in 1924. He joined the Anushilan Samity, 1928 and participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930. He was arrested for a seditious speech in 1932, and was awarded ten years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Hill Station Raid Case, 1932. He was released on medical grounds in 1937. He joined the Communist Party and was arrested for six months. He also participated in the Quit India movement, 1942. He organised the International Government under the guidance of CPI, 1951. He was Founder-member, Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, and Executive Member, Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners' Fraternity Circle, Calcutta.

The papers of B.K. Banerjee, covering the period 1956–67, have been donated by himself. These contain his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, N.S. Khrushchev, Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Indira Gandhi and others dealing with national and international events. In addition, there are some articles and speeches by B.K. Banerjee too.

### **Sir Gooroodas Banerjee (1844–1918)**

An eminent educationist and Tagore Professor of Law in Calcutta University; he was born on 26th July, 1844 at Calcutta. He was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Presidency College, Calcutta, 1865, and later appointed Professor in Scottish Church College, 1866. He started practice, 1872, and received the Tagore Professorship of Law, 1878. He was member, Senate of the University 1879–1918; appointed officiating judge of the Calcutta High Court on 19th November, 1888 and



permanent judge on 16th January, 1889. He was nominated member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1887 and Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1889–1902. He was knighted in 1904. He became member, National Council of Education, 1906 and was a member of the Managing Committee of the Benaras Hindu University, 1915. He is the author of *The Hindu Law of Marriage* and *Stridhan*.

Nearly 200 documents of Gooroodas Banerjee papers, some in original and others on xerox, have been donated by his grandson, Shri Bhola Chatterjee. The papers cover the period 1885–1919 and deal with education, law and Gooroodas Banerjee's activities as a member of the Indian Association, Calcutta. These include letters received from Surendranath Banerjea, Kesub Chandra Chatterjee, P.K. Ray, etc. Some of the files relate to his appointment as Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, and congratulatory messages on being knighted. The documents are in English and Bengali.

**N.C. Banerjee (1885–1948)**  
and  
**B.N. Banerjee (1909– )**

**N.C. BANERJEE**

He was a leading Congressman of Bengal who resigned the principalship of the Government College, Chittagong, to join the Non-cooperation movement of 1921.

The papers of N.C. Banerjee, donated by B.N. Banerjee, comprise 77 letters, a few speeches and writings and printed material. The letters are exchanged, among others, with Tara Shankar Bandopadhyaya, S. Radhakrishnan and Humayun Kabir. In addition, there are speeches, inaugural addresses, and seminar papers of B.N. Banerjee. Rabindranath Tagore's letters also form a part of the collection.

Two note-books, a welcome address presented by the citizens of Rangoon to Rabindranath Tagore and a manuscript of N.C. Banerjee's autobiography, *At the Cross Roads* have also been received as part of the N.C. Banerjee papers. These cover the years 1921–46.

**B.N. BANERJEE**

Son of N.C. Banerjee; he was born in 1909 and educated at Calcutta University. He was a leading figure in the student movement and later distinguished himself as a teacher and author. He was the First Secretary after independence of the West Bengal Public Service Commission (1948–50). Later, he was a senior adviser in public administration.

The NMML has received a few documents of B.N. Banerjee along with his father's papers relating to his assignment with the U.N. Technical Assistance programme.

**Sibnath Banerjee (1897–1982)**

An eminent trade union leader of Bengal; he was born on 11th July, 1897, and was educated at Hooghly and Moscow. He was influenced first by Gandhiji, and was associated with *Yugantar*. He was arrested in connection with the Meerut Conspiracy case. He was member, Congress Socialist Party; President, INTUC (1938) and also served as President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

A large collection of the papers of Sibnath Banerjee, covering the period 1941–82, has been donated by his son Shri Jnan Banerjee. It comprises more than 300 letters, 200 subject files and a number of speeches and writings. The letters are exchanged, among others, with Prafulla Chandra Sen, V.V. Giri, Satish Chandra Das Gupta, B.C. Roy, and Nirmal Kumar Chatterjee. They mainly relate to trade union activities. The subjects dealt with in the files pertain to the activities of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, the All-Bengal Flour Mills Workers' Union, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the Calcutta Mint Workers Union, the South Eastern Railwaymen's Union, the Howrah Sramik Union, the Bekar Bhatta Dabi Committee and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Besides, there are papers relating to the Bangladesh freedom struggle and refugee rehabilitation, the Janata Party, the Praja Socialist Party and the All-India Congress of Peace and Solidarity. The collection also consists of his memoirs, speeches and writings and printed material. The papers provide useful study material on the growth of the trade union movement, especially in West Bengal.

### **'Senapati' Pandurang Mahadev Bapat (1880–1967)**

A revolutionary turned Congressman; he was a scholar, poet and philosopher. He was born on 12th November, 1880 at Parner village, Ahmednagar district and was educated at Poona, Ahmednagar and Edinburgh. He came into contact with Shyamji Krishnavarma and Madam Cama. He learnt bomb making and remained in the revolutionary movement till 1913. He participated in the Mulshipet Satyagraha, 1921. He was President, Maharashtra Congress Committee. He was imprisoned for seven years, 1931–37. He participated in the Goa Liberation Satyagraha, 1955, and the Samyukta Maharashtra Satyagraha, 1956. He also fasted during the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore, 1966. He died on 21th November, 1967.

The papers of Senapati Bapat, donated by his son Shri Vaman Bapat, contain 200 letters, a few subject files and a number of press-clipping files and pamphlets. The correspondence is exchanged with eminent persons like Bal Savarkar, B.G. Tilak, Kshitish Chandra Das, A.C. Bose, Vinoba Bhave and also with his family members. The subject files relate to the Rash Behari Bose Smarak Samiti, the Samyukta Maharashtra, Hyderabad Satyagraha and the condolences received on his death.

In addition, there are press-clipping files pertaining to subjects such as the Mulshipet Satyagraha, Bapat's fast in sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's fast, Bharatiya Pran Yagya Dal, efforts at Hindu-Muslim unity and Bapat's fast undertaken on the Maharashtra–Karnataka border issue. A number of notebooks, speeches by him and booklets and journals relating to a variety of subjects also form a part of these papers. The papers, which are mainly in Marathi, cover the years 1913–83.

### **G.N. Bardoloi (1891–1979)**

An eminent leader of the Indian National Congress and a former Prime Minister of Assam; he was educated in Gauhati and Calcutta. He joined the bar in 1916. He suspended legal practice during the Non-cooperation movement and was imprisoned for a year in 1922. He was Assistant Secretary, Gauhati

Congress, 1926 and Chairman, Gauhati Municipality, 1934–38. He was the Leader, Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly from 1937 and Premier, September 1938 to November 1939, when he resigned on Congress mandate. He was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment as the first Satyagrahi from Assam. He was detained as a security prisoner from 15th August, 1942 to 26th January, 1944. He was also President of several educational and other public institutions. He again became leader of the Assam Legislative Assembly, 1946. He also served as member, Constituent Assembly of India. His publications are: *T.R. Phookan and What I Know of Him* (Assamese), *Life of Buddha* (Assamese) and an Assamese translation of *Anasakti Jog*.

The papers of G.N. Bardoloi, donated by his daughter Ms. Lily Mazindar Barua, relate to the years 1930–50. The correspondence includes letters exchanged with eminent persons such as M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sri Prakasa. In addition, notebooks containing manuscript of the biography of Gandhiji by G.N. Bardoloi, notes on the problems in Assam, a preface to G.N. Bardoloi's book on Gandhiji (in Assamese), and a diary also form a part of the collection. The papers are in English and Assamese.

### **M.S. Barlingay (1904–91)**

Barrister-at-law and an ex-minister of the Madhya Pradesh Government; he was born on 15th January, 1904. He was educated at Nagpur and London. He was imprisoned in connection with the freedom movement during 1932 and 1942. He was Minister for Health and Education, 1946–52, and was later elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1952 and 1956. He was also a member of the Railway Corruption Inquiry Committee, 1953–55, All-India Council for Technical Education, 1954–56, and the Central Advisory Board of Education, 1961–62.

This collection of papers, donated by W.S. Barlingay himself, comprises 188 letters exchanged with Mahatma Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, U.N. Dhebar, N.V. Gadgil, C.D. Deshmukh, etc. The subjects covered in the files are Civil Disobedience movement, nationalisation of banks, amendment to the Hindu Marriage Act, affairs of the Bharat

Sevak Samaj, general elections of 1957 and the Maharashtra Provincial Ayurvedic Conference. The papers inclusively cover the years 1932–70.

### **Liladhar Barooah (1908–73)**

A noted freedom fighter and an ex-member of the Rajya Sabha; he was born on 8th March, 1908 at North Gauhati and was educated in Calcutta. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921 and the Dandi March, 1930. He suffered imprisonment. He was a member, Assam PCC, 1931–46; Assistant Secretary, Assam PCC for two terms and later its Permanent Secretary. He also served as member, working Committee, Gauhati DCC for eight years; member, AICC for several years; Treasurer, Assam Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, 1956–57 and its Vice-Chairman, 1958 and 1960. He was also member of various organisations, viz., Bharat Sevak Samaj and Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati. He was Vice Chairman, Assam State Khadi and Village Industries Board; in-charge, Seva Mandir and Hill Boys Orphanage, Gauhati. He was elected to the Rajya Sabha in August 1958 and re-elected in 1960. He died on 29th January, 1973.

The papers of Liladhar Barooah, covering the years 1939–72, have been handed over to the NMML by his wife Smt. Girija Barooah. The papers comprise 28 letters, a few subject files and some speeches by Liladhar Barooah. The correspondence is received from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, B.P. Chaliha, Debeswar Sarmah, etc. The papers mainly relate to his activities as Convenor, Sub-Committee, Electoral Tribunal, Assam, 1952; Secretary, Constructive Work Committee and Khadi and Village Industries Sub-Committee of APCC, 1958–63; and his re-nomination for the Rajya Sabha elections. The papers are in English and Assamese.

### **A.E.T. Barrow (1908–90)**

A prominent Anglo-Indian leader and member of Parliament; he was born at Allahabad on 1st March, 1908. He was educated at Allahabad and the University of Dublin. A teacher and

educationist, he was Principal, St. Mark's College, Jhansi, 1944–48. He was nominated a member of Provisional Parliament, 1950–52, Lok Sabha, 1952–70, 1977–79 and 1980–84; member, All-India Council for Elementary Education, 1959–63, National Railway Users' Consultative Council, 1964–66, Central Advisory Board of Education, 1966–79 and also of Governing Body Society, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, 1973–84. He was a member of various parliamentary committees, such as the Rules Committee, 1966–67 and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, 1983–84. He died in March, 1990.

The papers of A.E.T. Barrow, comprising 28 documents, printed materials and five photographs, were received from Sri G.W. Mayer. The bulk of the collection consists of A.E.T. Barrow's certificate of baptism, and character certificates issued to him by various heads of institutions he taught in. In addition, there are two letters of Lal Bahadur Shastri and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, summons issued by the Lok Sabha, two souvenirs brought out on the occasion of Parliament Cricket March, 1953, in aid of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, and a booklet of memorial service held in his honour. Membership cards of Trinity College, Dublin also form a part of the collection which spans the years 1930–90 (with gaps).

### **Hem Baruah (1915–78)**

A prominent writer in Assamese and English; he was born in April 1915, and was educated at Calcutta (M.A., 1938). He joined B. Barooah College, Gauhati, 1944. He was jailed during the Quit India movement, 1942. He was a Member of Parliament, 1957–61. He visited various countries, including the Soviet Union, USA, U.K., Cambodia, Laos. His publications include: *Sagar Dekhicha*, *Ae Gaon Ae Git*, *Adhunik Sahitya*, *Sahitya Aru Sahitya* and *Modern Assamese Poetry* (an anthology).

A small collection, comprising some poems by Hem Baruah, has been deposited with the NMML by his wife Smt. Anu Baruah. The papers are in Assamese.

## **Bhupendranath Basu (1859–1924)**

A moderate Congress leader; he was member, Bengal Legislative Council and also of the Viceroy's Council. He presided over the Indian National Congress Session, 1914. He was the Indian Government's representative at the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1922, and member, Royal Commission on Indian Public Service, 1923.

The papers of Bhupendranath Basu have been gifted to the NMML by his grandson Shri K.K. Basu. These consist of 177 letters exchanged during 1914–17. Prominent among those who wrote to him were Motilal Ghose, Annie Besant, G.K. Gokhale, D.E. Wacha and M. Subba Rau. The correspondence is mostly about the developments in the Congress Party during 1914–15.

## **Sajal Basu (1942– )**

He is an eminent journalist and political activist.

The papers of Shri Sajal Basu, donated by himself, cover the years 1945 and 1974–79. These are in the form of correspondence, articles, newspaper clippings and a number of booklets regarding tribal affairs and developments and also the Jharkhand and Gorkhaland movements.

The booklets/pamphlets deal with Jharkhand, Gorkhaland and Santhal movements, Arwal massacre, etc. Some of the other pamphlets are entitled 'Netaji O Communist Party', 'People's Union for Civil Liberty', 'The Revolutionary Movement in Bengal and the Role of Surya Sen' and 'Socialist Sibnath'. In addition, there are letters exchanged with Chandra Shekhar, S.M. Joshi, Charan Singh, Surendra Mohan and Dilip Chakravarty. Some CPI publications also form a part of the collection, which is in English, Bengali and Hindi.

## **B.P.L. Bedi (1909–93)**

He was born on 5th April, 1909, and was educated at Lahore, London and Berlin. He was President, Punjab Congress Socialist Party Conference (1937) and was elected Joint Secretary, All-

India Kisan Sabha (1938); President, the Punjab Trade Union Conference, Rawalpindi; member, National Executive Congress Socialist Party. He joined the Communist Party of India while in detention at Deoli camp. He was in-charge of the Punjab Communist Party Bengal Relief Campaign, and Organiser in-charge, All-India Kisan Sabha held at Bhakna (1943). He was the Leader of the Punjab Communist Party delegation to the first Party Congress of the Communist Party of India held at Bombay (1943). After Partition, he was expelled from the CPI for differences over national policies, particularly on Kashmir; associated with Sheikh Abdullah's official and politico-organisational bodies. He was President, Delhi State Pursharthi Democratic Front. He was Founder-Editor, *Monday Morning* and *Contemporary India* and Joint Editor with Mrs. Freda Bedi of *India Analysed*. He is the author of *Harvest from the Desert* and *Life and Work Story of Sir Ganga Ram*.

A small collection of B.P.L. Bedi papers, comprising four documents, has been donated by Ms. Surat Narindra. This contains speeches and writings by B.P.L. Bedi entitled "Sacred messages from the Holy Tri Murti" and his address to the World Conference on Scientific Yoga on 'Occult as the Dynamics for the Age of Light'. In addition, there is a letter regarding the immersion of Baba Bedi's ashes. The papers relate to the years 1970 and 1998.

### **Rajinder Singh Bedi (1915–84)**

A renowned writer and playwright from Punjab; he was born on 1st September, 1915 at Lahore. He joined the Postal Department as a clerk and later joined All-India Radio. He was appointed Station Director, Jammu, 1948. Later, he was attracted to films. As writer and producer, he wrote scripts for *Mirza Ghalib*, *Devdas*, *Satyakam* and even directed and produced a film *Dastak* which won the National Award in 1970. His publications are *Dana O Daam* (1938), *Mehman*, *Jogia*, etc. He received the Sahitya Akademi Award for *Ek Chaddar Maili Si*. He has written several plays published as *Bejan Cheezzen* and *Saat Khel*.



A small but valuable collection of the papers of R.S. Bedi has been collected from his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Veena Bedi. The papers mainly comprise his correspondence with his nephew, Khushwant Singh, correspondence and papers relating to his claim for the property left in Pakistan, 1956–59, drafts of Urdu stories written by Khushwant Singh, miscellaneous poems by Khushwant Singh and the original citation of the title of Padmashri conferred on R.S. Bedi by the President of India in 1972. The papers relate to the years 1950–72 and are in English and Urdu.

### **Beohar Rajendra Singh (1900– )**

A prominent social worker and Hindi writer, he was the son of Raghubir Singh of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, a leading zamindar and member of the Imperial Legislative Council, he participated in the Harijan uplift programme. His famous publications in Hindi are: *Gram Sudhar*, *Mahatmaji ka Mahavrat*, *Tripuri ka Itihas*, *Savitri*, *Shri Aravind* and *Vinoba Samvad*.

The collection of Beohar Rajendra Singh comprises more than 300 letters exchanged by him during the years 1935–67. Some of the prominent correspondents are: Makhan Lal Chaturvedi, Seth Govind Das, Maithilisharan Gupta, M.K. Gandhi, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Vinoba Bhave, Ram Narayan Upadhyaya and Siddhraj Dhadda.

The letters were also exchanged with some institutions, including Harijan Sevak Sangh, Manas Sangh and Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti. In addition, there is a foreword to a book *Vinoba ki Gyan Ganga Mai*.

### **Annie Besant (1847–1933)**

An Irish lady who worked for India's freedom; she was born in London on 1st October, 1847. She married Rev. Frank Besant and divorced him in 1873. Influenced by Charles Bradlaugh, she joined the Theosophical Society, 1889. She was its President from 1907 till her death in 1933. She came to India in 1893 and established the Central Hindu College, Benaras, 1898. She founded a weekly newspaper, *Commonweal*, January 1914. She purchased *New India* and was the founder of the Home Rule League on 1st September, 1916. She was President, Calcutta

session of the Indian National Congress, 1917. She was in favour of trying the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and opposed Gandhiji's Non-cooperation and Satyagraha movements. She established the Indian Boy Scouts' Association and got the 'Order of the Silver Wolf', the greatest honour of the Scouts movement. She also established the National University at Adyar and started the Women's Indian Association, which later became the All-India Women's Conference. She died on 21st September, 1933.

Fifteen rolls of the papers of Dr. Annie Besant were received from the Theosophical Society Archives, Adyar. These contain her correspondence, among others, with Harcourt Butler, Mirza M. Ismail, G.S. Khaparde, Dadabhai Naoroji, Lord Minto, and Motilal Nehru. The files, which are more than 100 in number, relate to varied subjects such as the moderates and the constitutional reforms, formation of the Home Rule League, Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, activities of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, All-India Muslim League, Khilafat and the Non-cooperation movements, All-Parties Conference and the Round Table Conference. In addition, the documents throw light on developments in agriculture, industry and social reforms.

Besides, there are a number of speeches and writings by Annie Besant, press clippings and printed material. The papers inclusively cover the years 1907-35.

### **Homi J. Bhabha (1909-66)**

Eminent scientist, Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay and Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission. He was born in October 1909 and was educated at Cathedral School, Elphinstone College and the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; he received the Rouse Ball Travelling Studentship in Mathematics, 1932 in Cambridge and was Special Reader in Theoretical Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1940. He won the Adams Prize, 1942. He was Professor, Cosmic Ray Research Unit, IIS, 1942-45 and President, International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1955.

A small collection of approximately 100 xerox pages has been

received from Shri R. Swaminathan, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. It consists of a booklet entitled "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on Atomic Energy", an issue of the journal *Nuclear*, containing Bhabha–Nehru correspondence, 1950–63, and articles and tributes paid to Dr. Bhabha on his death.

The papers inclusively cover the years 1950–66 and 1988.

### **Bhagat Singh (1907–31)**

A revolutionary patriot and martyr from Punjab; he was born in Lyallpur district of West Punjab, and was educated at DAV High School and DAV College, Lahore. A student leader, he left college at the call of Mahatma Gandhi. He later graduated from the National College founded by Lala Lajpat Rai, 1923. He joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, 1923, and was General Secretary of its Central Committee. He founded the Nav Jawan Bharat Sabha in 1925. He came in contact with other revolutionaries, including Sukhdev, Chandra Shekhar and J.N. Das. He was arrested and later released in 1926. He shot at and killed Saunders in December 1928. He escaped from Lahore but was arrested for throwing a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April, 1929. He was later tried and hanged in the Lahore Central Jail on 23rd March, 1931 along with Sukhdev and Rajguru.

Xerox copies of six postcards written in 1919, 1921 and 1931 by Bhagat Singh to his father and friends along with his jail diary, were deposited by Shri Kulbir Singh, younger brother of Bhagat Singh. The diary contains his handwritten notes from various books and reflect his interest in a wide range of subjects.

### **Bhagavan Das (1869–1958)**

A scholar and freedom fighter, he was born at Benaras on 12th January, 1869. His early education was from Pt. Hari Bhatt Shastri and he did his graduation and post-graduation from Calcutta University, 1886. Das started out with government service as a Tehsildar in 1890. He was Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1894. He left it at the call of Annie Besant in 1899.

He served as Honorary Secretary, Board of Trustees, Central Hindu College, 1899–1914; member; Hindu University Society, 1911–14 and Head, Kashi Vidyapeeth, 1921–26. He was drawn to politics from 1919. He was President, U.P. Social Conference, 1919. He presided over the U.P. Political Conference, 1920 and the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Calcutta, 1921. He joined the Non-cooperation movement and was imprisoned for nine months. He was Chairman, Benaras Municipal Board, between 1923–25 and 1931–37. He also made an important contribution at the All-Parties Conference and participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. He headed the Inquiry Committee on the Kanpur communal riots, 1930–31. He was also a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, 1935–37. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly and was a forceful speaker in the legislature. Bhagavan Das was deeply interested in social reform. He opposed the caste system and was a supporter of the Sarada Bill. He was conferred the Bharat Ratna in 1955. He died on 18th September, 1958.

Some of his important publications include: *An Outline Scheme of Swaraj* (jointly with C.R. Das), *The Essential Unity of All Religions* and *Social Reconstruction of Modern Societies*.

The papers of Bhagavan Das, covering the period 1907–55, have been acquired from his family for permanent retention. These comprise hundreds of letters and two files. The letters of Bhagavan Das are exchanged, among others, with Motilal Nehru, G.B. Pant, H.V. Lovett, Yashovardhan, and his granddaughter Nandini. The letters exchanged with his son Sri Prakasa have been separated and kept as a part of Sri Prakasa papers.

In addition, an article 'The Ethics of Force' by Bhagavan Das and copies of his will form a part of these papers. The papers are in Hindi and English.

### **Bhakt Darshan (1912–91)**

An erstwhile Member of the Lok Sabha and a Central Minister, he was born on 30th March, 1912 and was educated at Santiniketan and Allahabad. A journalist and agriculturist, he was imprisoned four times for taking part in the freedom struggle. He was Founder-Editor, *Karma Bhumi* (a Hindi weekly),

1939–49; Chairman, District Board, Garhwal, 1948–49; District Development Officer, Dehra Dun, 1949–51; member, Lok Sabha, 1952–59; 1957–62, 1962–67, Executive Committee of the Congress Party in Parliament; Deputy Minister, Education Ministry, 1963–67; Deputy Minister, Ministry of Transport and Shipping, 1967–69, and Minister of State for Education, 1969–71. He was the Founder, Nehru Parvatarohan Sansthan and Vice-Chancellor, Kanpur University, 1972–77. He died on 30th April, 1991.

The papers of Bhakt Darshan, consisting of seven files, two diaries, press clippings and photographs, have been donated to the NMML by his wife Smt. Savitri Devi. These cover the years 1930–32 and are in English, Hindi and Garhwali.

The collection includes his correspondence with eminent persons such as Indira Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, N.D. Tiwari, Kalyan Singh and Mulayam Singh Yadav. The subject files relate to his tenure as Union Deputy Minister of Education, Transport and Shipping, Vice-Chancellor of Kanpur University, the activities of the District Congress Committee, Garhwal and a Hindi weekly, *Karmabhumi*.

The papers also include speeches and writings by him and press clippings.

### **K.A. Sivarama Bharathy (1922–89)**

A socialist leader and MLA from Kerala; he was born in 1922 and studied up to SSLC and participated in the freedom struggle, 1939. He was arrested in 1942. An active member of the Congress till 1948, he joined the Socialist Party. He was elected to the Kerala Legislative Assembly in 1965 and 1967. A member of the Kerala Grandhasala Sangham governing Body, he was jailed for participating in the Goa freedom struggle and the Kutch agitation conducted by Samyukta Socialist Party. He was Chairman, State SSP, 1968–69; leader, Socialist Parliamentary Party, he was associated with various trade unions and was President, Kerala Plantation Workers Union from 1948. He died on 10th August, 1989.

The papers of Sivarama Bharathy, consisting of 4000 pages, have been donated by his son Shri S. Kochukrishnan. These cover the period

1941–89. The papers comprise correspondence exchanged, among others, with George Fernandes, K.P.S. Menon and K.P. Unnikrishnan. The collection mainly relates to the activities of the Socialist Party, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Kerala Plantation Workers Federation, Samyukta Socialist Party and Lok Dal. In addition, the collection contains printed material, speeches and writings by Sivarama Bharathy and others. The papers are in English, Malayalam, and Hindi.

### **Balkrishan Bhargava (1919– )**

An eminent freedom fighter, he was the founder of Bal Bharat Sabha in Hoshiarpur.

The papers of Balkrishan Bhargava have been donated by Shri Bhargava himself and relate to the years 1942–44. These comprise correspondence with Jagdish Ram, Lal Chand Jain, Lala Om Prakash and Bhim Sain Sharma. They relate to the Individual Satyagraha and the Quit India movement. The papers are in English and Urdu.

### **Gopi Chand Bhargava (1889–1966)**

A physician turned freedom fighter and a Gandhian; he was born at Sirsa in 1889 and was educated at home and later at Lahore College. He practised as a doctor, but later entered politics under the guidance of Lajpat Rai. He was arrested during the Non-cooperation movement, 1921 and 1923. He was member, Municipal Committee, and President, Lahore Congress Committee; member, old Punjab Legislative Council, 1927, resigned, 1929; gave up practice in 1935; member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937–40, 1946–51 and 1957–64; Premier, East Punjab, 1947–49 and Chief Minister, Punjab, 1950–51. He left the Congress in 1952 but returned to the Congress in 1957. He joined the Kairon ministry as Community Development Minister. He was also Minister of Finance and Planning, 1959–62, and of Finance, Medical Education, Statistics and Cottage Industries, 1962–64, Punjab Government. He also served as Chief Minister of Punjab for about a month in 1964. He was Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Board,

1964–66; President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi (Punjab) and Punjab Khadi and Gramodyog Sangh.

The papers consist of letters exchanged by Gopi Chand Bhargava with Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and other leaders during 1940–53. Gopi Chand Bhargava's prison notebook of 1930 and diary of 1947 is of much interest. The papers include pamphlets and press clippings pertaining to the period 1911–44.

### **Bhartendu Harischandra (1850–85)**

A versatile literary genius and journalist in Hindi; he was born on 9th September, 1850 at Hansal. He wrote a powerful play, *Vidyasundar*, in 1870. He published and edited *Harishchandra Magazine* and *Harishchandra Bodhini*. The main thrust of his writings was on nationalism and India's poverty which he thought was due to foreign exploitation. He wrote a number of plays and books, some of which are: *Ratnavali*, *Mudrraakshas*, *Vijay Villari*, *Dainya Pratap*, and scores of other writings. He died at the young age of thirty-five on 6th January, 1885.

Dr. Dhirendranath Singh deposited a small collection of 43 documents (on xerox) of Bhartendu's papers covering the period 1874–85. It comprises Bhartendu's correspondence with Shiv Prasad, Ardhendu Sekhara, and other papers regarding his publications and their royalty. There are a few condolence letters also.

### **A.R. Bhat (1905–83)**

Freedom fighter, scholar, journalist, legislator and industrialist; he was born on 12th May, 1905 at Ratnagiri and was educated at Ratnagiri High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. He graduated in 1927 and completed M.Com. in 1929. He was the founder, Young India Society, 1925 and Bombay Presidency Youth League, 1927. He was detained during the Civil Disobedience movement, 1933. He joined the *Kesari* and *Mahratta* newspapers as their Assistant Editor. He was member, Bombay and Maharashtra Legislative Councils, 1952–64.

The papers of A.R. Bhat, covering the period 1926–76, have been donated by A.R. Bhat himself. These comprise his correspondence, among others, with S.M. Joshi, Yusuf Meherally, Khurshed F. Nariman, and G.V. Kelkar on the affairs of the Bombay Presidency Youth League and the Young India Society. In addition, there are files relating to Bombay Presidency Youth Conference, Fergusson College affairs and activities of the Yusuf Meherally Centre, and some printed material. The papers are in English and Marathi.

### **Prem Bhatia (1911–95)**

An eminent journalist, diplomat and author; he was born at Lahore, Pakistan on 11th August, 1911. He was Editor-in-Chief, The Tribune Publications, Chandigarh; Assistant News Editor, Central Organisation, All-India Radio, 1939–42; Assistant Director, Public Relations, Indian Army; Lt. Col. 1942–45; Special Representative and Political Correspondent, of *The Statesman*, 1946–58; Editor, *The Tribune*, Ambala, 1959; Resident Editor, *The Times of India*, 1960–63; Editor, *The Indian Express*, Delhi and the representative of *Guardian* in India, 1963–65. He was the High Commissioner of India to Singapore, 1969–73; Editor-in-Chief and Director, India News and Feature Alliance, 1973–77; President, Editors Guild of India, 1980, and Editor of *The Tribune* for a second time, 1978–86. He received the Critics Circle of India Award, 1982; and the B.P. Goenka Award for Excellence in Journalism, 1984. He died on 8th May, 1995. His publications are: *All My Yesterdays* and *Indian Ordeal in Africa*.

The papers of Prem Bhatia, comprising 40 files and covering the period 1947–94, have been donated to the NMML by his wife Smt. Shakuntala Bhatia. The collection mainly comprises the writings of Prem Bhatia, which include articles, write-ups contributed by him as Political Correspondent in various newspapers such as *The Tribune*, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, *Gomantak* and *Free Press Journal*. These writings relate to a variety of subjects, including problems of post-partition days, the Kashmir issue, the Punjab problem, Sikhs and Khali-stan, foreign affairs and communal politics. In addition, there are a few files containing letters from the readers expressing their views on



his articles in *The Tribune*, mainly relating to Khalistan and the Punjab problem. These also include threatening letters to Prem Bhatia from pro-Khalistani people and organisations. The papers are mainly in English, Hindi and Gurmukhi.

### **Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1895–1982)**

Vinoba Bhave was born in 1895 at Gagoda, Kolaba district, Maharashtra. He studied at Baroda and joined the Sabarmati Ashram in 1916. He was nominated the head of Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha, 1921. He was arrested for participating in the Flag Satyagraha, Nagpur, 1923. He was the Editor, *Maharashtra Dharma*, 1923. He participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha, 1924 and was arrested for his speeches in 1932. He was associated with the Wardha Scheme of National Education, 1937. He started the Paunar Ashram, 1938. He was named by Gandhiji as the first Satyagrahi in the Individual Satyagraha, October 1940, arrested in 1940, and was released in 1941. He was President, First All-India Go-Seva Conference, 1942. He was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942–45. He was the Editor, *Sarvodaya*, 1949. He started the Bhoodan Yajna movement, 1951. He travelled on foot through many states to promote the cause of Bhoodan. His publications include: *Shikshan Vichar*, *Gita Pravachan*, *Sampatti-Dan*, *Gita*, and *Bhoodan Yajna*.

Two instalments of Vinoba Bhave's papers comprising 2500 copies of letters and a notebook covering the period 1932–78, were received for microfilming from Paunar Ashram, Wardha. The six microfilm rolls include Vinoba Bhave's letters to his brother Balkoba Bhave, Madalsa Narayan, Kishorelal Mashruwala, Shriman Narayan, Dr. Suryanarayan, Prabhavati, Sampurnanand, G.D. Birla, Kakasaheb Kalelkar and others.

In addition, there are six volumes of papers which have been classified as Praveena Desai papers, Maitri Ashram papers, papers of Gautam Bajaj, correspondence with Paunar ashramites and correspondence with Geeta Rayji relating to the years 1960–66. There is also a booklet entitled "Essence of Christian Teaching". The papers are in English, Hindi and Marathi.

### **L.V.P. Bhembre (1906– )**

A noted freedom fighter; he was educated at Madgaon and Karwar. A student volunteer, 1920–26, he was involved in public activities, 1926–46. He was the President of the Foundation Meeting of the National Congress, Goa, at Londa, 1946, and also the policy-maker and organiser of the Satyagraha movement, 1946–47. He was in prison, 1946–62.

The papers of L.V.P. Bhembre comprise 1000 documents relating to the years 1947–60, and 1976–79. These contain letters received by him from Goan freedom fighters and his own family members. In addition, there are some prison notebooks. There are specimen printed copies of the newsletters Bhembre used to send to Marathi papers in Bombay. The papers are mainly in Marathi and Portuguese.

### **V.R. Bhende (1896–1982)**

Connected with the Home Rule League and the National Liberal Federation, he was Secretary to Vithalbhai Patel. Born at Sadashivgad, North Kanara, he studied in his own town and then at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. An active volunteer in the Home Rule movement and the Indian National Congress, he came in contact with Dadabhai Naoroji, Dinshaw Wacha and G.K. Gokhale. He became Assistant Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association and Western India Liberal Association. He was the founder of the Social Workers' Society; member, Asiatic Society, 1933–57. He was nominated as a member of the Vile Parle Municipality, 1934–39. He was member, Managing Committee of the Kanara Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, Jogeshwari and the Bombay Library Association, etc.

A small but valuable collection of V.R. Bhende papers was donated by his son Shri P.V. Bhende covering the years 1892–1972 (with gaps). The papers comprise letters received by him from notable national leaders, especially Liberals like C. Rajagopalachari, P.N. Saprú, Pherozechah Metha, Sarojini Naidu, V.J. Patel, V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, Dadabhai Naoroji and D.E. Wacha. These also include the minutes of the D.N. Memorial Association, the annual reports of the Bombay Presidency Association and the invitations received by Dadabhai Naoroji, Chimanlal Setalvad and V.R. Bhende on different occasions. In addition there are some photographs.

### **R.R. Bhole (1913–93)**

An eminent Gandhian, Judge, educationist and parliamentarian; he was born in 1913 at Bolarum Cantonment, Andhra Pradesh. He was an inmate of Wardha Ashram for one year; member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937–42, Law Commission of Maharashtra, 1977–80 and Backward Classes Commission, 1979; Chairman, People's Education Society, Bombay, 1956, North Maharashtra University Commission, 1965 and Maharashtra Government Employees Second Pay Commission, 1975–76. Former Judge, Maharashtra High Court; Senior Advocate, Supreme Court; Congress Member of the Lok Sabha and of the Committee of Privileges. He represented Indian labour as a trade unionist at ILO. His publications are: *An Untouchable Speaks* and *Sources of Hindu Law*.

Shri R.R. Bhole has transferred a small but very valuable collection of original letters exchanged between him and Vallabhbhai Patel, M.K. Gandhi, Mahadev Desai, G.B. Pant and G.D. Birla covering the years 1934–38. These relate to Bhole's treatment for T.B., Gandhiji's interest in his welfare, Harijan welfare and the intention of B.R. Ambedkar's followers to move out of the Hindu fold.

In addition, a notebook containing reminiscences of R.R. Bhole's stay with Gandhiji at Sevagram, Wardha, from 6th July, 1935 to 9th September, 1936 has also been acquired.

### **Syed Hassan Bilgrami (1842–1926)**

The first Indian Member of the Secretary of State's Council; he was born at Gaya, and was educated at Presidency College, Calcutta. He was the Professor of Arabic, Canning College, Lucknow. He entered the service of the First Salar Jung as his private secretary. He was Director of Public Instruction to the Nizam, 1887–1902 and was nominated to the Universities Commission and to the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1907. Twice elected the President of the Mohammedan Educational Conference, he was also a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He was conferred the honorary degree of LLD by the Osmania University. He was a great scholar, writer and a man of high reputation and religious life.

The papers of this eminent educationist, deposited by Mrs. I.H. Latif, comprise 800 letters, subject files and printed material. The letters relate mainly to Muslim politics in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The correspondence includes letters received from Mohammad Ali, Ameer Ali, C.J. Lyall, Lord Curzon, Lord Morley, the British Residents at Hyderabad and Theodore Morrison of Aligarh, etc. These belong to the period 1864–1926.

The subject files deal with his activities as P.S. to the Nizam, Director, Public Instructions Committee; member, Imperial Legislative Council, Universities Commission and Council of Secretary of State. These papers relate to the Muslim demand for separate electorate, the Minto-Morley reforms and the Aligarh movement.

### **Lord Birkenhead (1872–1930)**

A Conservative M.P., 1906–19, he was Attorney General, 1915–19. Later, he was Lord Chancellor, 1919–22 and Secretary of State for India, 1924–28.

Seven rolls of Lord Birkenhead papers cover the years 1924–28. The collection, comprising 47 files, contains his correspondence with Lord Reading, Sir Leslie Wilson, Lord Irwin, Stanley Jones and Lord Lytton. Other papers in the collection relate to the affairs of Economic and Overseas Department, Public and Judicial Department, Military Department, Abolition of Cotton Excise Duty and papers relating to Birkenhead's resignation.

### **G.D. Birla (1894–1983)**

An eminent philanthropist and the patriarch of the Indian industry; he was born in the Jaipur state. He had no formal education. He came in contact with Lala Lajpat Rai and M.M. Malaviya, and was greatly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi. He was the Chairman, All-India Harijan Sevak Samaj; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; delegate, ILO at Geneva, 1927; member, Indian fiscal Commission on Labour, 1930. He was inducted into the Bengal Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly, from which he resigned in 1930, and the second Round Table Conference, 1931. He

was associated with the Temple Entry Bill for Harijans and publication of *Harijan*. He welcomed the 1935 Act and favoured India's stay in the Commonwealth. He visited U.K. and USA in 1944. He impressed upon Churchill two things: a strong defence and industrialisation. He was a strong advocate of rapid production and greater industrialisation. He was honoured with the Padma Vibhushan in 1957.

The NMML has received xerox copies of six volumes of the papers of G.D. Birla from Shri L.N. Birla. These cover his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi during the years 1942–64. The topics covered in these letters are Muslims and the creation of Pakistan, foreign collaboration in India's steel projects, his contribution to the election funds of the Congress, Indo–U.S. relations and India's foreign policy, India's military preparedness *vis-à-vis* Pakistan, etc. The collection also contains a xerox copy of the manuscript of a book *Correspondence of G.D. Birla with Nehru Family*, edited by D.P. Patil. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **Brijlal Biyani (1896–1968)**

A leading Congressman from C.P. and Berar; he was born at Hathrum village, Akola on 6th December, 1896. He left studies during the Non-cooperation movement while he was a law student and joined politics. He represented the Berar Constituency in the C.P. Legislative Council as a Swarajist, 1926–29. He was also a member, Constituent Assembly and Parliament. He took part in the Congress Satyagraha movement, 1930–32 and was imprisoned twice. He presided over Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee 1935–48; President, Berar Congress Parliamentary Committee, 1935; Secretary, Congress Party in the Council of State, 1936. He was selected as the second Satyagrahi by Gandhiji during the Individual Satyagraha, 1940; member, Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Nagpur University Executive Committee; President, All-India Marwari Workers' Conference, and Chairman, Reception Committee of the 25th Session of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Nagpur; founder, Berar Chamber of Commerce. His books are: *Kalpna Kanan*, *Jail Mein*, *Vinoba Bhave* and *Dharati Aur Akash*.

A small collection of the papers of Brijlal Biyani has been received from his son Shri Kamal Kishore Biyani. It contains letters received from M.K. Gandhi, Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru. It also includes a statement of the members of Madhya Pradesh Legislature from Berar. The papers cover the years 1938–56.

### **P.M.S. Blackett (1897–1974)**

A distinguished British scientist; he was born in November 1897 in London and was educated at Cambridge. He was Professor of Physics at Birkbeck College, London, 1933–37; University of Manchester, 1937–53. He was also Professor, Physics, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, 1953–65. He was the Nobel Prize winner for Physics, 1948.

Seven microfilm rolls of P.M.S. Blackett papers, covering the period 1945–73, have been received from the Royal Society, London. The collection consists of his correspondence with eminent scientists and others, such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Homi Bhabha, S.S. Bhatnagar, S. Husain Zaheer, Indira Gandhi and Lord Mountbatten, relating to various scientific projects. It also includes writings by P.M.S. Blackett and others, notes, press clippings and seminar papers.

### **S.R. Bomanji (1868–1951)**

A landlord, millowner and a prominent Bombay politician; he was born in 1868 in Bombay. He founded the *Bombay Chronicle* in 1913, along with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He was also one of the owners of *Bombay Samachar*. He participated in the Home Rule movement. He settled down in the U.S. in the early 1920s. He worked for India's cause in Great Britain and USA. He later retired to Paris.

S.R. Bomanji papers comprise xerox copies of twenty-four documents for the period 1921–51. Among the correspondents in these papers are: M.K. Gandhi, Ramsay McDonald and Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. The papers also contain a pamphlet by Bomanji, "Reply to Mr. Shaw, the P&O Chairman on Indian Shipping". These have been donated by Shri R.P. Pudumjee.

### **N.B. Bonarjee (1901–81)**

A well-known civil servant; he was born at Oudh and was educated at Dulwich and Hertford College, Oxford. He qualified for the ICS in 1924; Chief Revenue Officer, 1935; Secretary, Local Self Government, 1944–45; Commissioner, Benares Division, 1945–46; Chief Secretary to Government of U.P., 1946–47; Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, 1948–49; resigned from the ICS, 1949; Chairman, Public Service Commission, Hyderabad, 1950–56; Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur, 1956–60. His publications include the book *Under Two Masters*, published in 1970.

The papers of Shri N.B. Bonarjee, consisting of two bound volumes, have been received from his daughter Ms. Reva Dayal for permanent preservation. These volumes, containing fortnightly reports of the Confidential Department of Government of the United Provinces, relate to the period 1940–44. These reports throw light on the economic condition of the state, activities of the press, list of freedom fighters detained under Defence of India Rules and spread of the National movement, with special reference to the Quit India movement.

### **Sheila Bora (1948– )**

A research scholar and Reader, Department of History, Dibrugarh University, Assam.

Smt. Sheila Bora has donated some papers on Assam collected by her for her own research work. These include transcripts of her interviews with Pushpa Lata Das, Gaurishanker Bhattacharya, Prafulla Goswami and Biswajit Barua relating to the students' movement in Assam. In addition, there are some loose papers, a pamphlet on the prohibition of opium in Assam, 1941, and a Congress bulletin, 1942.

### **Deb Kanta Borooh (1914–96)**

A litterateur and ex-President of the Indian National Congress; he was born on 22nd February, 1914 in upper Assam and was educated at Banaras Hindu University. He took part in the

Non-cooperation movement. He was imprisoned in 1930, 1941 and 1942. He was Secretary, Assam PCC, 1938–45; member, Constituent Assembly, 1949–51, Lok Sabha, 1952–57, Congress Working Committee, 1953–54, Delegations to UNO in 1954, 1955 and 1974 and Delegation to Commonwealth Conference, New Zealand. He was in the Assam State Legislative Assembly, 1957–62, 1962–67 and 67–72. He was the Governor of Bihar, 1971–73 and again in April 1974. He was also Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, Government of India, February 1973 to October 1974. He was President, Indian National Congress, December 1975–1977. One of the strongest supporters of the Emergency, he edited the Assamese dailies, *Asomiya* and *Dainik Asamiya* and composed verses in Assamese. He died on 28th January, 1996.

The papers of D.K. Borooah have been donated by his wife Smt. Priyalata Borooah. These comprise letters exchanged with Indira Gandhi, R. Venkataraman, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Rajiv Gandhi, K. Natwar Singh, R.P. Goenka, G.P. Koirala and others. Apart from these, there are some speeches and notebooks containing poems in Assamese. Press-clipping files in the collection mainly relate to D.K. Borooah's appointment as Governor of Bihar, his visit as Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to Baghdad, and one year of emergency. In addition, there are many welcome addresses presented to him as President, AICC, and Assam Education Minister.

The papers, covering the period 1956–96, are in English, Assamese and Hindi.

### **B.K. Bose (1851–1934)**

An eminent advocate in Central Provinces and Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University. He was also honoured with CIE in 1898 and KCIE in 1920.

The papers of Sir B.K. Bose, comprising mainly reports, have been collected from his son Shri Vivian Bose and Shri A. Rudra. These comprise Land Revenue Settlement Reports of the zamindari estates of the Bilaspur and Hoshangbad district, 'Report of the Committee on Co-operation in India', etc. These cover the years 1913–31. In addition, there are a few speeches and writings by B.K. Bose and some press clippings. The reports have been transferred to the Library.



## Maitrayee Bose (1905– )

An eminent Congresswoman, trade union leader and social worker; she was born in October 1905 at Giridih in Bihar, and was educated in Calcutta and Munich. She practised medicine till 1942. She was Hon. General Secretary, Save the Children Committee (India) since 1944; Convenor and Hon. General Secretary, Rural Ambulance Service and Hospital for Women and Children near Calcutta; associated with the Indian National Congress till 1967, again since 1971. She was connected with the All-India Trade Union Congress, 1943–47. She joined INTUC, 1962–63, 1970–71. She was the President, Indian Federation of Plantation Workers; General Secretary, Indian Federation of Miners; member, West Bengal Assembly, 1954–67, and Lok Sabha, 1967–70.

The papers of Dr. Maitrayee Bose, containing approximately sixty press clippings, on xerox, from various newspapers such as *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, *The Bengalee* and *Majoor-chasi* have been received from her. These papers, covering the period 1887–1921, are in English and Bengali.

## Sarat Chandra Bose (1889–1950)

Veteran freedom fighter and the elder brother of Subhas Chandra Bose; he was born at Cuttack. A Bar-at-Law, he joined the Non-cooperation movement, 1921. He was closely associated with C.R. Das, Bidhan Chandra Roy, Nalini Sarkar and others. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930–32, and was arrested in 1932. He was again detained in 1941–45. He was member of Bengal Legislative Council, 1924–29, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1932 and 1946, Constituent Assembly, 1946 and Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937–41 and 1949. He was Congress Working Committee Member, 1937–39 and was also the leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly. He also served in the Interim Government at the centre in 1946 as Minister of Works, Mines and Power. He left the Congress party due to some differences and formed the Socialist Republican Party, 1946. He floated his paper *Nation* in 1948.

One microfilm roll of the papers of Sarat Chandra Bose consists of letters from Sarat Chandra Bose to Asoka Nath Bose, written during the years 1931–42 and a letter of 1949 addressed to the electors of Calcutta (South) constituency.

### **Satyananda Bose (1866–1948)**

A Congress leader and scholar from Bengal; he was born on 22nd October, 1866 in Tipperah district. He passed B.L. in 1888 and enrolled as a 'Vakil' in Calcutta High Court. He gave up practice in 1895 and joined the Congress. He took part in the anti-partition agitation as a close associate of Surendranath Banerjea. He came in contact with Gandhiji and became the Joint Secretary of the Congress, 1906, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, 1906–16; and Secretary of the Reception Committee of Calcutta Session of the INC, 1911 and 1917. He was connected with many movements and institutions for the promotion of education and social service. He also served as Secretary, National Council of Education and College of Engineering, Jadavpur. He was associated with the Visva Bharati, the Indian Association, etc.

A small collection, comprising five letters of Satyananda Bose papers, has been donated by his daughter-in-law Smt. Protima Bose. The letters are from M.K. Gandhi, Dadabhai Naoroji and Subhas Chandra Bose and cover the years 1913–36. These relate to the launch of the Civil Disobedience movement, the use of Khadi, etc.

### **Ratanlal Brahman (1900–89)**

A Communist leader and a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; he was born at Darjeeling in August 1900 and was educated at home. He was Commissioner, Darjeeling Municipality; member, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1946–52, and Lok Sabha, 1971–77.

The papers of Ratanlal Brahman, donated by Mr. Ananda Pathak, consist of 30 documents. These are xerox copies of a few letters, his biographical sketch, speeches, writings, press clippings and obituaries.

In addition, there are condolence messages sent on the death of Ratanlal Brahman. The papers, covering the period 1947–89, are mostly in the Nepali language.

### **Brahmanand (1931–81)**

An eminent socialist and journalist, he was Private Secretary to Jayaprakash Narayan, 1958–59 and 1960–67. He was also a Staff Reporter in the *Searchlight* published from Patna. He joined the *Young Indian*, an English weekly edited by Chandra Shekhar, 1972.

Shri Brahmanand transferred a number of files to the NMML archives. These are basically Jayaprakash Narayan papers and mainly contain the correspondence exchanged by Jayaprakash Narayan and by him, in his capacity as his P.S., with Yusuf Meherally, Jagjivan Ram, G.D. Birla, etc. The subjects covered in the papers are the activities of the Socialist Party, Praja Socialist Party, All-India Women's Conference, Indo-Pakistan Conciliation Group and formation of the Janata Party. A number of speeches by Jayaprakash Narayan and by others also form a part of this collection which spans the years 1929–81 (with gaps). The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **S.A. Brelvi (1891–1949)**

A noted journalist and freedom fighter; he was born on 18 September 1891. He graduated from Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1911. He was associated with Mahadev Desai and V.L. Mehta. He was appointed Assistant-Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1915. He became Joint-Editor, 1920, Editor, 1924–49; one of the founders of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and its President, 1945; member, Indian Delegation to the U.N. Conference on Freedom of Press, Geneva, 1948. He was imprisoned twice in 1930 and 1932 for participating in the second Civil Disobedience movement. He stood for Hindu-Muslim unity and was associated with the Rajaji formula forming the basis of negotiations between Gandhiji and Jinnah. He was a fearless critic of the government.

The papers of S.A. Brelvi, received from his family, cover the period 1918–47. The collection comprises his correspondence, notes, articles, speeches and press clippings. There are more than 300 letters exchanged by him with a number of nationalist leaders on matters of political importance.

### **Brij Mohan (1926– )**

A freedom fighter and the Leader of the Congress Party in the Delhi Municipal Corporation. He was also the editor of *Praja*, a Hindi weekly published from Delhi, 1949–51.

A small collection of the papers of Brij Mohan, comprising twelve letters, has been received from Shri Brij Mohan himself. These letters are from Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, N. Sanjiva Reddy, Indira Gandhi, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and Yashpal Kapoor and relate to the years 1962–68.

### **Miles Bronson (1812–83)**

American missionary; he was born on 20th July, 1812. He was appointed by the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions for service in Assam. He was married thrice: to Ruth Montague Lucas, Frances Danforth, and to Mary Rankir. He died on 10th November, 1883.

Microfilm rolls of Miles Bronson family papers were received from Andover Newton Theological School, USA. There are in all six microfilm rolls relating to the years 1831–83. These contain essays, poems, sermons, addresses and correspondence.

### **Sir Roy Bucher (1895–1980)**

Ex-Chief of the Army Staff; he was born in 1895 and was educated at Edinburgh Academy and RMC Sandhurst. He served during the First World War, 1914–19, and held various positions in the army: Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, 1947–48 and Officer on Special Duty. He was associated with the Indian Defence Ministry, 1948. He died on 5th January, 1980.

The papers of Sir Roy Bucher comprise photocopies of eleven documents. These consist of correspondence exchanged by Sir Roy Bucher with Jawaharlal Nehru and H.C. Sarin during the year 1948.

### **Spencer Harcourt Butler (1869–1938)**

He entered the ICS in 1890. He was Foreign Secretary 1908–10, member of the Viceroy's Council, 1910–15; Lieutenant-Governor of the U.P., 1921–23; Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, 1923–27 and Chairman of the Indian States Committee, 1928.

This large collection of Harcourt Butler papers comprises his correspondence with Lord Macdonnell, Lord Kitchener, Lord Haig, Lord Irwin, Valentine Chirol, C.Y. Chintamani, Maharaja of Nepal as well as with many of his family members. The subjects covered in these papers are: Indian Famine Commission, Delhi as the new capital, Aligarh Muslim University, the working of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the abolition of slavery, etc. In addition, there are some personal papers, speeches, and a diary of Harcourt Butler. Reports of the Indian Famine Commission, and that of the administration of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh also form a part of the collection. The papers inclusively cover the years 1890–1936. The collection is available on microfilm.

### **Bhikhaji Cama (1861–1936)**

A noted political worker and revolutionary; she was born and educated at Bombay. She went to London in 1902, and came in contact with Dadabhai Naoroji. She attended the International Socialist Conference, Stuttgart, 1907, where she unfurled the first national flag. She met revolutionary leaders while in London. She left for Paris in 1909, which became the centre of her activities. She was interned and kept in Paris jail, 1917–19. She returned to India in 1935.

The papers of Madam Bhikhaji Cama, consisting of 20 files, were received from Cama sisters. The collection includes press clippings and printed material relating to Madam Cama and her family, and

letters of Pherozezshah Mehta and his family members. These cover the period 1896–1975.

### **M.A. Candeth (1889–1934)**

An eminent educationist and a contemporary of Jawaharlal Nehru at Cambridge, he was the Professor of History, Presidency College, Madras and Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras Presidency.

The papers of M.A. Candeth received from Shri K.P. Candeth comprise correspondence exchanged with British officials. The collection also contains M.A. Candeth's degrees, certificates and testimonials, a file relating to Madras University affairs and 18 diaries. The papers cover the years 1907–34.

### **Richard Gardiner Casey (1890–1976)**

The Governor of Bengal; he was born at Melbourne, Australia and was educated at Melbourne and Cambridge. He saw action in Gallipoli and France, 1914–19. He was the Liaison Officer between Australian Government and the Foreign Office, 1924–31; elected member, Australian House of Representatives, 1931–40 and 1949–60; Federal Treasurer, 1935–39 and Minister for Development, 1937–39, for Supply and Development, 1939–40. He was the Australian Minister to USA, 1940–42; member, War Cabinet, London, 1942–43; Governor of Bengal, 1944–46 and Governor General of Australia, 1965–69.

Two microfilm rolls, comprising personal diaries of Richard G. Casey, covering the period July 1944 to February 1946, have been received from India Office Library and Records, London.

### **Sardul Singh Caveeshar (1886–1963)**

Renowned Sikh nationalist leader; he was born at Amritsar and graduated from Punjab University, Lahore, 1909. He started *Sikh Review*, Delhi, 1913, and *New Herald*, Lahore. He was Fellow, Banaras Hindu University, 1917; secretary, All-India

Sikh League, 1920 and President, 1921 and secretary, Punjab PCC, 1921. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement and the Akali Morchas. He was President, Punjab Provincial Conference, 1925 and member, Congress Working Committee, 1928. He acted as the Congress President in 1932 and 1933. He was sentenced four times during the national movement. He resigned from AICC on the office acceptance question. He was also President, Forward Bloc, 1941–48.

The papers of Sardul Singh Caveeshar contain correspondence, subject files, speeches and writings by him and others, and press clippings. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Partap Singh Kairon, S. Radhakrishnan, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Y.B. Chavan. The subject files relate to affairs of the Nabha State and Sardul Singh's role in the installation of the new Maharaja, publication of his book *The Successful Assurance Agent*, People's Insurance Company, and Punjab affairs. Besides, there is a synopsis of speeches delivered by him and his published articles. The papers are in English and Hindi and cover the years 1925–62.

### **M.C. Chagla (1900–81)**

Renowned lawyer and jurist; he was born at Bombay, and was educated at Bombay and London. He taught Constitutional law at Law College, Bombay, 1927–30. He was appointed Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, 1941; Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, 1947–58; Judge at International Court of Justice, Hague, 1957–60. He was Ambassador to USA, Cuba, and Mexico, 1958–61, High Commissioner to Britain, 1962–63; Minister of Education 1963–66 and of External Affairs, 1966–67, Government of India. He led the Indian delegation to the U.N. Security Council during the debate on Kashmir, 1964–75. He received the UNESCO Award, 1978.

The papers of M.C. Chagla, donated by himself, cover the years 1918–80. The papers comprise letters exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Jayaprakash Narayan, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, S.M. Abdullah, Ramakrishna Bajaj, M.A. Jinnah, Sarojini Naidu, K.P.S. Menon, Padmaja Naidu, C.Y. Chintamani, Rajendra Prasad, T.B. Sapru, and Chimanlal Setalvad. The subject files relate to various positions

and assignments which he held during his career, institutions and societies with which he was associated, his legal appointments, etc. There are also press-clippings relating to the above subjects. Besides speeches, broadcasts, addresses, messages and forewords by him are also available in the collection. The papers are in English, Hindi and Gujarati.

### **Amiya Chakravarty (1901–86)**

A noted philosopher and writer; he was born at Serampore, West Bengal and was educated at Patna and Oxford. He was literary Secretary to Rabindranath Tagore, Official Adviser to the Indian delegation to the U.N, 1951–52; Fellow, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, 1952; Professor, Boston University, 1952–66; Professor Emeritus, 1966, and Professor of Philosophy, New York State University since 1967; delegate to UNESCO, 1955, 1956, 1957. He received the UNESCO Literary Award, 1963, and Sahitya Akademi Award, 1967 and the Watumull Award, 1967.

It is a small collection of two letters from Albert Einstein and Thomas Mann to Amiya Chakravarty in the year 1949. These were donated by Shri Amiya Chakravarty himself.

### **Dewan Chaman Lal (1892–1973)**

A Bar-at-Law and renowned labour leader, he was one of the founders of the AITUC and its President, 1927. He represented India at the International Labour Conference in 1925, 1928, 1932 and 1946. He was member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1923–30, 1945–46, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937–45 and the Constituent Assembly, 1946–48. He was Ambassador to Turkey, 1948–49. He was also member, Rajya Sabha, 1952–67.

The papers of Diwan Chaman Lal is a large collection donated by himself. The papers include his correspondence exchanged with eminent persons like M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Zakir Husain, Sheikh Abdullah, Abdul Aziz, Mulk Raj Anand, Baldev Singh,



M.R. Masani, John Mathai, Devika Rani Roerich and others. The subject files relate to Diwan Chaman Lal's involvement in the trade union movement, the labour problem, the partition and the refugee problem, his tenure as ambassador to Turkey and as Rajya Sabha member, his business and political activities and his personal accounts and expenditure and the invitations and greetings received by him. The files throw light on the fifty years of his public life. Besides, there are speeches, writings, broadcasts and statements by him from time to time on political, economic, military and international affairs of the time. Speeches by others and printed material also form a part of the collection. The papers, which are in English and Hindi, cover the period 1930–68.

### **Brij Krishna Chandiwala (1900–85)**

An eminent Congress leader of Delhi and an active social worker; he was born and educated at Delhi. He left studies to participate in the Non-cooperation movement. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned, 1930, 1932. He took a leading part in establishing Gandhi Ashrams at Narela and Ramtal, Delhi. He participated in the Quit India movement and was detained, 1942–45. He was convener, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi, 1955–56. His publications include *Bapu ke Charanon Mein, Mere Bapu*, and *Gandhiji ki Dilli Diary* (3 vols.)

The papers of Brij Krishna Chandiwala, received in several instalments, were donated by himself. The papers consist of correspondence of Jawaharlal Nehru, Zakir Husain, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Jayaprakash Narayan, V.V. Giri, Indira Gandhi, Devadas Gandhi, Mahadev Desai, Y.B. Chavan, Vinoba Bhave, Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Jacqueline Kennedy, Louis Mountbatten, Sushila Nayar, Vallabhshai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad and others. Besides, there are subject correspondence files containing Brij Krishna Chandiwala's correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, Gulzarilal Nanda and G.B. Pant as the President and Pradesh Convenor of Bharat Sevak Samaj regarding rural and urban development of Delhi and activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Among the subjects dealt with are the slums of old Delhi, Shree Banarsidas Chandiwala Seva Smarak Trust Society, his publications, activities of Gandhi Ashram, Narela, Gandhi Centenary

celebrations, the use of Khadi and Chandiwala family property matters. Besides, the collection contains Brij Krishna Chandiwala's writings and speeches mostly on Mahatma Gandhi and Delhi, and manuscripts of his books. Apart from these, there are 25 diaries and notebooks of Brij Krishna Chandiwala, which throw light on his association with M.K. Gandhi and the progress of the freedom struggle in Delhi. In addition, there are speeches and writings by others, press-clippings and printed material. The papers are in English and Hindi and cover the period 1915-77.

### **R. Chandrachudan (1915- )**

An eminent journalist; he was born in Thanjavur. He shifted to Madras in 1934. He started as a reporter for the *Indian Express*. He was a follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He joined Reuter, Simla, 1939, and *The Statesman*, Delhi, 1942. He joined the *Hindustan Times* in 1943. He was associated with the work on Gandhiana with Devadas Gandhi.

This is a small collection of 55 documents. It covers the period 1954-76. The collection comprises personal letters of C. Rajagopalachari, B.N. Jha, P.K. Kaul, Asok Mitra, T.S. Soundaran, etc. addressed to R. Chandrachudan. The papers have been donated by Shri R. Chandrachudan himself.

### **Chaudhary Charan Singh (1902-87)**

Former Chief Minister of U.P. and erstwhile Prime Minister of India; he was born at Noorpur village, Ghaziabad, U.P. He was educated at Meerut and Agra. He was a member, AICC, 1929-67; Vice-Chairman, District Board, 1930-35; member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937-39 and 1946-77; Parliamentary Secretary, U.P., 1946-51 and Opposition leader, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1971-77. He was the founder; Bharatiya Kranti Dal, 1967, Bharatiya Lok Dal, 1974, Janata Party, 1977 and Lok Dal, 1979. He was Minister, U.P. Government, 1951-67; Chief Minister, U.P., 1967, 1968 and 1970; Home Minister, Government of India, 1977-78; Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Government of India, 1979 and

Prime Minister of India, 1979–80. He wrote: *Abolition of Zamindari, Cooperative Farming X-rayed, Economic Nightmare of India*, etc.

The papers of Charan Singh is a large collection and it is very valuable in the study of the Kisan movement in U.P. The papers have been donated by his family. The collection comprises correspondence, subject files, writings and press-clippings and cover the period 1924–87. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Zail Singh, Chandra Shekhar, Arun Shourie, Biju Patnaik, Atal Behari Vajpayee, Humayun Kabir, N.G. Goray, and N.G. Ranga. The subject files relate to the issue of land reforms in U.P., the redistribution of land, the consolidation of holdings, cooperative farming, the abolition of land revenue, land ceiling, abolition of Zamindari, his tenure as Finance Minister and Chief Minister of U.P., Union Minister and Prime Minister of India, the activities of the Lok Dal, Samyukta Vidhayak Dal, Janata Party, National Democratic Alliance, Kisan rallies, the emergency, etc. Speeches, writings, articles and statements on a wide range of subjects such as land reforms, economic policy, land distribution, land ceiling and press statements given from time to time also form a part of the collection.

The collection also includes writings by others. The press-clippings files relate to the role of agriculture, the state of the nation, trusteeship, foreign investment, and the political situation in the country. Apart from these there are a few booklets and printed material. The papers are in Hindi and English.

### **Bhola Chatterjee (1922–92)**

An eminent journalist and lecturer in the Sociological Research Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, he was initiated into politics during the Quit India movement, 1942. He came in contact with Rammanohar Lohia and Jayaprakash Narayan. He participated in the armed resistance movement in Hyderabad. He campaigned against the autocratic rule of the Ranas of Nepal, 1950–51. He was the recipient of the Order of Trishakti Patta and Sanman Patra. He wrote: *A Study of Recent Nepalese Politics* and *Nepal's Experiment with Democracy*.

The papers of Bhola Chatterjee donated by himself and his family members consist of his correspondence exchanged with Jayaprakash

Narayan, B.P. Koirala, Chogyal of Sikkim, Brahmanand, P.V.G. Raju, Bipin Pal Das, various publishers and booksellers, friends and family members. The collection mainly relates to the political upheaval in Nepal, Indian politics, Bengal, Praja Socialist Party, Janata Party, Socialist Party and the birth anniversary of Gooroodas Banerjee. The collection includes a large number of articles, book reviews and photographs contributed by him during his journalistic career in various newspapers and magazines. In addition, writings by others, printed material, personal papers, i.e. accounts, Income Tax returns and diaries also form a part of the collection. The papers covering the years 1946–92 are in English and Bengali. These are useful for the study of Nepal, during the turbulent phase of 1950–51 and the subsequent political developments.

### **Jogeswar Chatterjee (1891–1974)**

A freedom fighter and professor; he was born at Chinsurah, near Calcutta and was educated at Srirampore and Calcutta. He taught at TNJ College, Bhagalpur and B.N. College, Patna. He joined the Non-cooperation movement. His first meeting with Niralamba Swami was in 1921, who later became his Guru. He was Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, 1923. He took Sanyasa and roamed in the Himalayas in 1925. He took charge of Ashram Channa, Burdwan, 1930. He started experiments in psychoanalysis and visited France in 1966 and 1973.

The papers of Jogeswar Chatterjee, presented by Shri Sumangal Prakash, cover the years 1903–21. It is a small collection and comprises letters, his degrees, certificates and testimonials received from his professors.

### **N.C. Chatterjee (1895–1972)**

An eminent lawyer and politician; he was born at Boinchee, Hooghly district and was educated at Calcutta and London. A Bar-at-Law, he was President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha for many years. He was also Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India; Treasurer, Bar Association of India and President, All-India Civil Liberties Council. He represented India at Law Conferences abroad. He was a member, Lok Sabha, 1952–57, 1962–67 and 1967–71.

The papers of N.C. Chatterjee, donated by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, consist of 25 press-clipping volumes, subject files and speeches by him. The press-clippings volumes relate to subjects like the Hindu Mahasabha, Congress, Muslim League, Jan Sangh, Constituent Assembly, Bandung Conference, the tributes paid to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, the linguistic states, refugee settlement, minorities, cow slaughter and Lal Bahadur Shastri's death. The subject file is regarding the propaganda work during N.C. Chatterjee's election to the Lok Sabha. Speeches, statements and presidential addresses delivered by him also form a major part of the collection. In addition, there are printed material and reports. The papers cover the years 1940-70 and are in English, Hindi, Bengali and Urdu.

### **Ramananda Chatterjee (1866–1943)**

He was born at Bankura, West Bengal, and was educated at Calcutta. He became Professor of English, City College, Calcutta, 1887–95; Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, 1895–1906 and Honorary Fellow, Allahabad University. He attended the League of Nations, Geneva, 1926. He was member, AICC; President, Hindu Mahasabha, Surat Session, 1929 and President, Sadharan Brahma Samaj. He was one of the founders of Probasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan, Editor, *Pradeep*, *Probasi* and *Modern Review*. He is the author of *Towards Home Rule* and *Raja Rammohun Roy and Modern India*.

The papers of Ramananda Chatterjee, received from the National Library, Calcutta, consist of one roll of microfilm. These contain his correspondence with C.F. Andrews, Subhas Chandra Bose, Krishna Kripalani, Har Bilas Sarada, Jadunath Sarkar, C. Vijayaraghavachariar, M.K. Gandhi, J.T. Sunderland, Sarojini Naidu, and Pearl S. Buck for the years 1895–1943.

### **Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya (1903–88)**

A prominent freedom fighter and a champion of women's cause; she was born at Mangalore and was educated at Mangalore, Madras and London. She was the first woman to contest elections, 1926. She was the President, Youth Conference,

Ahmedabad, 1929, She was one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party, and member of its National Executive, 1934–39. She was Chairperson, Congress Socialist Party Conference, Meerut, 1936; member, AICC, and Congress Working Committee, 1946; and President, All-India Women's Conference. She was also the Founder-President, Indian Co-operative Union. She was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership, 1966; received the distinction of Desikottama from Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan, 1970. She was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1987. Her writings include *America: The Land of Superlatives*, *At the Cross-Roads*, *Socialism and Society*, *Inner Recesses* *Outer Spaces*, *Memoirs*, etc.

The papers of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, consisting of 220 folders, have been donated by herself. The papers contain correspondence exchanged with M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, K.P.S. Menon, K.S. Thimayya, Stafford Cripps, etc. In addition, speeches and writings by her and others on a wide range of subjects form a part of the collection. Besides, writings on her, press-clippings and printed material are also included in the collection. The papers cover the period 1923–88.

### **M.B. Chaubal (1857–1933)**

An educationist and lawyer, he graduated from Deccan College, Poona, 1879. He served as a teacher in Elphinstone High School, Bombay till 1882. A pleader, Bombay High Court, he was appointed Government Pleader, 1906, also served as Judge, Bombay High Court, 1908. He was the first Indian member of the Governor's Executive Council, 1910. He was appointed to the Indian Public Service Commission, 1912. He retired from his post in the Bombay Executive Council, 1920 while serving as Secretary to political, judicial and special departments.

The papers of M.B. Chaubal consist of copies of 12 letters exchanged between him and Gopalrav for the years 1914–15.

### **Valmiki Chaudhary (1921–96)**

A freedom fighter and private secretary to Rajendra Prasad, he was born at Jamalpur, Monghyr district, Bihar, and was

educated at Bihar Vidyapith and Kashi Vidyapith. An active Congress worker since student days, he participated in the 1930, 1932 and 1942 movements and served various terms of imprisonment. He was Personal Secretary and Private Secretary to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India. He was member, Lok Sabha, 1967–71.

The papers of Valmiki Chaudhary, comprising 170 files, is a large collection received in several instalments. These have been donated by Shri K.D. Chaudhary. The collection contains his correspondence exchanged, among others, with Shankar Dayal Sharma, S. Radhakrishnan, Zakir Husain, Zail Singh, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Jayaprakash Narayan, Sri Prakasa, Y.B. Chavan, K.K. Birla, N.D. Tiwari, H.N. Bahuguna, V.C. Shukla, Chandragupta Vidyalkar and Bhakt Darshan. The subject files deal with topics such as Dr. Rajendra Prasad Vihar Sansthan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centenary Celebrations, Khadi Village Industries Commission, Hindi Advisory Committee, his accounts and tours, allotment of accommodation, recommendations, invitations, greetings and congratulatory messages.

The bulk of his speeches and writings pertain to Rajendra Prasad. Besides, there are articles on various subjects. The collection also contains speeches and writings by Rajendra Prasad and by others. Press-clippings and printed material also form a part of the collection.

In addition to the above, a significant part of the collection relates to the material collected by Valmiki Chaudhary for writing a book on Rajendra Prasad entitled: *Dr Rajendera Prasad: Correspondence and Select Documents*. It comprises the correspondence carried out by Rajendra Prasad, speeches and writings of Rajendra Prasad, including his handwritten notes and press-clippings relating to him along with his obituaries.

The papers are in English and Hindi and cover the years 1910–96.

### **B.M. Chaudhuri (1907– )**

A freedom fighter and an eminent Professor; he was born at Iswarganj, Mymensing district and was educated at Iswarganj and Calcutta. He was member, Anushilan Samiti. He came under the influence of Trailokya Nath Chakraborty. He was arrested in 1925 and released in 1928. He was Lecturer, Asutosh

College, 1936–48; Editor, Publications Division, 1948 and Professor and Head of the Department of Humanities and Science, 1959–70. He retired in 1977. He wrote articles and editorials in leading dailies. His publications include *Muslim Politics in India*.

The collection of B.M. Chaudhuri papers, comprising 1500 documents, has been donated by Professor Chaudhuri himself. The papers, spanning the years 1928–91, consist of his correspondence exchanged with eminent persons, such as Indira Gandhi, Syama Prasad Mookerjee, A.C. Banerjee, A.C. Guha, V.P. Menon, Humayun Kabir, N.K. Bose, Nirad C. Chaudhuri and Tushar Kanti Ghosh. The letters deal with educational, literary and personal matters. The collection also includes material collected by him for writing a book on Syama Prasad Mookerjee. Some writings by others also form a part of the papers, which are mainly in Bengali and English.

### **Nabakrushna Chaudhuri (1901–84)**

A freedom fighter from Orissa and the brother of Gopabandhu Chaudhuri; he was born at Cuttack, Orissa. He left studies to join the Non-cooperation movement, 1921. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930–31 and 1932 and was imprisoned. He founded the Congress Socialist Party in Orissa, 1934; and was a member, National Executive, Congress Socialist Party, 1934–37. He was elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1937. He offered Individual Satyagraha and was arrested in 1940. He was also arrested for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942, and was released in 1945. He was elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1946 and became Minister of Revenue, Supply and Transport, Orissa Government, 1946–47. He resigned from the Ministry and Legislature, 1948; Chief Minister, Orissa, 1950–56. Later, he joined the Sarvodaya movement. He became Chairman, Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, and the Institute of Gandhian Studies, Varanasi. He was also imprisoned during the emergency, 1975.

This is a small collection of papers consisting of documents on Congress Socialist Party for the period 1934–37 and letters from Jayaprakash Narayan, Dr Sampurnanand, Asoka Mehta and others. The papers comprise one roll of microfilm.



## Shivdan Singh Chauhan (1918–2000)

An eminent scholar and Hindi writer; he was born at Bamani, Agra district, U.P. and was educated at Allahabad University. He taught in Delhi University and received the U.P. Government Award, Government of India Award and the Punjab Government Award. He was Editor, *Aalochna*, *The Punjab*, and *Socialist World Perspective*. He was associated with the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, Sahitya Akademi, Progressive Writers Association, etc. He is the author of *Pragativad*, *Sahitya ki Parakh*, *Alochan ke Man*, *Sahitya ki Samasyayein*, etc.

The papers of Shivdan Singh Chauhan, comprising 80 files, have been donated by himself. The papers contain correspondence exchanged, among others, with Sajjad Zaheer, I.K. Gujral, Prithvi Singh Azad, Chandragupta Vidyalankar, Devika Rani Roerich, Benarsidas Chaturvedi, P.S. Menon, and Rameshwari Nehru. In addition, there is correspondence carried out by his wife Mrs Vijay Singh. The subject files relate to subjects like activities of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, Sahitya Akademi, World Council of Peace, Progressive Writers' Association, National Council of Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, Gorky Centenary Festival and Premchand Institute of World Literature. Besides, there are files containing correspondence carried out by Shivdan Singh Chauhan as the editor of *Aalochna*, *The Punjab* and *Socialist World Perspective*. Articles by him and others also form an important part of the collection. The papers also contain press cuttings and printed material. The papers are in English, Hindi, Gurmukhi, Urdu, Gujarati and Chinese and cover the years 1941–99.

## Lord Chelmsford (1868–1933)

First Viscount of Chelmsford, he was educated at Oxford. He was a Fellow of All Souls College, 1892–99 and 1929; member, London School Board, 1900–04 and London County Council, 1904–5; Governor of Queensland, 1905–9 and of New South Wales, 1909–13; Viceroy of India, 1916–21 and the First Lord of Admiralty, 1924. He acted as Agent-General for New South Wales, 1926–28.

The papers of Lord Chelmsford consist of 28 rolls of microfilm. The papers throw light on the period when he was the Viceroy of India. The collection contains the correspondence of Lord Chelmsford with the King Emperor, Secretary of State for India and with eminent persons in India and abroad. The correspondence is mainly official in nature. Besides the dispatches from the Secretary of State to the Governor General in Council, from Government of India to Secretary of State for India, Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab to Secretary, Government of India also form a part of the collection. In addition, there are reports of the Commission to inquire into the operations of war in Mesopotamia, the Naval mission to India and a series of letters, telegrams, minutes and memoranda to and from Lord Chelmsford relating to self-government. The papers cover the years 1916–21.

### **G. Chelvapathy Chettiar (1893–1978)**

Veteran labour leader and councillor, Madras Corporation, he was one of the founders of the Madras Labour Union, 1918, and its Honorary General Secretary for 25 years. He was the workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1936 and a delegate to the Asiatic Labour Congress, Tokyo, 1937.

The papers of G. Chelvapathy Chettiar consist of correspondence, speeches and writings, press-clippings and miscellaneous papers. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Mrinal Kanti Bose, V.V. Giri, T. Prakasam, B. Shiva Rao and B.P. Wadia. The speeches and writings by others consist of statements and articles on him. The newspaper clippings from *The Hindu* also contain articles on him. The papers throw light on the labour movement in Madras. They are in English and Tamil and cover the years 1926–78.

### **R.K. Shanmukham Chetty (1892–1953)**

A well-known administrator and economist; he was born at Coimbatore and was educated at Madras Christian College. He was elected Vice-Chairman of Coimbatore Municipal Council in 1917. He was member, Madras Legislative Council,

1920–22 and Indian Legislative Assembly, 1923–34. He was Deputy President, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931 and its President, 1933. He was a delegate, International Labour Conference in Geneva, 1928, 1929 1930, and League of Nations, 1938. He was the Dewan of Cochin, 1935–41, member, Constituent Assembly 1946–49. He was the first Finance Minister, Government of India, 1947–48; Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation, 1949 and Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, 1951–52. He was also elected to the Madras Legislative Council in 1952.

The papers of Shanmukham Chetty consist of three rolls of microfilm. The papers contain correspondence with dignitaries and officials of the erstwhile princely states; correspondence relating to visits of officials to Cochin; correspondence with businessmen regarding the floating of companies in Cochin state, with Vasudeva Rajah and Annamalai Chettiar regarding Justice Party; with Lord Willingdon on political and constitutional matters; correspondence pertaining to his Dewanship of the erstwhile Cochin state; as head of Indian Purchasing Mission to America; as delegate to World Monetary Conference; as Chairman, Industrial and Scientific Research Planning Committee and as Finance Minister, Government of India. The papers cover the years 1934–47.

### **Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan (Nawab of Chhatari) (1889–1982)**

He was born at Baghpat, Meerut district, U.P., and was educated at Aligarh. He was a member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1920–26; Chairman, Bulandshahr District Board, 1922–23; Minister of Industries, U.P. Government, 1923–25; Home Member, Governor's Executive Council, U.P., 1926–33; member, First and Second Sessions of the Round Table Conference, 1930–31; Chief Commissioner, All India Boy Scouts Association, 1935–41 and Chief Scout for India, 1955–82. He was elected to the U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Premier and Minister for Home Affairs, U.P. Government, 1937; Prime Minister, Hyderabad State, 1947; member, Rajya Sabha, 1952–60 and Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, 1965–82.

The papers of Nawab of Chhatari comprise correspondence and subject files. The papers have been donated by the Nawab himself. The papers, covering the years 1923–63, include Nawab of Chhatari's correspondence with Lord Irwin, W.M. Hailey, Vallabhbhai Patel, Sarojini Naidu, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, C. Rajagopalachari, Mirza Ismail, Lord Wavell and others. The subject files relate to the First and Second Round Table Conferences, Investiture Ceremony at the Viceroy's House, messages of congratulations on the assumption of Governor's office, Amendment of Tenancy Law, and his tenure of Presidentship of the Nizam's executive council.

### **C.Y. Chintamani (1880–1941)**

An eminent journalist; he was born at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He began as Editor, *Indian People*, a weekly from Allahabad and simultaneously assisted the work of *Hindustan Review*. He also was Editor, *Leader*, 1909–23 and 1926–41. He was the General-Secretary, National Liberal Federation, 1918–20, 1923–29; member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1916–23, 1927–36 and Minister of Education and Industry, U.P. Government, 1921–23.

This collection, though small, is valuable. The papers were donated by Shri C.B. Rao. It contains C.Y. Chintamani's correspondence with Motilal Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru, H.S.L. Polak, Sankaran Nair, Lajpat Rai and other leaders for the years 1924–41.

### **S.H. Chiplonkar (1851– )**

Uncle of Vishnu Shastri Chiplonkar, he was Secretary, Poona Sarvajanic Sabha till 1889. He was the Editor of its quarterly journal and was one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress, 1885.

The papers of S.H. Chiplonkar consist of one roll of microfilm. It contains 78 letters, which cover the period 1882–1910. These are mainly his correspondence with A.O. Hume, Florence Nightingale, M.G. Ranade, W. Wedderburn and the Governor of Bombay. The original collection is in the possession of I.V.K.S.M., Dhulia.

## **G.M. Chitnavis (1863–1929)**

A leading landholder and a Congress leader of the moderate section in Central Provinces; he was born at Digori and was educated at Nagpur and Bombay. He was President, Nagpur District Council since 1888; President, Nagpur Municipality, 1896–1917. He represented the Central Provinces on the Imperial Legislative Council, 1893–95, 1898–99 and was the President, C.P. and Berar Provincial Conference, 1906. He was elected representative of landholders in C.P. in the Council of Viceroy and Governor General of India, 1907–16. He attended the Delhi Durbar, 1911. He was President; C.P. Legislative Council, 1921–25, Leprosy Committee C.P., 1926, Red Cross Society, Nagpur, 1926 and Boy Scout movement, Nagpur.

The papers of G.M. Chitnavis, donated by Shri M.G. Chitnavis, is a large collection. The papers comprise his correspondence with eminent contemporaries like G.K. Gokhale, C. Vijjaraghavachariar, N.C. Kelkar, Bhupendranath Basu, V.J. Patel, R.N. Mudholkar, Hari Singh Gaur, Ibrahim Rahimtullah and others. The letters from British officials include those of Sir C. Robbertson, E.G. Sly, C.R. Cleveland, L.A. Bailey, A.H.L. Fraser, etc. The correspondence is valuable for the study of political and constitutional developments in India, particularly in C.P. and Berar during the first three decades of the present century. The subject files relate to the period when G.M. Chitnavis was a member of the Viceroy's Council and president of the C.P. Legislative Council. Besides, there are files on C.P. Tenancy and Land Revenue Bill, congratulatory messages on being knighted, activities of Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Banaras, All-India Landholders' League, Hindu Sabha, etc. In addition, there are speeches by him and notes of proceedings of the Central Legislative Council, notebooks and miscellaneous press clippings. The papers are in English, Marathi and Hindi and cover the years 1895–1929.

## **M.G. Chitnavis (1889– )**

A prominent Hindu Mahasabha leader from C.P. and Berar. He served as Municipal Councillor, 1923–26; member, Legislative Assembly, 1937–45, and Chairman, Reception

Committee, All-India Hindu Mahasabha session, Nagpur, 1938. He was in-charge, the Municipal Voters Association, C.P. Malguzar Association, and the C.P. Hindu Sabha for many years.

The papers of M.G. Chitnavis, donated by himself, consist of his correspondence, subject files, speeches and statements. Besides, there are speeches, statements and writings by others, printed material and press-clippings. The correspondence is carried out, among others, with Y.S. Athalye, N.A. Gadre, Ganpat Rai, V.D. Savarkar, B.S. Moonje and Chand Karan Sarḍa. The subject files relate to his activities as a member of C.P and Berar Provincial Hindu Sabha, All-India Hindu Mahasabha sessions, Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Yuvak Sabha, All-India Kayastha Conference, Nagpur Improvement Trust and C.P. & Berar Legislative Assembly. The papers are in English, Hindi and Marathi and cover the years 1922–47.

### **Madan Mohan Chopra (1914– )**

Freedom fighter and General Secretary, All-India Freedom Fighters' Samiti, he was imprisoned during the Gujranwala Congress movement while still a student in 1923–24. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1931–32. He was a member, Punjab PCC, 1938 and was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942. He helped in security arrangements in Kashmir, 1943 and was a member, Central Resettlement Board, 1951. He was Founder Secretary, Sharanarthi Seva Sangh; Chairman, Capital Congress Committee, Chandigarh, and Bank Employees Unions, Punjab, 1956–58; Director, Jawaharlal Nehru Sanskrit University, 1964. He organised the Rashtriya Ekta Sammelan, 1967 and was General Secretary, Freedom Fighters Sammelan, 1970–73.

The papers of Madan Mohan Chopra comprise 58 files and cover the period 1914–98. These have been donated by Dr. Madan Mohan Chopra himself. The papers contain his correspondence exchanged, among others, with Prithvi Singh Azad, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Kiron Chandra Das, Master Tara Singh and Benarsidas Chaturvedi. The subject files relate to Hindustan Ghadar Party, the Kashmir issue, the refugee problem, All-India Freedom Fighters Samiti, Bhutan's struggle

for democracy, and the arrest and extradition trial of R.K. Dorji in India. Besides, the papers also include a number of speeches and writings by him and others on a variety of subjects. The papers are in English, Hindi, Urdu and Gurmukhi.

### **Raghuvansh Chopra (1910– )**

A revolutionary nationalist from the Punjab; he was born at Dhaula Kuan, Meerut Cantonment, and was educated at Lahore and Simla. He was associated with the Gurudwara Movement, 1920–28, He joined the Naujwan Bharat Sabha, 1928; involved in distributing its underground revolutionary literature published from Sialkot and was arrested at Gujranwala, 1931. He was member, Congress Socialist party, 1935; AICC, 1937; Executive Committee of the Kisan Congress, Lyalpur, 1937; and Municipal Committee, Amritsar, 1938. He organised the Civil Liberties Union and Literary League, 1939. He was elected Secretary, Amritsar Congress Socialist Party, 1941 and was arrested in 1942 and put in various jails in Lahore, Multan and Sialkot. After independence he was very active in Amritsar, as Municipal Commissioner; Director, Amritsar Cooperative Consumer Society and member, Punjab Khadi Board. Some of his important publications include: *Life of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru*, 1937, *Subhas Chandra Bose*, 1938, *Kissan Struggle*, 1939 and *Aims, Creeds and Objectives of Mahatma Gandhi*, 1992.

A small collection of nine documents of Raghuvansh Chopra papers spanning the years 1937–59 has been received from Shri Chopra himself. It contains letters from Sadiq Ali, Partap Singh Kairon, etc. regarding a fortnightly paper *Punch Bhoomi*, the situation in Amritsar and some personal matters. In addition, there in an issue of *The Punjab Times* dealing with the Kashmir situation, a note on the Congress Socialist Party and an appeal of Jayaprakash Narayan in Urdu for producing political literature.

### **Jaglal Choudhary (1895–1961)**

A noted Gandhian, freedom fighter and administrator; he was born at Garkha village, Saran district, Bihar. He was educated

at Chapra, Patna and Calcutta. He gave up studies to participate in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921. He was a member, Saran District Congress Committee and Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, 1921–22; Minister for Public Health and Excise, Bihar Government, 1937; associated with the prohibition campaign in Bihar, 1938. He participated in the Individual Satyagraha and was arrested, 1941. He was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942–46. He was Minister for Public Health and Harijan Welfare, Bihar Government, 1946. He wrote: *A Plan to Reconstruct Bharat*.

This is a small collection of seven files and pamphlets. The files deal mainly with the work of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bihar Harijan Enquiry Committee and plans for the uplift of Harijans. As Minister for Public Health and Harijan Welfare in Bihar Government, Jaglal Choudhary exchanged correspondence with eminent leaders like Rajendra Prasad, Jagjivan Ram, A.V. Thakkar and S.P. Patel on the problems of Harijans. The papers cover the period 1948–69.

### **Gopabandhu Chowdhuri (1895–1958)**

A freedom fighter and Sarvodaya leader from Utkal; he was born at Cuttack, Orissa and was educated at Calcutta. He joined Government service as Deputy Magistrate, 1917. He resigned from service and participated in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921. He was arrested for participating in the Salt Satyagraha, 1930. He was imprisoned in 1932 and 1933. He became President, Utkal PCC, 1938. He was also detained for three and a half years for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942. He organised the second Sarvodaya Conference at Angul, 1950.

The papers of Gopabandhu Chowdhuri, donated by Shri Manmohan Chowdhuri, consist of 467 letters and miscellaneous papers. The correspondence is exchanged with Harekrushna Mahtab, Nabakrushna Choudhary, Prafulla Chandra Das, Ramkrishna Bajaj, Acharya Harihar Das, Biswanath Patnaik and others. Besides, there are speeches and articles by him and by others on him. In addition, there are five diaries. The papers are in English, Oriya and Hindi and cover the years 1930–58.



## **Bharat Singh Chowhan (1912– )**

An M.P. from Madhya Pradesh, he was educated at Indore. An agriculturist who was previously associated with the Congress, he was involved in the Indore-Dhar Conspiracy Case in 1932, and remained underground for 14 years. He was Chairman, District Panchayat since 1957, and member, Lok Sabha, 1967–70 and 1971–77.

This is a small collection containing two autobiographical letters of Bharat Singh Chowhan for the year 1987 in English.

## **The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi**

Mahatma Gandhi, a gifted leader, and an intellectual who distinguished himself as a political thinker, carved a special niche for himself in Indian history. In recognition of his immense contribution to India, the people of this country crowned him with the title “Father of the Nation”. There was hardly any political, social, religious and economic issues and problems which did not come under the purview of Mahatma Gandhi. Neither was there any aspect of Indian life that he did not deal with. Such a person, who also happened to be a prolific writer, indeed has a voluminous amount of writings to his credit. However, they are spread over almost six decades and scattered in various parts of the world, mainly India, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

In the early 1950s, the Government of India, under the auspices of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, undertook a project to publish the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi with the multiple objectives of requiting the nation’s a debt to the architect of its freedom; to retrieve, record and preserve Gandhi’s papers in one place for the benefit of posterity and to create a comprehensive view of Gandhi’s teachings and also the events of his life so as to facilitate a proper perspective and appreciation of his contribution.

The Publications Division of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry published the first volume of Collected Works on 26th January, 1958. So far, they have brought out the compilation of Gandhiji’s writings on a vast scale, numbering over a hundred volumes which include an index and supplementary volumes.

The office of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi project donated a collection of more than 600 original letters written by Gandhiji to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mira Behn during the years 1924–48. The letters have been amalgamated with the papers of Amrit Kaur and Mira Behn respectively. These letters form a valuable source material to get a glimpse of the life in Gandhiji's ashram.

### **Richard Asheton Cross (1823–1914)**

An erstwhile Secretary of State for India; he was born near Preston, Lancashire and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar, Inner Temple; he practised law, thereby emerging as a leader of the Preston Bar. He was M.P., 1857–62, 1868–85, 1885–86; Home Secretary, 1874–80 and 1885–86; and Secretary of State for India, 1886–92.

The papers of Richard Asheton Cross consist of 13 rolls of microfilm. These deal with his correspondence as Secretary of State for India with the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and Governors of Madras and Bombay during the period 1886–92.

### **Cullen–Krishna Menon (1923–)**

An associate of V.K. Krishna Menon and a member of the India League, London; Cullen was born in London. He was Junior Reporter on wartime factory production and was a newspaper and freelance writer during the Second World War. He worked with the Indian Armed Forces Public Relations until 1947. He joined the Indian High Commission, London, 1947. He was the Government's first film officer, and co-founder of India League's Film Society. He was the recipient of the Padmashri award.

Three folders of Cullen–Krishna Menon papers, covering the years 1934–77, have been received from Ms. Pamela V. Cullen. These contain copies of correspondence exchanged with Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Horace Alexander, Louise Morin and others. The subjects dealt with are: reception accorded to Jawaharlal Nehru by the India League, publication of Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography, unveiling of Krishna Menon's statue, etc. Besides, there are a few articles,

statements and speeches by others. The collection also includes press cuttings on the death of Krishna Menon.

### **J.C. Curry (1887– )**

A member of the Indian Police Service, he joined the service in 1907 as Assistant Superintendent. He became Superintendent of Police, 1920 and later the Deputy Commander. He was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1923. He retired in 1933.

The papers of J.C. Curry, donated by Prof. Mushirul Hasan, relate to the years 1916 and 1925. The collection comprises two files containing xerox copies of statements of Hakim Abdur Razzaq Ansari, Maulvi Mazharuddin, Matlub-ur-Rahman, Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Murtaza Hasan and a bound booklet containing "Enclosures to Political Letter No. 383-AI (1924) dated 27-1-25", regarding the history of the Non-cooperation and Khilafat movements in the Central Provinces and Bihar.

### **Chaudhary Dalip Singh (1917– )**

He was a Havaldar in the Azad Hind Fauj and a security guard of Subhas Chandra Bose. He was trained in Lucknow for nine months and then he went to Singapore with the British army in 1941. He joined the INA in 1942 and later the Azad Hind Fauj.

The collection consists of a xerox copy of one notebook relating to the INA, donated by Chaudhary Dalip Singh himself.

### **Amar Singh Damar (1925–99)**

A freedom fighter and former member of Parliament, he was educated at Indore. He was a member, Indore Praja Mandal, since 1938 and Secretary, Indore Nagar Congress, 1945. He was also General Secretary, District Congress, Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh, 1953–55; President, Backward Classes Federation, Madhya Pradesh area; President, Municipal Committee, Petalwad, 1953–55; President, District Congress Committee, Jhabua and member, Lok Sabha, 1952–57 and 1957–62.

This small collection consists of copies of Amar Singh Damar's bio-data, a letter from Rajiv Gandhi and the citation and certificates received by him for the years 1975–99.

### Abdul Majid Daryabadi (1892–1977)

A prominent Urdu writer; he was born at Daryabad, Bara Banki district, U.P. He was educated at Sitapur, Lucknow and Aligarh. He worked in the Translation Bureau, Osmania University, Andhra Pradesh, 1917–18. He was a member; Royal Asiatic Society, 1916–24, Aristotelian Society, London, 1918–21, Aligarh Muslim University Court, Aligarh, 1920–49 AIR Broadcasting Committee, Delhi, 1947–50. Fellow, Osmania University, 1919–23. He was also the Editor, *Sidque*, an Urdu weekly journal, 1925; President, U.P. Sahitya Academy, Azamgarh; An Arabic scholar of repute, he translated the Quran in the classical biblical language. He is the author of more than thirty published works.

The papers of Abdul Majid Daryabadi, handed over by his grandson, Shri M. Saleem Kidwai, consist of correspondence and press clippings. The letters exchanged pertain largely to the Hindu–Muslim problem, Khilafat movement and affairs of the Urdu paper *Hamdard*. The correspondence consists of letters of Ali Yavar Jung, Akbar Ali Khan, S.P. Jatti, Mohammad Ali and Bhagavan Das. The newspaper clippings are mostly from Urdu newspapers like the *Vakil*, *Hamdam*, *Siyasat* and *Khilafat* and pertain to political matters. The papers are in Urdu and English and cover the years 1913–68.

### C.R. Das (1870–1925)

A leading barrister of Calcutta and one of the foremost political leaders during the freedom movement; he was born at Calcutta. He studied at Calcutta and London and appeared as defence counsel in the Alipore Bomb Case, 1908–09, and the Dacca Conspiracy Case, 1910–11. He started a Bengali weekly, *Narayana*, 1914. He was President, Bengal Provincial Conference, Bhawanipore, 1917; and member, Congress Punjab Inquiry, 1919–20. He gave up legal practice to join the Non-cooperation movement, 1921. He was arrested, 1921 and released, 1922. He was President, Gaya Congress, 1922 and founded the Swaraj Party with Motilal Nehru, 1922. He also started an English daily, *Forward*, 1923. He was member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923–25; President, AITUC, Lahore, 1923 and Calcutta, 1924; President, BPCC, 1925. *Malancha*, *Mala* and *Antaryami* are some of his publications.

The papers of C.R. Das on microfilm consist of one roll. The collection comprises two speeches delivered in 1892 and 1925. "Songs of the Sea" (*Sagar Sangeet*), translated from Bengali by C.R. Das and Aurobindo Ghose, also forms a part of the collection.

### **Nilkantha Das (1884–1967)**

A poet, writer, educationist and social reformer; he was born at Ramchandrapur Sasan, near Puri, Orissa. He was educated at Cuttack and Calcutta. One of the founders of Satyabadi High School near Puri and its Principal, 1911–18, he was also member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924–30, 1935–45, and Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1952–57. He was also President, Utkal Provincial Conference, 1934–39; Pro-chancellor, Utkal University, 1955; and Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1957. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1957 and the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1963.

The papers of Nilkantha Das, received from Dr. Bikram Das, consist of printed material containing a life sketch of Nilkantha Das and speeches and writings by him, covering the period 1955–59.

### **Omeo Kumar Das (1895–1975)**

A freedom fighter from Assam; he was born at Tezpur and was educated at Tezpur and Calcutta. He left studies and organised the Non-cooperation movement in Tezpur. He was Secretary, Assam PCC, 1930 and was imprisoned twice for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was Secretary, Congress Election Committee, 1936–37. He was one of the men who offered Individual Satyagraha, 1941 and was jailed for nine months. He was member, Assam Assembly and Constituent Assembly, 1946–50; Minister of Supply, Food and Labour, 1947–52 and of Labour, Education and Tribal Welfare, 1952–57, Assam Government. He led the Indian delegation to ILO, 1949. He also edited *Asomia* and *Bahi*, two leading Assamese newspapers.

The papers of Omeo Kumar Das consist of correspondence with Bisnuram Medhi, Vanthuama, Kaka Kalelkar and his close friends. The papers deal with the formation of a union of Manipur, Lushai

Hills and Cachar districts. The papers relating to the years 1919–74 also include his diaries, notebooks, printed material and articles by others. These were donated by Smt. Pushpalata Das.

### **Pushpalata Das (1915– )**

A freedom fighter of Assam; she was born at Lakhimpur, Assam. She was educated at Banaras Hindu University and Andhra University. She married Omeo Kumar Das, another freedom fighter, in 1942. She was member, Assam Legislative Assembly; Minister for Education and Labour, Government of Assam; member, Rajya Sabha, 1952–56, 1956–62, and Public Accounts Committee, 1956–58.

The papers of Pushpalata Das, consisting of 19 files, were donated by herself. The collection contains letters exchanged with Indira Gandhi, B.P. Chaliha, Mridula Sarabhai, Bhupesh Gupta and others. The collection also comprises files concerning her resignation from the Congress, and condolence messages received on the death of her husband Omeo Kumar Das. In addition, there are articles by her. The papers, covering the period 1941–81, are in English and Assamese.

### **R.K. Dasgupta (1915– )**

He was an eminent Professor who was educated at Calcutta and Oxford. He was the Vivekananda Professor of Indology, Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture; formerly Tagore Professor of Bengali; Head of the Department of Modern Indian Languages and Dean, Faculty of Arts, Delhi University. He was also Director, National Library, Calcutta.

The papers of R.K. Dasgupta consist of his correspondence with Amal Home and Amalina for the years 1953–60. This small collection, donated by R.K. Dasgupta himself, is in Bengali.

### **K.K. Datta (1905–82)**

An eminent historian, he was born at Jhikarhaty village, Bihar, and was educated at Calcutta. He worked as Lecturer, History, 1930–37; Assistant Professor, History, 1937–44; Professor,

1944–58; and Principal, 1958–60, Patna College. He was President, Indian History Congress, 1958; Director, K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, and Director of Archives, Bihar, 1960–62. He was also Vice-Chancellor, Magadh University, 1962–65 and Patna University, 1965–71. He is the author of *History of Freedom Movement in Bihar*.

The papers of K.K. Datta are mainly typed copies of the papers that relate to the freedom movement in Bihar and also contain statements, notes and articles by others, reports and political events in Bihar. The material, mostly collected by K.K. Datta for his own research, cover the years 1859 and 1905–42. Professor Datta himself donated these papers.

### **Muhammad Shafee Daudi (1863–1949)**

A zamindar and a member of the Legislative Assembly; he was born in Bihar and was educated at Calcutta. He was Secretary, Bihar Khilafat Committee; President, Bihar PCC, 1921; Secretary, District Congress Committee, Muzaffarpur, 1921; Vice-Chairman, Darbhanga District Board, 1923. He was also member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1923–29 and was re-elected in 1934. He also served as a member of the Swaraj Party and Vice-President, Bihar PCC, 1924. He formed the Ahrar Party in 1937.

This is a small collection donated by Shri Atam-Rahman. It consists of letters of Ebrahim Hasanally, Jawaharlal Nehru, Suhrawardy, Lord Zetland and telegrams sent by Muhammed Shafee Daudi. The subject files deal with the Muslim Conference and passage to attend the Round Table Conference. The papers, covering the years 1931–49, are in Urdu and English.

### **F.C. Davar (1892– )**

An educationist and social worker; he was born at Ahmednagar, and educated at Bombay. He was influenced by Gandhiji and worked in the field of education and social service amongst the Parsi community of Ahmedabad. He is the author of *Art*

*and Morality and other Essays, Iran and its Culture* and several books in Gujarati.

The papers of F.C. Davar, donated by Shri A.F. Davar, contain mainly published speeches and writings by him on religion, education, Parsi community, non-violence, etc. for the years 1942–69. The papers are in English and Gujarati.

### **M.C. Davar (1913–1977)**

He was a crusader of Hindu-Muslim unity and Indo-Pakistan amity. He was born at Kaleke, Gujranwala district, West Punjab and was educated at Calcutta. He participated in the Indian National movement and was President, New Delhi District Congress Committee. He was the principal election campaigner for Congress candidates, including Jawaharlal Nehru. He was also member, AICC.

The papers of M.C. Davar, donated by himself, comprise a bound volume containing copies of his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru from 1947–64, and a set of his fortnightly journal *The Supreme Saviour* from 1964–69. Besides, 16 letters received by him from Jawaharlal Nehru during the years 1959–63, also form a part of the collection.

### **Dave Family Papers**

The Dave family played a seminal role in the social, political and educational life of Allahabad during the 19th and 20th centuries. Some of the important members of the family are:

#### **SUNDERLAL DAVE (1857–1918)**

He was a member of the U.P. Council in 1895. He also served under the auspices of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, 1909; Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, 1906–8 and 1912–16; Judge, Allahabad High Court, 1914; member, Imperial Council, 1915 and Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, 1916–18.



**BALDEV RAM DAVE (1863–1942)**

He was an eminent lawyer and Secretary of the Allahabad Advocates' Association.

The Dave family papers collectively consist of papers of Gobind Ram Dave, Sunderlal Dave, Baldev Ram Dave, Kanhaiya Lal Dave, Lakshmichand Dave and R.K. Dave. They are, however, listed separately. The collection as a whole consists of correspondence which is both personal and official. The subject files throw light on the affairs of the Allahabad University and Banaras Hindu University and their literary activities. The papers constitute a useful study material for scholars working on Allahabad and its history. Speeches and writings by them and others also form a part of the collection. The papers cover the years 1855–1965 and are in English and Hindi. Besides, the collection consists of the papers of Ruttan Nath Kaul and Jagat Jeevan Nath Kaul.

**T.R. Deogirikar (1896–1975)**

An eminent journalist and freedom fighter; he was born and educated at Poona. He participated in the National Movement and was convicted and detained in jail in 1921, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1941 and 1942. He was Secretary, Congress Election Board, Maharashtra, 1934–52; member, Rajya Sabha, 1952–56 and 1956–62 and President, Maharashtra PCC, 1954. His publications include *Gitanjali* (Marathi translation), *History of Russian Revolution*, *History of Ireland*, *Industrial India*, etc.

The papers of T.R. Deogirikar comprise 34 letters exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbai Patel, Shankarrao Deo, R.L. Handa and V.V. Nene for the years 1921–64. The papers have been donated by T.R. Deogirikar himself.

**Bhulabhai Desai (1877–1946)**

A noted lawyer and parliamentarian; he was born at Bulsar, Gujarat and was educated at Bombay. He was Professor of History, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Later, he studied Law

and became an Advocate, Bombay High Court. He appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed during the Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1930. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned in 1932. He was member, Congress Working Committee, 1934–35 and member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935–46. He took part in the Individual Satyagraha, 1940 and was defence lawyer for the INA prisoners in 1945.

The papers of Bhulabhai Desai, received in several instalments, consist of about 1500 pages. These have been donated by Shri Dhirubhai Desai and Smt. Leena Jhaveri. The correspondence consists of letters exchanged, among others, with Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dhirubhai Desai, K.M. Cariappa, Verrier Elwin, M.K. Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Agatha Harrison, Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari and Ambalal Sarabhai. Besides, there is a bound file containing correspondence relating to Indian Legislative Assembly, Congress Party, diaries and speeches by him. In addition, there are newspaper-clippings containing articles on Bhulabhai Desai, welcome addresses and tributes paid to him. The papers, covering the years 1903–48, are in English and Gujarati.

### **Hitendra Desai (1915–93)**

Former Chief Minister of Gujarat and an M.P.; he was born at Surat and was educated at Bombay. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930 and was imprisoned. He was elected to Surat Municipal Council, 1939–57; Bombay Legislative Council, 1957–60; Gujarat Legislative Council, 1960–72; and Lok Sabha, 1977. He offered Individual Satyagraha in 1940 and was sentenced to six months imprisonment. He was also detained for one year for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942. He occupied significant portfolios both in the Bombay Government and the Gujarat Government as Education Minister, Minister of Revenue and Home; Chief Minister, Gujarat, 1965–72; member, AICC; President, Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee, 1975–76; Minister of Works and Housing, 1976–77 and Commerce and Civil Supplies, 1977–80, Government of India; Treasurer,

AICC, 1978. He was awarded the Freedom Fighters' 'Sanman' pension in 1987.

The papers of Hitendra Desai have been donated by Shri Pramodbhai Desai, comprising 100 files, 49 notebooks and 48 diaries. The collection consists of correspondence exchanged, among others, with Shankar Dayal Sharma, R. Venkataraman, Zail Singh, Indira Gandhi, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Rajiv Gandhi, Chandra Shekhar, Charan Singh, Jagjivan Ram, Kamalapati Tripathi, D.P. Mishra, S.K. Patil and Manmohan Singh. It also contains correspondence carried out by him as the Chief Minister of Gujarat and Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies, Government of India. There are also subject files relating to AICC, Gujarat PCC, Vishwa Gujarati Samaj, his resignation from Congress (O), his appointment as Cabinet Minister for Law and Order in Gujarat, freedom fighters' pension scheme, creation of Martyrs' Memorial at Ahmedabad; commemoration of the 40th anniversary of India's independence and Jawaharlal Nehru centenary celebrations. A number of articles, speeches and poems by him also form a part of the collection. The collection also includes his personal diaries, certificates, notebooks, welcome addresses and press-clippings. The papers, spanning the years 1929–93, are in English, Hindi, Gujarati and Urdu.

### **Khandubhai Desai (1898–1975)**

A social worker and a trade unionist; he was born at Bulsar, Surat district, Gujarat and was educated at Bulsar and Bombay. He was a member, AICC, 1934–52, Allahabad Municipality, 1935–49, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937–39 and 1946–50, Constituent Assembly, 1946–50; and Provisional Parliament, 1950–52. He was also member, Lok Sabha, 1952–57 and Rajya Sabha, 1959–64 and 1964–68; Minister for Labour, Government of India, 1954–57 and the General Secretary and President, INTUC.

The papers of Khandubhai Desai, donated by himself, consist of typed copies of 83 speeches, messages and statements made by him during 1949–68. The speeches were delivered during the annual sessions of INTUC, in Parliament, Asian Regional Conference, ILO sessions, and the Rajya Sabha relating to budget, trade union activities, economic and political problems of textile workers, etc.

## Mahadev Desai (1892–1942)

He was a journalist who worked as Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary. He was born at Saras village, Surat district, Gujarat, and was educated at Bombay. He was Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, 1917–42. He participated in the Champaran satyagraha (1917), Bardoli satyagraha (1928), Salt satyagraha (1930) and Individual Satyagraha, 1941. He also took part in the Quit India movement, 1942 and courted arrest. He died a prisoner in the Aga Khan Palace, Poona.

Forty-seven diaries of Mahadev Desai on xerox and in original have been received from Shri Narayan Desai. The diaries contain notes taken by Mahadev Desai from Gandhiji's conversations, remarks, meetings, thoughts and letters, etc. In addition, there are letters of Gandhiji, Subhas Chandra Bose, Pyarelal, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, etc. The collection also includes Gandhiji's notes to Mahadev Desai.

The papers and diaries, covering the years 1924–42, are in Gujarati, English and Hindi.

## C.D. Deshmukh (1896–1982)

An eminent lawyer and educationist; he was born at Nata, Kolaba district, Maharashtra, and was educated at Bombay, Cambridge and London. A Bar-at-Law, he entered the ICS, 1919. He served in various executive posts in C.P. and Berar, 1919–39; member, C.P. and Berar Legislative Council, 1932–37; Finance Secretary, C.P. and Berar Government, 1933–39; Secretary, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India, 1939–41, its Deputy Governor 1941–43, and Governor, 1943–49; President, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, 1945–64; Governor, IMF and IBRD, 1946–56; member, Planning Commission, 1950–56; Minister of Finance, Government of India, 1950–56; Chairman, UGC, 1956–61; Chairman, Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, 1960–73; and Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, 1962–67. He was awarded Padma Vibhushan, 1975. He is the author of *Aspects of Development*, *Reflections on Finance* and *The Course of My Life*.

The papers of C.D. Deshmukh, donated by himself, cover the years 1916–75. The collection consists of correspondence exchanged, among others, with Ali Yavar Jung, Joachim Alva, Ramakrishna Bajaj, Khandubhai Desai, Durga Das, P.B. Gajendragadkar, Verrier Elwin, Indira Gandhi, Karan Singh, Humayun Kabir, P.C. Mahalanobis, Gunnar Myrdal, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, C. Rajagopalachari and Sri Prakasa. The subject files relate to the activities of Banaras Hindu University, Gorakhpur University, Indore University, Delhi University, Finance Ministry, elections, India International Centre, Planning Commission, reorganisation of Bombay State, University Grants Commission, literary activities, Central Sanskrit Board, National Sports Club of India and his foreign visits as well as publications. Besides, there are personal files containing correspondence regarding conferment of degrees, felicitations and welcome addresses presented to Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh. Speeches and writings, forewords, messages, reports, statements by him and by others also form part of the collection. The papers are in Marathi and English.

### **Durgabai Deshmukh (1909–81)**

A social worker; she was born at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh and was educated in Andhra and Madras. She practised law at the Madras High Court and at the Supreme Court. She was one of the founders of the Andhra Women's Association and the Andhra Mahila Sabha, 1941 at Madras. She was member, Planning Commission, 1952–54; President, National Committee on Women's Education, 1958; and Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board, till 1962. She started the Andhra School and Sri Venkateswara College in Delhi.

The papers of Durgabai Deshmukh contain copies of correspondence exchanged with Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi for the years 1954–61 regarding the activities of the Social Welfare Board, her resignation from it and other welfare projects.

### **G.V. Deshmukh (1884–1963)**

A surgeon and physician; he was born at Wadhona, Wardha district, Maharashtra, and was educated at Nagpur, Bombay

and London. He was Professor of Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay. He became member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1922–34 and its President, 1928. He was also member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935–47.

The papers of G.V. Deshmukh form a small collection donated by Mrs. Pandit, consisting of his letters to Swami Kewalananda and Jayaprakash Narayan, his articles and newspaper clippings for the years 1936–74.

### **R.M. Deshmukh (1892–1981)**

An eminent lawyer from Maharashtra; he was born at Pimplod village, Amravati district. He was educated at Amravati, Manchester and Cambridge and was called to the Bar. He served as member, C.P. and Berar Legislative Council, 1920–25, 1927–30 and 1937–41, Central Legislative Assembly, 1926–27, Rajya Sabha, 1952–58 and 1958–64; Minister, C.P. and Berar Government, 1927–28, 1929–30 and 1937–38 and Gwalior State, 1941–44; High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1945–47 and Prime Minister, Rewa State, 1947–48.

The papers of R.M. Deshmukh, given by himself, is a large collection consisting of correspondence, subject files, speeches and writings by him and others and printed material for the years 1919–54. The correspondence is exchanged with M.S. Aney, S.S. Barlingay, Annie Besant, L.B. Bhopatkar, S.A. Brelvi, Dada Dharmadikaree, Jamnadas Mehta among others. Besides, there are files containing his correspondence as Minister for Public Works, C.P. and Berar; Finance Minister, Gwalior State; Prime Minister, Rewa State and Director, Reserve Bank of India. The subject files relate to C.P. and Berar Legislative Assembly affairs, the formation of Berar into a separate unit, the Berar All-Parties Conference, Tilak Memorial Purse Fund Trust, the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Indian Franchise Committee and Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh.

There are speeches and writings by him and others. The printed material consists of Land Revenue Settlement and Forest Administration Report, etc. The papers are in English, Marathi and Hindi.

## **Gangadhar Rao Deshpande (1871–1960)**

A veteran Congressman and a co-worker of Tilak; he was born at Hudali, Belgaum district, Karnataka. He worked as pleader at Belgaum, 1897–1905 and was Municipal Councillor, Belgaum, 1898–1914. Appointed by Tilak as his successor, he took a leading part in the Home Rule movement and organised the citizens of Belgaum, 1906–20. He participated in the 1921, 1930 and 1942 movements and was imprisoned. He was President, Karnataka PCC for a number of years and member, AICC and its Working Committee. He retired from active politics after independence.

The papers of Gangadhar Rao Deshpande consist of 33 personal diaries received from Shri Pundlikji Katagade for microfilming. The diaries are in Marathi and cover the period 1947–59.

## **G.K. Devadhar (1871–1935)**

One of the founders of the Servants of India Society; he was born at Poona and educated at Poona. He started his career as a teacher at the Aryan Education Society, Bombay, 1897. He came in contact with G.K. Gokhale in 1904 and founded the Servants of India Society, 1905. He worked in plague relief operations in Poona, 1906, and was associated with Ramabai Ranade's Seva Sadan. He helped to rehabilitate people affected in the Mopla riots, 1921. He was President, All-India Social Conference, Lucknow (1929) and Madras (1933). He was the editor, *Dhyānprakash*, *Sheti* and *Shetkari*.

This collection of 39 original letters of G.K. Devadhar includes some of the earliest letters which he wrote to G.K. Gokhale, M.M. Malaviya and Srinivasa Sastri during 1900–1918 pertaining to the affairs of the Servants of India Society and the Deccan College, Poona and also the problems of the Indian community of South Africa.

## **Eileen Woods Dey**

An Irish lady who was a good friend of India and a sympathiser of the Indian freedom movement.

The papers of Eileen Woods Dey, although a small collection, is valuable in the light of the Indian freedom movement in Ireland. The papers, received through Shri S.V. Patel, consist of photocopies of letters exchanged with V.J. Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose, 'Friends of India,' etc., a circular and a speech by Eamon de Valera on India and Ireland. The papers cover the years 1920–46.

### **Mohan Dharia (1925– )**

An eminent lawyer and social worker; he was born at Nate, Kolaba district, Maharashtra, and was educated at Mahad and Poona. He participated in the national liberation struggle, and organised the youth march to capture Mahad Tahsil, 1942. He remained underground but was later arrested and imprisoned. He was active in the liberation of Janjira State and was its Foreign Minister for some time, 1948. He was associated with PSP, 1948–60. He was the Congress General Secretary, Maharashtra PCC, 1962–67; member, AICC, 1962–67, Poona Municipal Corporation, 1957–60; member, Rajya Sabha, 1964–70 and 1970–71 and Lok Sabha, 1971–79; Minister of State, Planning, 1971–74, Works and Housing, 1974–75 and Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation, 1977, Government of India. He was imprisoned on eight occasions after independence in various political struggles. He was also Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, 1990–91.

Twelve pamphlets in English and Marathi were received from Shri Mohan Dharia. They relate to afforestation activities and belong to the period 1981–87.

### **Dada Dharmadhikaree (1899–1985)**

A freedom fighter, Congressman and author; he was born in Multai tehsil, Betul district, Maharashtra. He was educated at Hoshangabad and Nagpur. He was imprisoned several times for participating in the National movement during 1930–42. He worked as a teacher in Tilak Vidyalaya, Nagpur, 1935; sub-editor, *Sarvodaya*, 1946; Secretary, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, 1931–32; member, Madhya Pradesh



Vidhan Sabha, 1946–52, Constitution Committee, 1951, Gandhi Seva Sangh. He was the Editor, *Bhoodan Yagya*. He was the author of several Hindi and Marathi books.

The papers of Dada Dharmadhikaree, comprising about 1800 pages, were received from Shri Dada Dharmadhikaree and Shri Shripad Joshi in two instalments. The correspondence is exchanged with Vithalbhai Patel, D.P. Mishra, Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Vinoba Bhave, Jayaprakash Narayan, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Haribhau Upadhyaya, Rajendra Prasad and others. It also includes his writings, speeches and notes. The papers cover the years 1919–74 and are mostly in Marathi and English. These papers are important from the political point of view of history of Central Provinces.

### **Dharma Vira (1906–2000)**

A renowned bureaucrat and administrator; he was born in Patiala and was educated at Lucknow, Allahabad and the London School of Economics. He joined the ICS, 1930, and before becoming Cabinet Secretary, 1964, he held the following positions: Joint Secretary to Cabinet, 1947–50; Principal Private Secretary to Prime Minister, 1950–51; Commercial Advisor, High Commission, London, 1951–53, Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, 1954–55; Secretary Rehabilitation Ministry, 1955–62 and Ministry of Housing and Rehabilitation, 1962–63; Chief Commissioner, Delhi, 1963–64. On retirement in 1967, he was made Governor, successively of three states—Punjab and Haryana (1966–67), West Bengal (1967–69) and Mysore (1969–71) and in each of the states, he was to impose President's rule. He was later associated with many social and philanthropic activities.

The papers of Dharma Vira, covering the period 1946–2001, consist of approximately 30 files and 20 publications. These have been donated by his son Shri Indu Vira for permanent preservation. These comprise correspondence, among others, with Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, V.P. Singh, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Atal Behari Vajpayee, Arjun Singh, P.N. Haksar, and others relating to Assam, Punjab, Kashmir, and Ayodhya and the need to bring about changes in the Constitution. The collection also contains resolutions, speeches, articles/notes, on a variety of

subjects such as administrative changes, Centre-State relations. In addition there are press-clippings relating to his tenure as Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Governor of Punjab and Haryana, West Bengal and Karnataka. Besides, the papers also comprise publications, pamphlets, magazines, visitors books, reports of the National Police Commission etc.

The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **U.N. Dhebar (1905–77)**

The first Chief Minister of Saurashtra and an eminent lawyer; he was born at Gangajala, Jamnagar district, and was educated at Rajkot and Bombay. He was President; Rajkot Mill Kamdar Mandal, 1936, Rajkot Praja Mandal, 1938–39 and Indian National Congress 1955–59; Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference, 1937–38 and Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee, 1945–48; Chairman, Scheduled Tribes Commission, 1960–61; member, Congress Working Committee, Central Parliamentary Board and the Lok Sabha, 1962–67.

The papers of U.N. Dhebar consist of five rolls of microfilm. They contain his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Indira Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave, Jayaprakash Narayan, C. Rajagopalachari, D.P. Mishra, Morarji Desai and other Chief Ministers and Union Ministers. There are subject files dealing with Gujarat and Saurashtra affairs, West Bengal, Kerala and Saurashtra Congress affairs, Planning Commission, Punjabi Suba, Gandhi Darshan, Lok Milap Trust, Congress split, Khadi and Village Industries, charges against Partap Singh Kairon, etc. Besides, there are articles by him and others, and printed material. The papers cover the years 1955–78 and are in English.

### **Sybil C. Dickinson ( )**

He was Private Secretary to V.K. Krishna Menon, 1930–31, during the Round Table Conference.

Xerox copies of the diaries of Sybil C. Dickinson for the years 1930–31 and a few issues of *The Indian News* for 1977–83 have been received through Herbert Marshall.

### **Uma Shankar Dikshit (1901–91)**

A freedom fighter and Parliamentarian; he was born at Ugoo, Unnao district, U.P. and was educated at Kanpur. He left studies to participate in the Non-cooperation movement, 1920–23. He served as Secretary, Kanpur City Congress Committee and member, U.P. PCC, 1920–25, President, Uttar Bharatiya Sabha and Hindi Bhashi Sammelan, 1925–30; Treasurer, Bombay PCC. He was arrested for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1932–33. He also participated in the Quit India movement and was detained till 1944. He was the Custodian, Evacuee Property, Delhi, 1948–52; Managing Director, Associated Journals, 1957–71 and Treasurer, AICC, 1970–75. He was also member, Rajya Sabha, 1961–64, 1964–70, 1970–76 and its leader, 1971–75.

The papers of Uma Shankar Dikshit have been donated by Smt. Sheila Dikshit. The papers consist of his correspondence with V.P. Singh, C.P.N. Singh, Veerendra Patil, M.R. Sherwani and others. The files mainly relate to the affairs of the Motilal Nehru Memorial Rural Institute and Kamala Nehru Hospital, Allahabad. Besides, there are 7 engagement diaries, 14 notebooks, registers containing the manuscript of Uma Shankar Dikshit's unpublished autobiography and printed material. The papers, covering the years 1942, 1962–90, are in English and Hindi.

### **Dinesh Singh (1925–95)**

Former External Affairs Minister; he was born at Kalakankar, Pratapgarh district, U.P., and was educated at Dehradun and Lucknow. He was member, Lok Sabha, 1957–62, 1962–67, 1967–70, 1971–77, 1984–89, 1989–92 and Rajya Sabha, 1977–80 and 1980–82; Deputy Minister for External Affairs, 1962–66; Minister of State for External Affairs, 1966–67; Minister of Commerce, 1967–69 and 1988–89, External Affairs, 1969–70 and 1993, Industrial Development and Internal Trade, 1970–71; Water Resources, 1988. He was also associated with various trusts and societies. He was the author of *Towards the New Horizon* and *India and the Changing Asian Scene*.

Fifty xeroxed documents have been donated by Shri Dinesh Singh himself. These relate to the campaign organised in Britain in support of the struggle of the Goan people to liberate Goa from the Portuguese. The collection also includes some letters and papers relating to the Indian Council for Africa and a seminar organised by the Council. The papers cover the period 1957–61.

### R.R. Diwakar (1894–1990)

The architect of United Karnataka; he was born at Madihal, Dharwar district, Karnataka and was educated at Hubli, Poona and Bombay. He worked as a volunteer during the Swadeshi movement, 1904–8. He was Professor of English, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and K.E. Society's Arts College, Dharwar, 1916–20. He participated in the National Movement and was imprisoned several times. He was President, Karnataka PCC, 1940–42. He started *Karmaveera*—a weekly, *Samyukta Karnataka*—a daily, and *Kasturi*—a monthly. He was member, Constituent Assëmbly, 1946–50, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52 and Rajya Sabha, 1962–68. Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1948–52; Governor of Bihar, 1952–57; Chairman, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Delhi, 1957 and that of Gandhi Peace Foundation, 1959. His publications include: *Bihar Through the Ages*, *Glimpses of Gandhi*, and *Satyagraha in Action*.

The papers of R.R. Diwakar, donated by himself, consist of 480 files. The correspondence is exchanged with Lal Bahadur Shastri, Jawaharlal Nehru, G.B. Pant, Vallabhbhai Patel, A.K. Azad, S. Radhakrishnan, K.M. Munshi, Padmaja Naidu, K. Santhanam, Baba Amte, Sushila Nayar, Rajiv Gandhi and others. The files deal with subjects like communalism, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, World Conference on Religion and Peace, Gandhi Peace Foundation, Lok Shikshan Trust, emergence of DMK and the Punjab problem. The papers also contain his writings, printed material and press-clippings. The collection is in Hindi, English, Marathi, Kannada and Gujarati and covers the years 1943–88.

### **William Orville Douglas (1898–1980)**

An American jurist, he was Professor of Law at Yale, 1928–36. He was also member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 1936–39, and its Chairman, 1937–39. He became Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court, 1939–75.

The papers of William O. Douglas consist of a photocopy of chapter ten of the book entitled *The Douglas Letters*. There is a subsection on India in this chapter which consists of ten letters on India. Two were written to Jawaharlal Nehru in 1953 and 1961 and one to Indira Gandhi in 1966. These have been received through the Indian Embassy in Washington.

### **Subimal Dutt (1903–92)**

A distinguished civil servant and a renowned diplomat; he was born at Chittagong and was educated at Calcutta and London. He joined the civil service in 1928 and served as Assistant Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, Collector, Additional District and Sessions Judge and Magistrate Collector in Bengal till 1938; Under-Secretary, and later Deputy Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, 1938–41; and Agent to the Government of India in Malaya, 1941. He served in Bengal till 1947. He was Secretary, Commonwealth Relations, Government of India, 1947–50; Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, 1950–52. He served on the Punjab Boundary Commission; was Chairman, Commission on Industrial Licensing Policy, 1968; and was Ambassador to Bangladesh, 1971.

The papers of Subimal Dutt, donated by himself in several instalments, contain 114 files. The files deal with a wide range of subjects. There are copies of his notes prepared for the Prime minister, his correspondence as Foreign Secretary and deal with the Indo–Pak border dispute, military coup in Iraq, Soviet–UAR relations, law and order problem in Assam, his visit to the Soviet Union, Indo–Bangladesh relations, and Communist activities in Bangladesh.

There are a few letters which Subimal Dutt exchanged as the Indian High Commissioner in Dhaka with Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. Besides, there are notes on the talks of Jawaharlal Nehru with Kosygin, N.

Kishi, Marshal Tito, John Foster Dulles and others. In addition, writings by him and others, diaries, press-clippings and printed material form part of the collection. The papers, which throw light on the external affairs of India, cover the years 1950–76.

### **Mohinder Paul Dutta (1922– )**

An eminent freedom fighter and Punjab socialist leader; he was born at Kanjgur, Gurdaspur district and was educated at Lahore. He was imprisoned in connection with the Urmur Satyagraha of the Punjab Socialist Party. He was appointed a social guide in the Railway Department, 1948. He was Secretary, CSP, Lahore; Secretary, Northern Railwaymen's Union, 1949–50.

Shri Mohinder Paul Dutta has deposited 240 documents and printed material of his own collections. The collection consists of his correspondence with Indira Gandhi, V.V. Giri, Jagjivan Ram, Kamalapati Tripathi, Rajiv Gandhi, V.P. Singh, George Fernandes and others, carried out as Convener, All-India Ticket Checking Staff Conference, General Secretary, Indian Pensioners' Sabha, Railway Contractors Workmen Union, Samajwadi Sangharsh Morcha and Working President, South Delhi Janata Party. These mainly relate to the grievances of the staff of Northern Railway and the pensioners. In addition, writings by others and printed material also form part of the collection. The papers, covering the years 1953–94, are in English and Hindi.

### **M.L. Dwivedi (1908– )**

A noted lawyer, Hindi poet and dramatist; he was born at Charkhari, Hamirpur and was educated at Charkhari, Lucknow and Hyderabad. He was member, U.P. PCC; Assistant Teacher, 1927–34; Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Charkhari, 1935–37; President, Navyuvak Mandal, Hyderabad, 1940, Charkharj Rajya Praja Mandal, 1946–48 and Provincial Gandhi National Memorial Fund, Vindhya Pradesh, 1949–50. He was also General Secretary, Vindhya Pradesh PCC, 1948–49 and member, Lok Sabha, 1952–57 and 1957–62. He invented the perpetual calendar.

A small collection of the papers of M.L. Dwivedi has been received from his son Shri Chandra Kant Dwivedi. The collection comprises M.L. Dwivedi's correspondence with the Household Minister, Jind State, regarding his candidature and appointment as Private Secretary to the ruler of the State, a welcome address in honour of M.L. Dwivedi entitled "Madhya Bharat ki Riyasaton ka Punarnirman" delivered by Kamta Prasad Saksena, and printed material. The papers are in Hindi and English and cover the years 1935 and 1944-49.

### **Nageshwar Dwivedi (1916- )**

A noted freedom fighter and member of Parliament; he was born at Premkapura, Jaunpur district and was educated at Varanasi. He took part in the freedom movement from the age of fourteen as a volunteer. He participated in the Salt Satyagraha and left studies during the Individual Satyagraha, 1940-41. He suffered imprisonment on a number of occasions. He was Secretary, Jaunpur District Congress Committee, 1946-48; member, District Board, Jaunpur, 1948-52: U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1952-62 and that of Lok Sabha, 1967-72.

The papers of Nageshwar Dwivedi, donated by himself, consist of correspondence exchanged, among others, with H.N. Bahuguna, Charan Singh, Y.B. Chavan, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Indira Gandhi, Jagjivan Ram, P.V. Narasimha Rao, N.D. Tiwari and Kamalapati Tripathi. This correspondence was carried out by him as an M.P. on matters relating to the working of railways, educational development, AICC sessions, the grant of pension to freedom fighters, social welfare in U.P., law and order in U.P. and the Second World Hindi Convention. The papers, which cover the years 1964-77, are mostly in Hindi and English.

### **Surendranath Dwivedy (1913- )**

Former Governor of Arunachal Pradesh and a Socialist leader; he was born at Khandashahi, Cuttack district, Orissa. He was member, Indian National Congress, 1930-48; Founder Member, CSP, 1934 and that of AICC, 1940-48. He left the Congress in 1948 and founded and edited *Krushak*, an Oriya weekly. He was member, PSP Council of States, 1952-56: Lok Sabha,

1957–62, 1962–67 and 1967–70; Leader of PSP in the Lok Sabha, 1962–70. He rejoined the Congress in 1972 and resigned in 1977. He was Deputy Chairman, Orissa Planning Board, 1973–74; Governor, Arunachal Pradesh, 1991–93 and Convener, Mahatma Gandhi 125th Birth Anniversary Celebrations Committee, 1994–95. His publications are: *Mo Jeeban Sangram*, *Memories of a Governor*, *Untold Story of August Revolution*, etc.

The papers of Surendranath Dwivedy is a large collection donated by himself. The collection is in original as well as on microfilm consisting of 36 rolls. The papers consist of Surendranath Dwivedy's correspondence with Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, I.K. Gujral, Jayaprakash Narayan, T.T. Krishnamachari, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, C. Subramaniam, Nandini Sathpathy, R. Venkataraman, P.V. Narasimha Rao and others. The subject files relate to problems of Orissa, Praja Socialist Party, location of iron and steel in Orissa, copies of Parliamentary debates, Rashtriya Sevak Samiti, Asian Socialist Conference, Naxalites, State reorganisation, and Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha. Besides articles by him and speeches delivered by him from time to time, diaries, manuscripts of books also form a part of the collection. In addition, there are writings by others, press clippings and printed material. The papers, which cover the years 1931–92, are in English, Oriya and Hindi.

### **K.R. Elenkath (1901–83)**

Leader of the Travancore State Congress, he was educated at Nagercoil, Trivandrum and Alwaye. He was member, Shree Moolam Assembly, 1933, and Sri Chithra State Council, 1937. He was also member, AICC, for more than ten years during the 1940s and 1950s. He was arrested in 1938 in connection with the Travancore State Congress Movement for responsible government. Again, he was arrested twice in the 1940s for opposing the authoritarianism of Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar. He became a Minister in 1949. He took part in the Vimochana-samaram to oust the Communist Government in 1959. He retired from active politics in the 1960s but was involved in the co-operative movement.



A small collection of K.R. Elenkath papers has been donated by Elenkath himself. These comprise his correspondence with N.R. Pillai, K.P.S. Menon and the District Collector of Trivandrum and a copy of Nanoo Pillai's biography written by him and also its review. The papers relate to the years 1974–80.

### Verrier Elwin (1902–64)

An eminent anthropologist and the author of several books; he was educated at Oxford. He was Vice-Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, 1926 and was awarded D.Sc. (Oxford) in 1944. He came to India in 1927 as a member of the Christ Seva Sangha but retired into lay life from 1932–46, and again from 1949–53. He lived among aboriginal tribesmen of Central India and founded a settlement for welfare and research on humanitarian lines. He became an Indian citizen in 1954. He was a Fellow, Asiatic Society, Hon. Ethnographer to Bastar State; 1940; anthropologist to the Government of Orissa, 1944; Deputy Director, Department of Anthropology, Government of India, 1946–49; Adviser for Tribal Affairs in North East Frontier Agency, 1954; member, Scheduled Tribes Commission, 1960–61. He won many awards, such as, Roy Medal, 1945; Rivers Medal, 1948 and Dadabhai Naoroji Prize, 1961. He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1961. Some of his publications are: *Leaves from the Jungle*, 1936, *Folk Tales of Mahakoshal*, 1944, *Folk-Songs of Chhatisgarh*, 1946, and *Nagaland*, 1961.

The papers of Verrier Elwin, spanning the years 1949–64, were microfilmed by the NMML through the good offices of his wife Smt. Lila Elwin. These comprise correspondence, subject files and a number of speeches, besides diaries. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with U.N. Dhebar, A.C. Ganguly, Kuldip Nayar and N.K. Rustomji. The papers relate to institutions such as Santiniketan, Assam State Tribal Research Institute, UNESCO, and National Academy of Administration. In addition, there are files relating to his correspondence with various Ministries—Home, Community Development and Cooperation and External Affairs, and the State Governments of Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland. Some of the personal papers deal with acquisition of Indian citizenship by Verrier Elwin and his various tours, lectures and notes.

## **Lord Erskine (1895–1953)**

An erstwhile Governor of Madras, he was educated at Eton and Oxford. He became Assistant Private Secretary to the First Lord of Admiralty, 1920–21. He was a member of Parliament, 1922–34 and 1940–41; Principal Private Secretary to the Home Secretary, 1924; Assistant Government Whip in the National Government, 1932; and finally, Governor of Madras, 1934–40.

There are five microfilm rolls of Lord Erskine papers, which comprise 21 files. These contain his correspondence with Secretaries of State for India and Viceroys during the period 1924–40. Some of the correspondents are: Samuel John Gurney Hoare, 2nd Marquis of Zetland, Marquis of Willingdon and Lord Linlithgow. The papers relate to Lord Erskine's appointment as the Governor of Madras, contemporary political affairs, High Court appointments and the resignation of Congress ministries on the outbreak of war.

## **V.R. Krishnan Ezhuthachan (1909– )**

A Gandhian, freedom fighter and social worker; he was born at Avinessery, district Trichur, Kerala and was educated at Trichur, Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram. From student days he was active in Congress movements and Ezhuthachan Samajam. He met Gandhiji at Trichur, 1925; President, Cochin Vidyarthi Samithi, 1930; started practising as advocate, 1933; joined Law Department of Cochin Government, 1935; resigned from government job and entered public life, 1937; started Cochin Khadi & Village Industries Association at Avinessery, 1937; established first Kisan Union at Cochin, 1938; member KPCC and AICC and was President, Trichur Congress Committee, 1936–51. He formed the Cochin Prajamandal, 1941 and was its Secretary for several years. He participated in the Quit India movement and was arrested, 1942. He was elected unopposed to Cochin Legislative Assembly as Prajamandal Candidate from Urakam Constituency, 1945; represented Nennare constituency to Travancore-Cochin Legislature, 1952. He retired from power politics, 1954 and entered into cooperative movements. Director, Trichur District Cooperative

Bank for 35 years and its President for 25 years; Director, State Cooperative Bank for 18 years and its Vice-President for nine years; Director, Central Arecanut Council and Central Coconut Council and member, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. He was a distinguished journalist who edited—*Navadeepam, Gramakshemam, Deene Baandhu, Karshakan* and *Malayala Harijan*. He also authored many books, of which the most important is his autobiography. He is the recipient of several awards, including the Kerala Sahitya Akademi award for Best Autobiography, 1997.

The papers of Shri V.R. Krishnan Ezhuthachan, consisting of approximately 200 pages, have been donated by Shri Ezhuthachan himself. These include correspondence, pamphlets, booklets, notices, speeches, writings and press-clippings pertaining to the Cochin Praja Mandal, Malabar Kisan Congress, Cochin Kisan Congress, All-Cochin Students' Congress, labour and kisan problem, etc. These are rare documents on the history of the erstwhile princely state of Cochin. This is a useful collection which throws light on the movement for responsible government in Cochin along with Kisan and labour movements. The papers, covering the years 1940–93, are in Malayalam and English.

### **Faridoon Mulk (1849–1928)**

Born at Hyderabad, he joined the Hyderabad services as Talukdar and prepared a report on reforms of the revenue system. He later worked in the Salar Jung ministry. He got the title of Faridoon Jung and finally the highest honour of Faridoon Mulk from the Nizam. He also received the title of CIE and then CSI and later KCIE (Knight Commander of the Indian Empire) from the British. He was Member-Extraordinary of the Nizam's Executive Council. He served the Nizam for a total period of 55 years.

The papers of Faridoon Mulk, covering the years 1900–29, have been handed over by Shri P.A. Narielwala. These comprise around 200 documents containing his correspondence with the Nizam's Government on his retirement and the settlement of his pension. They also include the Royal 'Firmans' issued in recognition of his services

during 1900–28 and correspondence with Mehdi Yar Jung. The collection also includes papers of his son Rustam Jung Bahadur.

### **Fateh Chand (1914– )**

A freedom fighter from the erstwhile NWFP; he was born at Bannu and was educated at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. He was rusticated from college for political activities. He first got arrested in May 1930 and again in connection with the Individual Satyagraha. During 1941–45 he was jailed five times. He worked in the Political Prisoners' Relief Committee. He was Vice-President, Bannu City Congress Committee. After partition he took up evacuation work and relief and rehabilitation work. He was President, General Labour Council, Faridabad and Convenor, City Congress Committee. He was devoted to the cause of untouchability and Hindu–Muslim unity.

The papers of Dr. Fateh Chand, consisting of 120 pages, comprise his correspondence exchanged with workers and leaders of the North West Frontier Province. Among the main correspondents are Bhanju Ram Gandhi, Tota Ram, Lala Kalu Ram, Mehr Chand Khanna and Khushi Ram. The papers are useful for the study of the Congress-led movement in the NWFP during 1939–45. These documents are mostly in Urdu.

### **N.V. Gadgil (1896–1966)**

A noted Congressman, ex-minister and Governor; he was born at Ratlam. Though he started with traditional education, he was later attracted to modern education. He took LLB in 1920. He took part in the freedom movement and was jailed for a total period of more than five years. He held several responsible posts: Secretary, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, 1921, one of the Founders of the Young Men's Association, 1924; President, Maharashtra Youth League, Bombay; Director, Poona Central Co-operative Bank, 1929; Vice-President, Poona Municipality. He occupied important positions in Congress: Secretary, Poona PCC; member, AICC, Whip and Secretary; Congress Party in

Central Assembly, 1934; Minister for Works, Mines and Power, 1947–52; Governor of Punjab, 1958–62, and Chancellor, Poona University, 1964.

The papers of N.V. Gadgil have been received from two sources— from his son, Shri V.N. Gadgil and Dr. Ravindra Kumar. The total collection comprises more than 200 letters, twenty subject files, speeches and writings by him, etc. These cover a long period from 1920–84.

The collection mainly dealing with his tenure as Governor of Punjab, Cabinet Minister, member, Indian Legislative Council and Central Pay Commission and President, Maharashtra PCC contains correspondence exchanged, among others, with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Abul Kalam Azad, Morarji Desai, K.M. Munshi, B.G. Kher and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. It also comprises files on topics such as Committee on Plan Projects, Governor of Punjab, Central Pay Commission, INC, Federal Financial Irrigation Enquiry Committee, Legislative Assembly Bills, congratulatory messages received by him on various occasions and condolences on his death.

In addition to the above, speeches and writings by him and others, seminar and conference papers and printed material form a part of the collection. The papers are in English, Marathi and Hindi.

### **P.B. Gajendragadkar (1901–81)**

An eminent jurist and an ex-Chief Justice; he was born at Satara in March 1901 and was educated at Satara, Dharwar and did his graduation and postgraduation from Deccan College, Pune, 1924. He got his law degree from the Indian Law Society's College, Pune, 1926, and joined the bar, 1926. He was Judge of the Bombay High Court, March 1945, was elevated to the Supreme Court in January 1957 and became Chief Justice of India, 1964–66. He was Director of the PTI, 1966–70 and its Chairman, 1968–69; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1966–71; Chairman, National Commission on Labour, 1967–69; member, Jammu and Kashmir Enquiry Commission; 1967–68; Honorary Chairman, Law Commission, September 1971–1977. He was conferred the Padma Vibhushan.

The papers of B.P. Gajendragadkar were donated for preservation by his daughter Dr. Sharad Jahagirdar. The papers, covering the period 1964–77, consist of his correspondence and a few subject files. The letters are exchanged mainly with G.L. Nanda, H.R. Gokhale and Lal Bahadur Shastri. These mainly relate to an important phase in the constitutional history of free India, promulgation of internal emergency and independence of the judiciary. In addition, there are files on the Law Commission and Gandhigram Rural Institute.

### Devadas Gandhi (1900–57)

Renowned journalist and son of M.K. Gandhi, he came back to India from South Africa in 1915. He joined his father's Secretariat in 1919–20 and had a close association with Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, and other leaders. He married Lakshmi, daughter of C. Rajagopalachari in 1933. He took part in the national movement and went to jail in 1932–33. He was arrested for publishing banned statements of Gandhiji on the Quit India Resolution of 1942. He worked for the *Independent*, 1920–21; assisted his father in running *Young India* and *Navjivan*, 1923–24, worked in the *Hindustan Times*, 1933–57 and shaped it into a leading nationalist newspaper.

The collection of Devadas Gandhi has been donated to the NMML by his family for permanent preservation. It contains a sizeable corpus of papers—letters, subject files, press clippings and a few photographs. Letters are exchanged with eminent persons like C. Rajagopalachari, Sarojini Naidu, M.A. Ansari, M.S. Aney, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Indira Gandhi and many of Gandhiji's associates and ashramites, such as Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mira Behn, Sushila Nayar and Pyarelal. The papers deal with topics such as the Quit India movement, condolences on the death of Kasturba Gandhi, World Pacifist meeting, Press Commission, Harijan Sevak Sangh, his visits abroad and immersion of the sacred ashes of Gandhiji at various places.

A few speeches and writings by Devadas Gandhi and booklets and leaflets also form a part of these papers. Many letters in the collection are in Gujarati and Hindi. The papers cover inclusively the years 1920–55.

## **Gopalkrishna Gandhi (1945– )**

Son of Devadas Gandhi and Lakshmi Gandhi, he is a member of the Indian Administrative Service. He was born at New Delhi in April 1945 and graduated from St. Stephen's College, Delhi. He served on the staff of *Weekend Review*. He entered the IAS in 1968 and held several important posts, i.e. Assistant Collector, District Development Officer, Settlement Officer in the district of South Arcot and Deputy Secretary in different departments of the Secretariat at Madras, 1969–74; First Secretary, High Commission of India in Sri Lanka, 1974–76; Secretary to the Vice-President of India, 1985–87; Joint Secretary to the President of India, 1987; later Director, Nehru Centre at London till 1996, High Commissioner of India in South Africa. He is at present India's High Commissioner in Sri Lanka.

The papers of Gopalkrishna Gandhi, relating to the period 1950–90, have been donated by Gopalkrishna Gandhi himself. These comprise 300 letters, a few subject files, press clippings and printed material. The letters are exchanged mainly with C. Rajagopalachari, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ramkrishna Bajaj, Achyut Patwardhan, Salman Haider, Arun Gandhi, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Thomas Abraham.

The files mainly relate to the auction of a rare collection of Gandhiji's letters and its purchase by the Government of India, condolence letters received on the demise of C. Rajagopalachari and Lakshmi Devadas Gandhi, and the publication of *Refuge*, a novel by Gopalkrishna Gandhi. His writings include a working draft of "Gandhiji and South Africa 1914–18" and his diary for the years 1969–70. Speeches and writings by others and a few pamphlets also form a part of the collection. The papers throw light on his multifaceted personality and his association with the legacy of the Mahatma.

## **Indira Gandhi (1917–84)**

Former Prime Minister of India, she was born on 19th November 1917, at Allahabad and was educated at Allahabad, Switzerland, Visva-Bharati and Oxford. She was member of the Congress in 1931. She became President of the Congress

in 1959; Minister for Information and Broadcasting, 1964–66; member, Rajya Sabha, 1964, Lok Sabha, 1966–67, 1967–77, and again in November 1978, 1980–84; Prime Minister, 1966–77, and again from 1980–84. She was a recipient of Bharat Ratna, 1972. She was assassinated on 31st October, 1984.

A vast collection of Indira Gandhi Papers, comprising roughly 3000 files, have been deposited by Smt. Sonia Gandhi for safe custody. The papers consist of her official correspondence carried out as Prime Minister and as Minister for Information and Broadcasting with prominent people such as Lord and Lady Mountbatten, N. Sanjiva Reddy, Zail Singh, K.D. Malaviya, Kamalapati Tripathi, A.C.N. Nambiar and P.N. Haksar as well as personal letters exchanged with Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Feroze Gandhi, Barbara Cartland, Joachim Alva, Rita Dar, G.P. Hutheesing and Padmaja Naidu. The subject files relate to the AICC, U.P. Congress Committee, Lok Sabha debates, her numerous foreign tours, publication of books on her, transcripts of Indira Gandhi's interviews with various people, the small car project, Indian Railways, Shah Commission, New York World Fair and condolence messages received on the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, Feroze Gandhi and Indira Gandhi. A large part of the papers consists of writings by her and by others, her speeches, messages sent to various persons/organisations, press conferences and press notes. In addition, pocket diaries, doodlings and degrees/honours conferred on her form a part of the collection.

Though the papers cover a long period from 1927 till her death, their thrust is more on the latter period which coincides with her rise to power as the Prime Minister of India.

### **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869–1948)**

India's beacon light during the freedom struggle, he was reverently called 'Father of the Nation' or 'Mahatma'. He was born at Porbander and was educated at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and London. He qualified as a barrister in 1889 and practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar and South Africa. He lived in South Africa from 1893 to 1915, where he devoted himself to the cause of ameliorating the condition of Indians living there. In 1914, he succeeded in reaching an agreement with General



Smuts' government towards alleviation of anti-Indian discrimination. In 1915, he returned to India and opened an Ashram at Kochrab, Ahmedabad and later shifted to Sabarmati, which was named Satyagraha Ashram. He initiated and led the Champaran (1917) and Kaira (1918) Satyagrahas to redress the grievances of peasants and intervened to settle a labour dispute in the cotton industries of Ahmedabad. He supported the British in the First World War but was disillusioned by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, 1919. Soon he became the undisputed leader of the Congress party and organised a series of Satyagraha campaigns starting from 1919 till the end of his life—Non-cooperation movement (1920–21), Civil Disobedience movement and Salt Satyagraha (1930–32) and finally the Quit India movement (1942). He was imprisoned several times, i.e. in 1922–24, 1930–31, 1932–33 and 1942–44. He was a champion of communal harmony and worked relentlessly for the uplift of the deprived sections of society. In 1946, he visited Noakhali to stop the Hindu–Muslim communal riots there. The communal riots after independence disturbed him so much that he undertook a fast in January 1948 for communal harmony. He was assassinated by Nathuram Godse at a prayer meeting in Delhi on 30th January 1948. Some of his publications are: *Indian Home Rule*, *Universal Dawn*, *Autobiography* (2 vols.), *Self-Indulgence vs. Self-control*, *Guide to Health*. He also edited *Harijan* (English, Gujarati and Hindi), *Young India* and *Navajivan* (Hindi and Gujarati)

The papers of M.K. Gandhi have been acquired mainly from three sources. (1) The office of the “Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi”, (2) Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Ahmedabad, and (3) through V. Kalyanam.

### *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*

A collection of more than 600 original letters written by Gandhiji to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mira Behn during the years 1924–48 have been deposited in the NMML archives by the office of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi Project. The letters have been amalgamated with the papers of Amrit Kaur and Mira Behn respectively. Though personal in nature, these letters form a valuable source material for a glimpse of the life in Gandhiji's ashram. In addition, photocopies of many letters and a few original letters of Gandhiji for the years 1917–38 have been received by the NMML. The papers are in English, Hindi and Gujarati.

*Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Ahmedabad*

A large collection of M.K. Gandhi papers was sent to the NMML for microfilming by the Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya from time to time. These papers comprise 5000 pages of correspondence and notes, 18 diaries and notebooks and two volumes of press-clippings. These relate to the years 1901–48. The correspondence of Gandhiji is exchanged, among others, with Shankarlal Banker, Anasuyaben Sarabhai, Narhari Parikh, Chhaganlal Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Kusumben Desai, Mira Behn, Kallenbach, Jawaharlal Nehru, S. Srinivasa Iyengar, C.F. Andrews, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Kishorlal Mashruwala. There are letters from Vinoba Bhave and Shankar Maharaj to Harshada Diwan also. In addition, there are 14 diaries of Gandhiji, maintained by Chhaganlal Gandhi and Kusumben, containing copies of Gandhiji's correspondence. The papers relate to subjects such as All-India Spinners Association, representation of the Indian community in the elections in South Africa, treatment meted out to British Indians in Transvaal, INC, Non-cooperation, Swadeshi, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, and murder of Swami Shraddhananda. Besides, there are four notebooks, two pocket diaries and one pamphlet. The pamphlet relates to "The Grievances of the British Indians in South Africa, an appeal to Indian Public". In addition, there are a few notes in Gandhiji's handwriting and two volumes of press-clippings containing cuttings from *Natal Advertiser*, *Natal Witness* and *The Star*. The papers are in English, Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu and Tamil.

The papers form a rich source material for writing the history of Gandhiji's fight for the rights of Indian settlers in Africa, and give glimpses of the life at Gandhiji's Ashram and the influence he wielded over his fellow ashramites.

*M.K. Gandhi Papers (acquired through Shri V. Kalyanam)*

The papers of M.K. Gandhi, which were previously in the possession of Shri V. Kalyanam, one of the members of his personal staff, were deposited with the NMML by the Navjivan Trust, Ahmedabad through Dr. L.M. Singhvi, India's High Commissioner in London.

These comprise three bound volumes and one notebook containing working drafts of prayer speeches, articles, and letters written between June, 1947 and 27th January, 1948, three days before his assassination. These relate to India's independence, partition and the consequent

communal violence, his vow to “do or die” in bringing peace to Delhi and Gandhiji’s last great fast. There are drafts of his letters to Lord Mountbatten, Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Jinnah and H.S. Suhrawardy relating to subjects such as the future of North-West Frontier Province, a radical plan for the resolution of the quarrel between India and Pakistan, Gandhiji’s proposed visit to Kashmir, offering his services to the Indian Government and his plan to visit the Punjab.

Gandhiji’s prayer speeches pertain to topics like non-violence, partition, refugee camps, cow protection, food crisis and education. Besides, there are his historic prayer speeches written before his last fast and after breaking the fast, one written to mark free India’s first Independence Day and another written four days before his assassination. The collection also comprises his famous statement to the Press ‘Man Proposes, God Disposes’ and his broadcast speech to the nation entitled ‘A City of the Dead’.

In addition, the collection contains articles on various topics such as ‘Death—Courageous or Cowardly?’, ‘Is he Buried Alive?’, ‘Is the Tricolour Gone?’, ‘Races’, ‘My Statue’, ‘Congress Position’, and ‘No Depression’, an article written on his 78th birthday.

### **Gandhi–Kallenbach Correspondence**

A rich Polish-German architect residing in South Africa, Kallenbach was a friend of Gandhiji.

Four volumes (on xerox) of M.K. Gandhi papers covering the period 1909–46 were received from the National Archives of India. The collection, purchased in an auction by the Government of India in England, comprises Gandhiji’s letters to Hermann Kallenbach. The letters throw light on Gandhiji’s life and work in South Africa. They provide a vivid account of the life and activities at the Phoenix settlement and the Tolstoy farm.

Besides, it contains a bunch of 134 telegrams sent by Gandhiji’s well-wishers before he left South Africa.

### **Nirmala Gandhi (1910–2000)**

She was one of the daughters-in-law of M.K. Gandhi and wife of Ramdas Gandhi. She was closely associated with the institu-

tions started by Mahatma Gandhi for the social uplift of the country.

It is a small collection of 37 letters from Gandhiji addressed to her husband, her daughter and herself. The papers have been donated by Smt. Nirmala Gandhi herself and relate to the period 1924–46.

### **Rajiv Gandhi (1944–91)**

The youngest Prime Minister of India, 1984–89, and grandson of Jawaharlal Nehru, he was born on 20th August, 1944. He was educated at Doon School, Dehradun and Trinity College, England. He was a pilot till he was inducted into politics in 1980. He was elected to the Lok Sabha, 1981; appointed General Secretary of the Congress Party, 1983 and its President, 1984. He was sworn in as the Prime Minister on 31st October, 1984 on Indira Gandhi's assassination. Later, he was elected Prime Minister after the general elections in December 1984. After the November 1989 election, he became the Leader of Opposition in Parliament. He was assassinated during his election tour of Tamil Nadu on 21st May, 1991 at Sriperumbudur near Madras. He was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna on 17th June, 1991.

The papers of Rajiv Gandhi, comprising 676 files and packets for the years 1984–91, have been received from the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. The collection comprises correspondence exchanged with eminent persons such as N. Sanjiva Reddy, H.K.L. Bhagat, Margaret Alva, Pupul Jayakar, Madhavrao Scindia, K. Natwar Singh, Sheila Dikshit, N.G. Ranga, M.J. Akbar, P. Upendra, Sunil Dutt, General Manekshaw, General Krishna Rao and Nelson Mandela. It also includes files containing letters of thanks, birthday greetings, good wishes, invitations and their acknowledgements.

The subject files pertain mainly to the Congress Party affairs, requests for assignment in the Congress; reservation of seats in the party for Scheduled Castes, minorities and women; election strategy; suggestions and recommendations for party ticket for Assembly and Parliamentary elections received from different states. A number of files contain lists of Congress MLAs and members of District Congress Committees from various states. Apart from these there are files containing requests

for messages, forewords, photographs, appointments, financial assistance, employment and legal assistance. The collection also includes files relating to the All-India Intellectuals' Forum, Nehru Yuva Mandal, Cambridge Commonwealth Trust and Cambridge Overseas Trust. A large number of files containing condolence letters received on the death of Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi and astrological predictions and horoscopes of Rajiv Gandhi also form a part of the collection.

In addition, there are a number of messages, forewords and articles written by Rajiv Gandhi. The collection also contains press clippings from various newspapers, printed material and photographs. Besides English, the papers are in Hindi, Oriya, Kannada, Marathi, and other regional languages.

### **Rajmohan Gandhi (1935– )**

Son of Devadas Gandhi and grandson of M.K. Gandhi and C. Rajagopalachari, ex-M.P., author and journalist; he was born in 1935. He was member, Press Council of India, 1982–84; and Rajya Sabha, 1990; writer, and Leader, Indian Delegation, U.N. Human Rights Commission. He was formerly Editor, *Indian Express* and *Himmat* and currently works as Professor with the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi. Among his well-known publications are: *The Rajaji Story*, *Patel—A Life*, and *Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi*.

Shri Rajmohan Gandhi has donated fifty files comprising papers collected by him for writing the biography of his maternal grandfather C. Rajagopalachari. These contain C. Rajagopalachari's correspondence with M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mira Behn, Lord Zetland, Lord Linlithgow, Harcourt Butler, Zakir Husain and Indira Gandhi. The papers also contain the transcripts of interviews with B. Shiva Rao, M. Chalapathi Rau, Mira Behn, Sadiq Ali and others. Extracts from books, newspapers and journals also form a part of the collection, which covers the period 1915–83.

### **Ramdas Gandhi (1897–1969)**

He was the third son of M.K. Gandhi.

The papers of Ramdas Gandhi, donated by Smt. Sumitra Kulkarni, consist of 300 xerox pages and cover the years 1917–47. The collection

comprises letters of Mahatma Gandhi to Ramdas Gandhi, Nirmala Gandhi, Sumitra Gandhi and Usha. The letters are in Gujarati.

### **Ganpat Rai (1898–1977)**

A prominent leader of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha; he was born in 1898 and was educated at Dera Ismail Khan, Lahore and Banaras. He graduated from DAV College and worked in the office of the Hindu Mahasabha at Banaras, 1923–25. He held the post of Honorary Office Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, 1931–40. He was member of the Hindu Mahasabha delegation which met Stafford Cripps in 1942. He was active in the Arya Samaj, the Mehtar Labour Union and the Delhi Dalit Sudhar Sabha. He died on 3rd June, 1977.

The collection consists of 130 letters exchanged by Ganpat Rai with eminent leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru, V.D. Savarkar, K.K. Birla and M.R. Jayakar. One of the important subjects discussed in the correspondence is the role of Khudai Khidmatgars and the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha towards this organisation. Along with these has been acquired a copy of the judgement in the Gandhi murder trial and a few photographs. The papers inclusively cover the years 1933–41.

### **Narhar Govind Ganpuley (1895–1977)**

Born in April 1895, he was educated at the Lamington High School, Hubli. He completed matriculation in 1912 and visited Hong Kong and China. He went to Germany for buying printing machinery for *Navjeevan* of Gandhiji, where he had his own business in machinery. He wrote about India in German papers. When Netaji escaped to Germany during the Second World War, Ganpuley became his loyal follower. He worked along with Girija Mukherji as in-charge of Azad Hind Radio in Berlin and persuaded the Indian prisoners of war to enroll as soldiers in the INA, being trained by German officers. He had to flee Berlin when the Allies marched in and was imprisoned for being a collaborator with the enemy and sent to London. After 1947, he was appointed Industrial Adviser to the U.P. Government, and worked with K.D. Malaviya. After some years he went back to Germany and established business in Hamburg.

He later migrated to India and contributed articles in *Hindustan Standard* and *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and worked for public causes.

The papers of N.G. Ganpuley, covering the years 1922–76, have been acquired by the NMML on microfilm through the courtesy of Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha, Belgaum. These comprise correspondence, subject files and a diary of N.G. Ganpuley. The letters are exchanged, among others, with R.R. Diwakar, H.S. Hardiker, Dr. M.K. Vaidya and some of his German friends. The files relate to his release from the concentration camp, welfare of Indian patriots from Germany, Indian Trade Centre, Hamburg, promotion of trade and commerce between Germany and India and Shri Satya Sai Health and Education Trust. These also contain a passport and few diaries of N.G. Ganpuley for the years 1955–76. The papers are in English and German.

Thus this collection is an addition to source material available with NMML on the support given to the Indian independence movement from abroad.

### **K.L. Gauba (1899– )**

He was born on 28th August, 1899 and was educated privately and later at Downing College, Cambridge. He was Director (1923–25), Lahore Electric Co. Ltd., Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., member of the Councils of the All-India Muslim League, All-India Muslim Conference and the Executive Committee of the Ahrar Party (1934); member and Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference (1935); Secretary, Muslim Group of the Central Legislature (1935); member, Punjab Legislative Assembly (1937–41); member, Indian Legislative Assembly (1934–37); and Chairman, All-India Khaksar Parliamentary Board (1943).

Shri K.L. Gauba handed over a small bunch of his own papers to the institution. These contain papers relating to various cases, i.e. those of the Gujarat Princes and of the Aligarh Muslim University. These also contain notes on the "Political History of Kashmir". In addition, there are two files of press-clippings and a draft manuscript of the book *Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi*. These cover the years 1942 and 1948–70.

## **V.M. Ghatikachalam ( )**

He was the Hon. Secretary, Backward Classes League, Madras.

Shri Ghatikachalam has handed over to the library a fairly large collection of his papers, comprising 600 documents relating to the period 1930–71. Four hundred of these are letters exchanged by him with Shanmukham Chetty, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, J.B. Kripalani, K. Kamaraj, K.N. Katju, the Mayor of Madras and many government officials in his capacity as the Honorary Secretary of the Backward Classes League.

In addition, the papers contain the constitution of the All-India Backward Classes Federation, memoranda submitted by the various backward classes organizations to the Backward Classes Commission and also by the Backward Classes League to the Central Government from time to time.

## **Aurobindo Ghosal (1914–96)**

Former member of the Lok Sabha; he was born at Mahisadal Village, Midnapore district, West Bengal on 1st March, 1914 and was educated at St. Paul's College, Surendra Nath College, Calcutta University Post Graduate College and Ripon Law College. He was Secretary, AITUC; Vice-President of the following unions/organisations: Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress; Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union; Standard General Assurance Indian Employees' Union; Bansberia Municipal Employees' Union; West Bengal Motor Dealers' Employees' Union; All-India River Transport and Allied Workers' Federation; West Bengal Cotton Textile Workers' Federation; India Machinery Mazdoor Union and Government P.W.D. Workers' Union; General Secretary: Tea District's Labour Association, Indian Employees' Union; Delegate to the International Miners' Conference, Prague, and the International Youth Conference, Vienna; member, Lok Sabha, 1957.

Smt. Sipra Debi Ghosal has donated a small collection of her husband's papers to the NMML archives. The collection, comprising 30 documents and five bound volumes, covers the years 1948–54 and 1984–94. It contains articles by Aurobindo Ghosal on different topics such as "Yuva Samasya", "Kendra Rajya Sampark", "Rajya Sarkar



Banam Rajyapal”, “Netaji o Jatiyabad”, “Larai” and “May Divas Zindabad”. Most of these were published in *Lokmat* and *Satyayug*.

In addition to the above, the papers include weekly issues of *Forward Bloc* and two printed booklets by Ganesh Ghosh entitled “Trade Union Sangathan” and “Aragami Kisan Sabhar Dak”. The papers are mainly in Bengali.

### **Sudhir Ghosh (1916– )**

A noted industrialist, he was Mahatma Gandhi’s emissary for his negotiations with the British Labour governments, the Cabinet Mission to India and the British Prime Minister for transfer of power to India, 1942, 1944 and 1946 respectively. He served as Public Relations Officer, Indian High Commission, London, 1947; Regional Commissioner, East Punjab States, 1948; Deputy Rehabilitation Adviser, Government of India; Administrator, Faridabad Development Board, 1949–52; U.N. Expert on Community Development, Brazil, 1953–54; Secretary, Hindustan Steel Ltd., 1955–59; and Senior Deputy General Manager, Rourkela Steel Project, 1959–60. He was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1960.

A large collection of Sudhir Ghose papers, comprising approximately 1000 letters and a few files covering the years 1939–67, has been donated by his wife Smt. Shanti Ghosh. It contains huge correspondence exchanged by him with important Indian and British leaders as well as foreign friends. Some of them are M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Indira Gandhi, B.C. Roy, Ellsworth Bunker, Horace Alexander, Louis Fischer, Stafford Cripps, Chester Bowles, Leonard K. Elmhirst and inmates of the Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry. The papers relate to the Indian political situation in the late 1940s, irrigation, power and steel plants in West Bengal, the problem of Bengal refugees, rural development, Calcutta re-development project, U.S. aid to India, Sudhir Ghosh’s election to the Rajya Sabha, Purulia Development Project, the Chinese invasion, Indo–Pak war and Quakers’ conference.

In addition, a few articles by Sudhir Ghosh are also available in the papers.

## Ganesh Ghosh (1900–92)

A member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and son of Bipin Behari Ghosh; he was born in Jessore in 1900 and studied at the Jadavpur Engineering College. A political worker, he was a member of the Jugantar Revolutionary Party (West Bengal) from 1918. He discontinued studies owing to long detention from 1924. He took a leading part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1920 and joined the Communist Party of India, 1938. He was member, Legislative Assembly, West Bengal, 1952–67; member, Lok Sabha, 1967–72; and Secretary, West Bengal State CPI (M).

The papers of Ganesh Ghosh, consisting of approximately 200 documents, have been donated by Smt. Anjali Ganguly. These mainly contain speeches and writings by Ganesh Ghosh on the revolutionary movement. These include articles on the Chittagong armed uprising, Andaman and cellular jails, Anushilan Samiti and reminiscences of Bengal revolutionaries such as Gopinath Saha, Jibanlal Chattopadhyaya, Prafulla Chakki, Purna Chandra Das, Motilal Roy, Suhasini Ganguly, Biswanath Dubey and Kalpana Joshi. There are papers relating to West Bengal State Advisory Committee for Political Sufferers' Pension, Golden Jubilee of Chittagong armed uprising and the various activities of the CPI (M).

In addition to the above, there is the correspondence exchanged by Ganesh Ghosh with Jyoti Basu, Sachin Sen, Sudhir Chandra Dey and his own family members. Press clippings, speeches and printed material also form a part of the collection, which covers the years 1971–86. The papers are in Bengali and English.

## Aurobindo Ghose (1872–1950)

A revolutionary turned spiritual leader; he was born in Calcutta, and educated at Cambridge. He qualified for the ICS and returned to India in 1893. He was in the Baroda State Service, 1893–1906. He participated in the national movement. He started *Yugantar* in 1906, and edited *Bande Mataram*, 1906–8. He was accused in the Alipore Bomb Case, 1908 but was acquitted after a prolonged trial in 1909. He started two

weeklies—*Karmayogin* in English and *Dharma* in Bengali in 1909. He retired to Pondicherry in 1910, where he set up an ashram. He started publication of *Arya* in 1914. His writings include: *The Life Divine*, *The Synthesis of Yoga*, *The Ideal of Human Unity* and *The Secret of Veda*.

The papers are mostly copies of the orders, letters written by Aurobindo Ghose, (copied in the Huzur order books) kept in Huzuf Kamdar's office of the Central Record Office, Baroda. The papers consist of three rolls of microfilm and cover the period 1893–1912. Sri Aurobindo's correspondence to the Diwan of Baroda relates to his employment in the Baroda State, the appointment order for Aurobindo Ghosh as the tutor to the younger prince and as secretary to the Maharaja. Besides, there are papers regarding the employment of R.C. Datt and Barindra Ghosh, the compilation of the annual administration report of Baroda State, administrative reforms in Baroda, the Maharaja's tour to Kashmir, Ootacamand and Europe, Curzon's visit to Baroda, etc. Besides, there are six lectures of Aurobindo Ghose in Gujarati. The papers are in English and Gujarati.

### **Ghulam Rabbani Taban (1914–93)**

A progressive Urdu writer; he was born on 15th February, 1914, and was educated at A.P. Mission High School, Farrukhabad, 1931 and did his LLB from Agra College, 1938. He started legal practice at Fatehgarh, 1940. He soon gave up practice and joined Maktab Jamia Ltd. in 1949. He published '*Saz-e-Larzan*' (Urdu Poems), 1950, attended the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference at Tashkent as a delegate, 1958 and published *Hadees-e-Dil*, 1960. He also attended the meeting of the Permanent Bureau of Afro-Asian Writers' movement, Cairo, 1967. He retired as General Manager, Maktaba Jamia Ltd., 1970. He received the Padma Shri and Soviet Land Nehru Award, in 1971 and 1973 respectively. He was a member of the Presidium of the All-India Progressive Writers' Association (Urdu) and Presidium of Indian National Association of Afro-Asian Writers. He had translated many books.

The papers of Ghulam Rabbani Taban, containing 15 files, have been donated by his daughter Smt. Azra Rizvi for permanent preserva-

tion. The collection comprises his correspondence exchanged, among others, with Rajiv Gandhi, I.K. Gujral, H.N. Bahuguna, S. Husain Zaheer, Ali Sardar Jafri, Bhisham Sahni and various editors and publishers, as well as family members.

The collection also contains subject files relating to the National Federation of Progressive Writers in India, the publication of his work, his visit to Russia, invitations and congratulatory messages received by him and condolences received on the death of his wife. Some speeches and writings and the manuscript of his book 'Nawa-e-Awara' also form a part of the collection. The papers, which are in Urdu, English and Hindi, inclusively cover the years 1962–93.

### **Ghulam Rasul Koreishi ( )**

He was an associate of Mahatma Gandhi who spent most of his active life in Sabarmati Ashram.

A valuable collection of 67 letters written by Gandhiji to Ghulam Rasul Koreishi has been acquired from Shri Koreishi through the good offices of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi Project. These include Gandhiji's letters written from Champaran, Yervada Mandir, Sevagram addressed to Ghulam Rasul Koreishi, his wife Amina, their son Hamid and other family members. These also include Koreishi's note on Bardoli Satyagraha issued at the instruction of Gandhiji and a note issued on "Silence Day". In addition, there is a notebook containing answers in Gandhiji's own handwriting, to questions put by Koreishi. The papers cover the years 1908–44.

### **Madhav Sadashiv Golwalker (1906–73)**

Chief Organiser of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS), he was educated at Nagpur University (M.Sc.), and Banaras Hindu University (LLB). He joined the Banaras Hindu University as Professor in 1930. He joined Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Sargachhi in 1936. He was initiated by Swami Akhandanandaji. He was member and *Sarsanghchalak* of RSS. His publications are: *We on our Nationhood Defined* and *Speeches of Swami Vivekananda at the Chicago Conference* (Marathi).

The papers of M.S. Golwalker, consisting of nine files (approximately 650 pages) have been handed over to the NMML by Shri Chaman Lal, in-charge, RSS Office, New Delhi. These relate to M.S. Golwalker's correspondence carried out as General Secretary and *Sarsanghchalak* of RSS mainly with Babasaheb Apte, K.B. Hedgewar, Vasantao Oke, Sadgopal Baburao More, Lala Hari Chand, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh-bhai Patel and Govinda Menon. The letters deal chiefly with the activities and organisational work of the RSS. One of the files contains his correspondence with the RSS workers in Rangoon.

In addition to the above, there are articles on Swami Vivekananda as well as on subjects such as education and Indian cultural and social set-up.

The papers, covering inclusively the years 1931–73, are in Marathi, Hindi and English.

### **Jane Gool (1902–1996) and Family**

A veteran anti-apartheid activist; she was born in Cape Town. She was the daughter of Yusuf Gool, an immigrant from India. She graduated in 1931 and married I.B. Tabata, President of the African People's Democratic Union. Closely associated with Gandhiji, she participated in the liberation movement. She was a founding member of the Unity Movement, 1936. She left the country after the imposition of a political ban on them by the South African government in 1963. She lived in Tanzania until 1965, Zambia till 1980 and in Zimbabwe, from 1980–83. She returned to Cape Town after thirty-two years of exile in 1993; died in 1996.

Jane Gool family papers, consisting of 51 xerox pages covering the years 1897, 1963–97 have been donated by Ms. Amina Gool. The collection contains biographical sketches of Jane Gool and the Gool family. It includes tributes, obituary notes on Jane Gool, notes on Gadija (Gool) Christopher on her 100th birthday, Dr. Goolam Gool, I.B. Tabata (Jane Gool's husband) and women freedom fighters in South Africa. There is also an article entitled "Memoirs of My Life" by her. In addition, a letter from J.M.H. Gool to Mahatma Gandhi, extracts from the *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi* and the *Indian Opinion* relating to Gandhiji and the Gool family also form a part of the collection.

## Gopal Singh (1917–90)

Intellectual, writer, diplomat and former Governor of Goa; he was born on 29th November, 1917 at Sarai Niamat Khan (NWFP). He completed M.A. and Ph.D. from Punjab University and joined as Professor of Literature, 1938–46. He was Editor, *Liberator—a Weekly*, New Delhi, 1947–50. He was nominated to Parliament, 1962–68; was Ambassador to Bulgaria and Caribbean 1970–76; Chairman, High Power Committee on Minorities, 1980–84; Lt. Governor, Goa, Daman and Diu, September 1984; Governor, Goa and Administrator, Daman and Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli, 1987–89; member, Society of Authors, London, PEN, London; Chairman, Presidium of World Punjabi Congress and President, All-India Minorities Congress. His publications are: *English translation of Sikh Scriptures*, *The Man Who Never Died*, *Chanan da Pahar* (poems), *A History of the Sikh People*, *Maya to Brahma* (short stories) and *Annad Nad* (Punjabi verse). He received numerous prizes and gold medals and citations from Government.

Smt. Inderjeet Gopal Singh has handed over a large collection of Dr. Gopal Singh papers covering the period 1961–90. The papers include huge correspondence exchanged by him with eminent statesmen, politicians and writers such as Dr. S.D. Sharma, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Indira Gandhi, H.K.L. Bhagat, T.N. Chaturvedi, Aruna Asaf Ali, M.C. Chagla, S.B. Chavan, K.K. Birla, S.S. Ray, Partap Singh Kairon, K.C. Reddy, N.C. Menon, Gurbachan Singh Talib, Mulk Raj Anand, Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, John Freeman and Pearl S. Buck. These also include his correspondence carried out as the Governor of Goa, Nagaland and India's ambassador to Bulgaria.

The subjects dealt with in this collection are the All-India Minorities Congress, World Sikhism and World Community, communal problem, Khalistan issue, in addition to the activities of various institutions with which Dr. Gopal Singh was associated. Some of these are: the All-India Punjabi Association, Shipping Corporation of India, NCERT, National Book Trust, Guru Nanak Dev University, High Power Commission on Minorities, etc. His speeches and writings deal with topics related to religion and literature. The press-clippings and booklets in these papers relate to problems of minorities in present-day India and the rise and growth of terrorism.

The papers are mainly in English, Urdu and Punjabi. They throw light not only on the multi-faceted personality of Dr. Gopal Singh but also on the political problems of the day.

### **Gopi Krishna Prasad (1923– )**

He was born on 10th April, 1923. He started his career as a journalist in *Janata*, a weekly published from Patna. He left it in 1951 and took to the teaching profession. He taught in many universities and later joined the Patna University as Professor of Sociology. Among his writings are: *Bureaucracy in India: A Sociological Analysis* and *Sociology of Imagery in English Poetry*.

Shri Gopi Krishna Prasad has transferred a small collection of his own papers. These comprise 15 letters written to him by an eminent Hindi writer, Phanishwar Nath "Renu". The letters, pertaining to the years 1949–55, are in Hindi.

### **N.G. Goray (1907–93)**

An eminent socialist and distinguished writer in Marathi, he was born on 15th June, 1907 in Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra and was educated at Pune. He was associated with the Youth League in 1928 and took part in the Freedom Movement and suffered imprisonment in 1930 and 1932. One of the Founder Members of the Congress Socialist Party formed in 1934, he actively participated in the Salt Satyagraha and Forest Satyagraha movements in the early 1930s and in the Quit India movement, 1942. A prominent leader of the Goa liberation movement, he was elected to the Lok Sabha from Pune, 1957; Mayor, Pune Municipal Corporation, 1967; played an active role in the Samyukta Maharashtra movement; elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1970. He also served as India's High Commissioner to Britain, 1977–79; President, S.M. Joshi Socialist Foundation Trust, 1989–93. N.G. Goray was also a distinguished writer in Marathi. Some of his prominent works are: *Gandhinehen Vividha Darshanee* (Marathi) and the Marathi translation of Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography.

Ms. Shubha Joshi, daughter of N.G. Goray has transferred to the NMML the papers of her father for permanent preservation. These comprise 350 letters, a few subject files, writings by N.G. Goray and press clippings. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Morarji Desai, Vinoba Bhave, Indira Gandhi, Y.B. Chavan, L.K. Advani, George Fernandes, Samarendra Kundu, G.L. Nanda, Nurul Hasan and H.V. Kamath.

The subjects dealt with in the files relate to Goa Vimochana Sahayak Samiti, Poona, Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue, All-India Federation of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. Employees' Union, Janata Party affairs and the Emergency. Most of the speeches and writings of N.G. Goray are in the form of editorials, articles or talks on All-India Radio. There are a few articles by others also. The collection, covering the period 1947-93, is in English and Marathi.

The collection is useful for a study of the socialist and trade union movements.

### **Prafulla Goswami (1911- )**

Prafulla Goswami was born at Nalbari, Kamrup district, Assam. He was educated at Jorhat Government High School, Gauhati, and Banaras Hindu University. He left studies in 1930 and started the Assam Pratisthan. One of the founders of progressive youth and students movements in Assam, he presided over the annual session of the Assam Students' Conference, Nowgong, 1944. He was also one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party in Assam and its General Secretary, 1938-44. He was member, Assam Legislative Assembly, 1952-62; President, Assam PCC, 1962-63; member, Rajya Sabha, 1967-72 and 1974-80. He was also Editor, *Navadhara*, an Assamese weekly.

The papers of Prafulla Goswami, deposited by Goswami himself, consist of his correspondence with contemporaries such as Indira Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Bisnuram Medhi, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, G.N. Bardoloi and Ram Prasad Saikia, a few subject files, press clippings and published material. Subject files deal with the activities of the Naga National Council, the sixty-third session of the Indian National Congress and activities of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee. Published material comprises nine rare pamphlets published during the period 1916-67. Some of these are: "Assam Students Conference Rules" and "A Re-organisation of Assam".



In addition, there are copies of *Navadhara*, the Assamese weekly which was edited by him. The papers are in English and Assamese.

### **Seth Govind Das (1896–1974)**

A veteran Congressman and Hindi writer, he was educated privately up to M.A. He entered politics, 1909, and was elected to the Central Assembly, 1923, 1934 and 1946. He was member, AICC since 1921 and Council of States, 1925; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Tripuri Session of the Congress, 1939; member, Constituent Assembly, 1947; President, All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1948; leader of the delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, New Zealand, 1950; member, Congress Working Committee, 1950–51 and 1958; and Temporary Speaker of the Lok Sabha in 1957, 1962 and 1967. He wrote 109 papers in Hindi and one novel, *Indumati*.

A large collection of the papers of Seth Govind Das has been deposited by Govind Das himself. It comprises more than 3000 letters, a few subject files, manuscript or typed script of his writings and covers inclusively the period 1919–73. Some of the notable persons with whom Govind Das exchanged correspondence are Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, G.D. Birla, Jamnalal Bajaj, Brijlal Biyani, Indira Gandhi, N.V. Gadgil, Ayodhya Singh Upadhyaya, Haribhau Upadhyaya as well as many organisations and editors of magazines and journals.

The subject files relate to the activities of the Bharat Go Sevak Samaj, Akhil Bharatiya Braj Sahitya Mandal, All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha, Nathdwara Mandir Mandal, etc. In addition, there are a number of speeches delivered at various conferences and seminars and manuscripts of his writings. The papers are in Hindi and English.

### **A.C. Guha (1892–1983)**

A prominent Congress leader from Bengal and an author; he was born in May 1892. He started taking interest in politics during the Swadeshi movement of 1905. After 1910, he took an active part as a member of the Jugantar Party, a secret revolutionary society. After graduation, he went underground for a year and was arrested in July 1916; spent 24 years in

detention as state prisoner between 1916 and 1946. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly, 1946. Since 1946 he was member of Parliament till the third Lok Sabha, i.e. 1963. He was also member, Estimates Committee, 1950–53; Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure, 1953–57. He functioned in the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament for two years, first as member and later as Chairman of the Estimates Committee, 1963–67.

A.C. Guha wrote a number of books in Bengali: *Shristi Sabhyata*, *First Spark of Revolution* including history, politics, short stories, novels, etc. and contributed articles to English dailies and periodicals on economic and social problems. He established the Prajnananda Jana Seva Sangha, a society for social welfare.

The collection of papers, covering the period 1899–1980, consists of 150 files and 500 correspondence folders dealing with a wide range of subjects, such as the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan, the boundary dispute between Bengal and Bihar, revolutionary activities in overseas countries during 1904–11, the activities of AICC, Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee and Prajnananda Jana Seva Sangha. The collection also includes material collected by him from various sources for his books and a number of articles and speeches.

The correspondence contains letters exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, S.S. Ray, Dr. Karan Singh, Ram Subhag Singh and Gulzarilal Nanda. The papers have been donated by Kumari Anita Guha.

## **Pritam Singh Gujran and Jagir Singh Phaguwalia**

PRITAM SINGH GUJRAN (1896– )

Born at Gujran village, Sunam district, Punjab, he started his career with the military service. He joined the Indian Army in 1915, and was posted at the Suez Canal during the First World War. He was released from service in 1920. He was baptised as an Amritdhari Singh and took interest in the Akali movement. He was arrested for participating in the Jaito Morcha, 1923. He was also arrested for participating in the Akali Conference, 1924. He took interest in the Praja Mandal movement and was arrested in 1933. He supported the formation of Pepsu.

**JAGIR SINGH PHAGUWALIA (1899– )**

Born at Phaguwal, Bhawanigarh district, Punjab, he joined the Indian Army and served with 14 Sikh Regiment, 1917. He was posted at Kabul and Mesopotamia. He was dismissed from service and was arrested for participating in the Guru Ka Bagh Morcha and Jaito Morcha. He participated in the Praja Mandal agitation at Amritsar, 1933 and was arrested for two years. He opposed the Master Tara Singh–Maharaja Bhupendra Singh Pact of 1935 and was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. He founded the Malwa Akali Dal, 1946. He supported the formation of Pepsu. He was elected to Pepsu Assembly, 1954 and Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1967.

Three rolls of the papers of Pritam Singh and Jagir Singh Phaguwalia, covering the period 1921–63, consist of pamphlets, addresses, reports, resolutions and posters relating to the Praja Mandal movement in the states of Patiala, Jind, Nabha and Malerkotla. These also include papers on the Kisan Conference, Sikh-Rajput Committee and activities of organisations such as SGPC, Sikh Khalsa Biradari and Shiromani Malwa Akali Dal. The papers were received for microfilming from the Department of Historical Studies, Punjab University, Patiala.

**Y.D. Gundevia (1908–88)**

A distinguished administrator and diplomat; he was born in June 1908 and was educated at Bharde New High School, Bombay. Called to the Bar in London, he entered the ICS in 1930. He held various important posts in U.P., 1931–45; Secretary to the Government of India in Burma, 1948; Joint Secretary and Controller General of Emigration, External Affairs Ministry, 1948–50; Ministry Counsellor, Moscow, 1950–53; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for India in Switzerland and also Envoy Extraordinary in Austria and the Holy Secretary, 1953–54; Deputy Indian Commissioner in U.K. with ambassadorial rank, 1954–56; High Commissioner to Ceylon, 1957–60; Special Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, June 1960; Commonwealth Secretary, December 1960; Foreign Secretary, December 1953–February 1965; Secretary to the President, February 1965–December 1966.

The papers of Y.D. Gundevia have been handed over to the NMML by his wife Smt. Rokshi Gundevia. The collection comprises more than 400 pages of his correspondence, subject files and a few speeches by Gundevia.

The correspondence is exchanged mainly with Indira Gandhi, V.V. Giri, P.N. Haksar, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, K.P.S. Menon, Jawaharlal Nehru, Padmaja Naidu, and Vishnu Sahay. The collection includes papers relating to Y.D. Gundevia's appointment as Secretary to the Agent General to the Government of Burma at Simla, the Kashmir issue and Indo-Pak relations, Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of the Indian Foreign Service, leakage of a top secret plan in the 1965 war, the Punjab problem and the Assam agitation. Some speeches by Gundevia also form a part of this collection, which covers a long period from 1931 to 1985.

### **Frances Gunther (1888–1985)**

A well-known American writer, she was a friend of Jawaharlal Nehru. Her works include *Men and Machines*, *A New Deal* and *The Economy of Abundance*.

A small collection of the papers of Frances Gunther, consisting of xerox copies of nine letters were received from the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund. The collection, covering the years 1938–49, comprises letters of Jawaharlal Nehru written to Frances Gunther.

### **Ashoka Gupta (1912– )**

A renowned social worker and former President of All-India Women's Conference; she was born and educated at Calcutta. She has been associated with the AIWC since 1936. Drawn towards social work from student days, she first came into prominence during the Bengal famine of 1943 by starting 'Save the Children' homes in Bankura and other places. After the Noakhali riots in 1946, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, she worked for riot affected people and helped restore communal harmony. She was Chairman, West Bengal Social Welfare Board, 1953–59 and member: Standing Committee, AIWC, since 1944, Senate, Calcutta University, 1949–53,

Central Social Welfare Board, 1959–69, Evaluation for Family Planning Programme in Assam, Bihar, and Orissa, 1967–70, Review Committee of Sriniketan, 1969–78. She was Trustee, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust since 1971 and President AIWC, 1986–90.

The papers of Ashoka Gupta, consisting of 80 files, have been donated by Smt. Gupta herself. These contain subject files relating to the activities of All-India Women's Conference, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and condolence messages received by Ashoka Gupta on the death of her husband, Saibal Kumar Gupta. The collection also contains a few speeches and writings by Ashoka Gupta on topics such as 'Rajkumari Amrit Kaur' and 'Family Violence and Married women'.

Besides, it includes speeches and articles by others, printed material and a few photographs. The papers covering the period 1971–99 are in English, Bengali and Hindi.

### **Chandrakanta Gupta ( )**

An associate of Gandhiji and a freedom fighter.

The collection of Chandrakanta Gupta, consisting of 64 xeroxed documents, was received from the Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya. The collection contains letters exchanged with M.K. Gandhi, Mahadev Desai, Prabhavati, Purushottam Das Tandon, Dharma Vira, etc. The papers are in Hindi and Gujarati and cover the period 1926–38.

### **Nagendra Nath Gupta (1862–1942)**

An eminent journalist and liberal Congressman, he joined the Congress in 1886. He owned and edited an English daily, *The Phoenix*. He shifted to Lahore and took up the editorship of *The Tribune* till 1899. He started a Bengali weekly, *Prabhat*. Later, he edited the *Indian People* which was incorporated with *The Leader* (Allahabad), of which he became joint editor. He was also the editor of *The Tribune*, 1909–13, as well as the *Punjabee* (Lahore). He left his journalistic career to become Personal Secretary to the Maharaja of Cossimbazar. He wrote novels in Bengali and translated some of Tagore's poems.

The papers of Nagendra Nath Gupta have been donated to the NMML by his son Shri Hirendranath Gupta. These contain his correspondence exchanged with Romain Rolland, Maharani Suniti Devi of Cooch Behar and some publishers. Copies and typed scripts of his articles, poems and short stories also form a part of the collection, some of which are: '*A Decade in the Punjab*', '*Sind in the Eighties*', and '*Where are the Bengalis?*', which were printed in the *Modern Review*. The papers cover the years 1901–46.

### Partha Sarathi Gupta (1934–99)

An eminent historian and renowned teacher; he was born at Calcutta and was educated at Calcutta and Oxford. He joined Department of History, Delhi University, in the early 1960s and was Professor of British and European History, 1974–99. He was Fellow, Royal Historical Society, 1988; Nuffield Foundation Commonwealth Fellow in Social Science at Oxford, 1969–71 and Smuts Visiting Fellow in Commonwealth Studies, Cambridge University, 1980–81. He was the UGC National Lecturer in History, 1976–77. He was sectional President of the Section on "Countries other than India" at the Indian History Congress, 1976 and General President, Indian History Congress, 1988–89. He was member, editorial board, *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*. His publications include: *Imperialism and the British Labour Movement, 1914–1964* and *Identity Formation and the Nation-States: Some Reflections*. He was Editor, *Towards Freedom, 1933–44 Documents on the Movement for Independence in India*.

The papers of Partha Sarathi Gupta, consisting of approximately 60 files on xerox, comprise material collected by him for his research work from Public Records Office, London, India Office Library and Records, Churchill College Archives, National Gallery of Art, Washington D.C. and National Archives of India. The papers mainly contain official records in the form of Cabinet Papers, Home Political Files, etc. relating to British rule in India. These deal with subjects like British army in India, partition of Bengal, Indian broadcasting and its censorship, Civil Disobedience movement, Government of India Act, 1935, Round Table Conference, Congress and the Indian States,

transfer of power, Indo-Pak relations, Kashmir dispute, India's relations with the Commonwealth, etc. Besides, the collection also contains various reports such as Indian Sandhurst Committee Report, Indian Military College Committee Report, Report of the Indian Delimitation Committee and Report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce amongst others.

The papers covering the period 1907–51, have been donated by his wife Professor Narayani Gupta.

### **Saibal Kumar Gupta (1902–89)**

A noted Civil Servant; he was born in February 1902. He joined the Indian Civil Service, 1929. He served in the Junior Executive Branch, 1931; later transferred to the judiciary, District and Sessions Judge till 1947. After independence, he was transferred to the Executive Branch and served as Secretary to the Government of West Bengal in various departments such as Education, Health and Local Self-Government; became Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1950, and continued in that post till his retirement in 1961. His post-retirement assignments included Chairmanship of the Town and Country Planning Legislation Commission, Chairmanship of Dandakaranya Development Authority and Chairmanship of Sports Council, West Bengal. He was associated with a number of cultural organisations in Calcutta such as the Tagore Research Society, and the Calcutta Chapter of the Citizens for Democracy. He died in June 1989.

The papers of Saibal Kumar Gupta, consisting of approximately 85 files and 117 notebooks covering the period 1942–87, have been donated by his wife Smt. Ashoka Gupta. The correspondence in these papers is mostly official in nature carried out by S.K. Gupta in his capacity as the Secretary in Education, Local Self-Government and Urban Development Departments, and as Chairman, Dandakaranya Development Authority. The subject files relate to the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees in Dandakaranya, Bangladesh liberation struggle, Emergency, resolutions and minutes of the Citizens' Fact Finding Committee, Citizens for Democracy, West Bengal State Council of Sports, etc.

Apart from these, notes, book-reviews, extracts from books and his own articles also form a major part of the papers. These also include the manuscript of a book *Raja Raj Ballabh* by Rasik Lal Gupta, father of Saibal Kumar Gupta. Besides, there are a few press-clipping files relating to him and to the Dandakaranya Development Authority. The papers are in English and Bengali.

### **Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu (       )**

An eminent educationist, he helped organise Hindu School, Almora, 1900. He was General Secretary, Home Rule League, Indian Branch, 1912–16, 1923–24 and 1925–27; Under-Secretary, First Reform Council, 1921; member, United Provinces Council, 1927; Hon. Headmaster, C.H.C. 1916; and of T.S. Boys School; Organising Secretary, Order of Star India; Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University. He attended the Diamond Jubilee at Adyar, 1935.

This collection includes correspondence of Iqbal Narain Gurtu for the years 1927, 1952 and copies of his articles and speeches. The letters are exchanged, among others, with Sri Prakasa, Pupul Jayakar, B. Sanjiva Rao and B. Shiva Rao. In addition, there are papers relating to the Universities Committee, nursery schools and Banaras Hindu University..

There are also pamphlets written by Annie Besant and a pamphlet on Madan Mohan Malaviya. The papers relate to the years 1927–62.

### **Gyani Partap Singh (       )**

Ex-jathedar of Akal Takht, who participated in the Akali agitation for Gurudwara reforms.

Two microfilm rolls of the papers of Gyani Partap Singh comprise 16 files. These contain letters and various “Ailans”—communiqués issued by the SGPC. These also contain address of the President and resolutions of the Akali All-India Conference. The papers relate to the years 1924–45.



## **Habibur Rehman Ludhianvi (1892–1956)**

Ahrar leader and Khilafatist; he was born and educated at Ludhiana, Jullundur, Amritsar and Deoband. He took part in the Khilafat movement and was one of the founders of Jamiat-ul-Ulema. He was member, Central Khilafat Committee, 1922. He helped found *Anaes*, an Urdu weekly, 1924. He was President, Ahrar Party, 1931; organised the Civil Disobedience movement in Kashmir, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur and Qadian. He participated in the Quit India movement and attended the Azad Muslim Conference, Delhi, 1940.

This is a small collection donated by Shri Bilal Ahmad containing 106 letters and covering the period 1921–56. It contains correspondence of Abul Kalam Azad, Stafford Cripps, Mahatma Gandhi, Liaquat Ali Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru and others.

## **H.G. Haig (1881–1956)**

Former Governor of U.P., he was educated at Winchester and Oxford. He entered the ICS in 1905 and was posted to the United Provinces. He was Under Secretary, Government of United Provinces, 1910–12; Indian Army Reserve Officer, 1915–19; Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1920; Secretary, Indian Fiscal Commission, 1921–22; Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 1925; Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, 1926–30; Home Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1932–34; and Governor, United Provinces, 1934–39. He served as Regional Commander for Civil Defence, North West Region, 1940–41 and in the Southern Region, 1942–45.

The papers of Sir Harry G. Haig consist of three microfilm rolls. The collection contains copies of telegrams, letters, minutes received by H.G. Haig relating to Mahatma Gandhi's fast, the federation and the Muslim attitude towards federation, the outbreak of war, the resignation of the U.P. Cabinet, the release of political prisoners, office-acceptance, jail reforms, etc. The papers, relating to the years 1932–39, also contain letters of G.B. Pant and Maurice Hallett.

## **P.N. Haksar (1913–98)**

An eminent lawyer, diplomat and a scholar; he was born at Gujranwala (now in Pakistan) and was educated at Allahabad and London. Called to the Bar, he practised at the Allahabad High Court. He was Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 1947; Adviser and later alternative Chairman, Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, Korea, 1953–54; Director, External Publicity Division, MEA; 1955–58; Joint Secretary, MEA, 1959–60; High Commissioner to Nigeria, 1960; Ambassador to Dahomey and Togo, 1962–64; Ambassador to Austria, 1964–65; Deputy High Commissioner and acting High Commissioner in U.K., 1965–67; Secretary, Prime Minister's Secretariat, 1967–71; Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, 1971–73; Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, 1975–77; and member, UN International Civil Service Commission, 1975–80. He received the Soviet Land Nehru Award, 1987, the Indian Science Congress Award, 1989 and the Indira Gandhi Award, 1989.

The papers of P.N. Haksar consist of approximately 775 files covering the years 1948–98. Earlier instalments of the papers have been donated by Shri P.N. Haksar himself and later instalments by his daughter Ms. Nandita Haksar. The collection consists of correspondence exchanged with eminent persons such as R. Venkataraman, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Zail Singh, Chandrashekhar, S.B. Chavan, H.Y. Sharada Prasad, N.D. Tiwari, I.K. Gujral, Subimal Dutt, Dr. Karan Singh, R.N. Goenka, K.K. Birla, Girish Karnad, Kapila Vatsyayan, K.P.S. Menon, J.N. Dixit, Atal Behari Vajpayee, family members and friends. Besides, there is correspondence with various ambassadors, diplomats, bureaucrats, politicians, academicians, scientists, writers and journalists, artists and industrialists. There are subject files relating to the activities of the Indian Statistical Institute, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Press Trust of India, Indian Council For Cultural Relations, Planning Commission, National Integration Council, International Civil Service Commission, All-India Kashmiri Samaj, Jawaharlal Nehru University, V.K. Krishna Menon Memorial Society, his autobiography, various appointments and farewells, congratulatory messages and invitations, etc. Besides, there are files relating to his

tenure as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of various institutions, Ambassador to Austria, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, High Commissioner to Nigeria, etc.

Apart from these, there are speeches and writings by him, including his lectures, editorials and typescript of his autobiography. The collection also includes speeches and writings by others, seminar and conference papers, reports, press-clippings and printed material.

### **Lord Halifax (1881–1959)**

Former Viceroy of India; he was born at Devon, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He was member, British Parliament, 1910–25; Assistant Secretary, Ministry of National Service, 1917–19; Under-Secretary for Colonies, 1921–22; President, Board of Education, 1922–24, 1932–35; Agriculture Minister, 1924–25; Viceroy of India, 1926–31; Chancellor, Oxford University, 1933; Secretary of State for War, 1935; Lord Privy Seal, 1935–37; Leader, House of Lords, 1935–38; Foreign Secretary, 1938–49; British Ambassador at Washington, 1941–46 and Chancellor, University of Sheffield, 1948–59.

The papers of Lord Halifax consist of 19 rolls on microfilm covering the years 1926–31. The papers throw light on the political activities during the tenure of Lord Halifax as the Viceroy of India. The collection contains his correspondence with His Majesty the King of England, Secretary of State for India, John Simon and Statutory Commission, Indian Round Table Conference, Report of the Indian Central Committee, Lord Halifax's decisions in the Legislative Assembly and discussions and confidential notes. Besides, there is correspondence carried out with eminent persons in India and abroad.

### **Gordon B. Halstead (1906– )**

An American missionary who came to India in 1928, he joined as Professor in the Lucknow Christian College. He became a friend of Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi. He resigned from the post of Social Director in protest against the repressive policy of the British Government and was pressurised by the Government in January 1932 to leave India for his sympathies towards the Indian freedom struggle.

The collection, consisting of 125 xerox copies of his papers and an unpublished manuscript of his book entitled 'Our Story: An Indian Connection' has been donated by him in two instalments. The papers, covering the years 1931–36, comprise letters received by him from George Gordon, J. Holmes Smith, Ronald Freeman, Stanley Jones and some student unions eulogising his services for the cause of India's freedom struggle. A few letters relate to the controversy over the role of missionaries in politics. The papers also include a few press clippings regarding Halstead's expulsion from India for expressing pro-Gandhian sentiments.

### **Buchanan Hamilton (       )**

He was a Scottish orthographist posted in Eastern India in the early 19th century.

Four microfilm rolls of Buchanan Hamilton papers have been received from the India Office Library. The rolls contain an account of the northern part of the district of Gorakhpur relating to topography, antiquities, population, natural productions, state of agriculture, arts and commerce. Apart from these, there are indices of maps, native words and statistical tables relating to Gorakhpur.

### **George Francis Hamilton (1845–1927)**

Erstwhile Secretary of State for India; he was born at Brighton, and educated at Harrow. He was MP for Middlesex, 1868–84 and for Ealing Division, 1885–1906; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1874–78; Ist Lord of Admiralty, 1885–92; and Secretary of State for India, 1895–1903. He served on the Royal Commission on Poor Law, 1905, and the Royal Commission of the Mesopotamia Campaign, 1916–17.

The papers of George Francis Hamilton consist of eight rolls on microfilm covering the period 1895–1903. The collection contains private correspondence exchanged between him and Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon.

### **K. Hanumanthaiya (1908–80)**

Veteran Congressman and former Railway Minister; he was born at Lakkanahalli, Bangalore district and educated at Bangalore and Poona. He started practising law in 1933 and was Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bangalore District, 1933; President, Hindi Pracharak Sabha, Bangalore, 1934. He was President, Bangalore, DCC for ten years and was elected to the Mysore Representative Assembly, 1940. He served as Secretary, 1940–44 and later as the leader of the Congress Legislature Party in the Assembly, 1944–49. He led the Palace Satyagraha, 1947; was member, Constituent Assembly, 1948; member, Mysore Legislative Assembly, 1957–62; Chief Minister of Mysore, 1952–55; was elected to the Lok Sabha, 1962–67, 1967–72; and was Chairman, Administrative Reforms Commission, Government of India, 1969.

The papers of K. Hanumanthaiya is a large collection on microfilm loaned in several instalments by Smt. V. Shivalingaih. The collection comprises correspondence of well-known leaders and dignitaries discussing many vital topics of the time. The main correspondents are: Morarji Desai, Indira Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, S.K. Patil, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Sri Prakasa, U.N. Dhebar, G.B. Pant, Jagjivan Ram, R.R. Diwakar, N.S. Hardiker, K.M. Munshi, H.N. Bahuguna, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Syed Mahmud and other eminent persons in India and abroad. The subject files relate to a wide range of subjects dealing with his tenures as Chief Minister of Mysore, Railway Minister in the central cabinet, President, Mysore PCC and member of various commissions, committees and conferences. In addition, the collection also contains writings and speeches by him and others, notes by him, press clippings and printed material. The papers, covering the years 1926–80, are in English, Hindi and Kannada. It is one of the richest collections for the study of post-independence Congress politics.

### **Lala Har Dayal (1884–1939)**

A revolutionary leader and founder of the Ghadar Party; he was born at Delhi. He studied at Delhi, Lahore and Oxford. He became a member of Abhinav Bharat, a revolutionary

association, and contributed articles to the *Indian Sociologist*. He protested against the arrest of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh in 1907 and resigned his state scholarship, returned to India and carried on political activities in Lahore, 1907. He met Tilak and Gokhale at Poona in 1908. He left India in 1908 and joined the Indian revolutionaries in London. Thereafter, he shifted to Paris. He was Editor, *Bande Mataram*, a monthly, 1909. He went to the USA, 1911, and organised the Ghadar movement. He was General Secretary, Hindustan Ghadar Party, 1913. He migrated to Germany, 1914, left Germany in 1918 and settled in Sweden, 1918–28. He returned to England and pursued doctoral studies, 1931. He left for USA, 1938.

It is a small collection of papers consisting of 30 letters exchanged between Lala Har Dayal and Shyamji Krishna Verma during 1907–10. The correspondence provides very useful information about Lala Har Dayal's activities in Europe and his ideas about Indian independence.

### **Madan Mohan Hardat (1917– )**

A noted scholar and patriot; he was born at Mankianwala, Rawalpindi district (now in Pakistan). He came in contact with Prof. Abdullah Safdar of the League of Radical Congressmen, 1939. He was arrested at the Afghan–Soviet border, 1941 and was jailed for three years. He was released in 1943. He was deported to Jambul, Kazakistan, 1944–48. He was a Senior Teacher of Urdu and Hindi, Tashkent University, 1948. He was re-arrested by the secret police in 1948 and was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment. He was lodged in various labour camps and was released in 1956. He was the Head of the Indian Centre, Tashkent University, 1956. He also worked in the Urdu Department, Tashkent Radio, 1957. He came to India and got Indian citizenship in 1962. He was a Senior Fellow, Indian Council of Historical Research, 1984–87.

It is a small collection consisting of three volumes of the typescript of his research work on 'Society in Soviet Russia during the War and Post-war Period, 1941–61'. The volumes run into 564 pages and have been donated by Shri Hardat himself.

## N.S. Hardiker (1889–1975)

A great organiser and social worker during the National Movement; he was born in Dharwar district, Karnataka and was educated at Hubli and took a medical degree from Calcutta University and Michigan University, USA. He was President, Hindustan Association of America, 1915; General Secretary, Indian Home Rule League of America; General Secretary, Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, 1921–22 and 1939–40; member, Hindustani Seva Dal, 1923. He started the All-India Academy to train volunteers at Bagalkot, 1928, and started its journal *Volunteer*. He then organised the Karnataka Health Institute, 1939. He participated in all the Congress movements and suffered jail terms. He was President, All-India Volunteers Conference, Delhi, 1946 and member, Rajya Sabha, 1952–56, 1956–62. He was recipient of Padma Bhushan in 1958.

The papers of N.S. Hardiker are in original as well as on microfilm, received in several instalments from N.S. Hardiker himself. The papers comprise correspondence files containing N.S. Hardiker's correspondence with friends in America and national leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, Vallabhbhai Patel, B.S. Moonje and others pertaining to subjects such as activities of the Indian National Congress, and the origin of the Hindustani Seva Dal. The subject files also mainly deal with the above subjects, stressing the role of Hindustani Seva Dal as a voluntary wing of the Congress. They also deal with Hardiker's relations with the Hubli Congress Committee, his work as secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, the publication of the Jubilee Commemoration Volume and Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of N.S. Hardiker. The collection also contains typed copies of books, a few articles on Hardiker and speeches and articles by him and others. In addition, there are bound volumes of press-clippings.

Beside, there are Hardiker papers on microfilm consisting of 15 rolls containing correspondence files, subject correspondence files, articles, messages, writings, diaries, address-books and printed material.

The papers, inclusively covering the years 1905–75, are in English, Kannada, Marathi and Hindi. The collection forms a valuable source material for the study of N.S. Hardiker's life, the activities of the Congress Seva Dal and Hardiker's contribution to it.

### **Lord Hardinge (1858–1944)**

Erstwhile Viceroy of India; he was born in London and was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. He entered diplomatic services in 1880. He was Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1903–4; British Ambassador at Petrograd, 1904–6; Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1906–10 and 1916–20 and Viceroy of India, 1910–16. He was wounded in an assassination attempt in Delhi, 1912. He was the British Ambassador to Paris, 1920–22 and retired in 1923.

The papers of Lord Hardinge consist of 16 rolls on microfilm. The collection contains Lord Hardinge's correspondence with the Secretary of State for India, eminent persons in India and abroad and His Majesty the King Emperor. The subject files relate to the coronation of King George V, transfer of the national capital and his appointment as Viceroy. The papers relate to the years 1910–16.

### **Hariharnath Shastri (1904–53)**

An eminent Socialist and trade union leader; he was born in Wazirpur village, Ballia district, U.P. and was educated at Saran and Benaras. He left studies to participate in the Non-Cooperation movement, 1921, and was jailed for one year. He was Secretary to Lala Lajpat Rai, 1923–25. He was responsible for organising trade unions in the sugar industry and the railways in North India. He was member, AITUC, since 1928 and its president, 1933–35. He was one of the founder-members of the Congress Socialist Party, 1934. He was nominated to the U.P. Legislative Council, 1937 and was member, Constituent Assembly, 1946. He was also one of the founder-members of INTUC, 1946.

This is a small collection donated by Smt. Sakuntala Shastri, consisting of 50 documents covering the years 1941–53. The papers comprise correspondence exchanged with Khandubhai Desai, Jagjivan Ram, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ajit Prasad Jain, Jawaharlal Nehru, etc. Besides, there are a few notes and press-clippings in the collection.



## **Swami Harinarayanananda (1931– )**

Nationalist and social worker; he was born in Saran district, Bihar. He left his family and village and joined the Ashram of Brahmachari Mangaldeoji Maharaj and was educated under his guidance. He participated in the Quit India movement, 1942. He took his initiation in Dashnama Sanyas Order, 1943 and toured Bihar state to organise Holy Orders of different sects, 1948–52. He formed the Bihar Sadhu Mahamandal, 1952. He was the founder, Bihar Sanskritik Vidyapeeth, Patna; member, Hindu Religious Endowment Commission, 1959; Chairman, State Anti-Corruption Board, Bihar Government, 1973; Chairman, All-India Bharat Sevak Samaj; and General Secretary, All-India Bharat Sadhu Samaj.

This is a small collection of xerox copies of 20 letters of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi received by Swami Harinarayanananda for the years 1960–82. The papers have been donated by Swami Harinarayanananda himself.

## **Hardwari Lal (1910–97)**

A renowned educationist and former member of the Lok Sabha; he was born at Chhara village, Rohtak district, Haryana and was educated at Rohtak and Delhi. He was associated with the Swatantra Party. He was member, Punjab Civil Service, up to 1951; Principal, Vaish College, Bhiwani, 1952–54; Founder-Principal, Kirori Mal College, Delhi, 1954–57; member, Punjab Haryana Legislative Assembly, 1962–77, Lok Sabha and Minister of Education and Planning, Government of Haryana, 1967. He was detained under MISA, 1975–77. He also served as Vice-Chancellor, Kurukshetra University and Maharishi Dayanand University since 1977. He was also member, Council, Association of Commonwealth Universities, 1982.

The papers of Hardwari Lal, consisting of approximately 260 files, have been donated by his daughter, Ms. Prem Choudhary, for permanent preservation. The collection mainly contains files pertaining to his legal cases such as Hardwari Lal vs Bhajan Lal, State of Haryana, CRPF and Chancellor, Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak. In

addition, there are files relating to subjects such as Haryana Vidhan Sabha Secretariat, charges against him as Vice-Chancellor of Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak and his pension. The collection also comprises writings by him on different themes. Some of these are: 'President's Power', 'Nehru's Legacies', 'Bhajan Lal Phir', 'Indian Legislature', 'Needed a Gandhi'. The collection also includes his handwritten notes. In addition, press-clippings and old issues of Urdu newspaper *Jat Gazette*, 1916–39, and printed material also form part of the collection. The papers, covering the period 1916–39 and 1972–97, are in English, Hindi and Urdu.

### **Jaisukhlal Hathi (1909–82)**

Former Governor of Haryana and Punjab and a prominent parliamentarian, he was educated at Bombay. He practised law at Bombay High Court. He was the District Judge, Rajkot; Chief Secretary, Saurashtra, 1948; member: Constituent Assembly, 1946–47, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52; Rajya Sabha, 1952–57, 1962–68 and 1968–74 and Lok Sabha, 1957–62; Union Deputy Minister, Minister of State and Minister holding portfolios of Irrigation and Power, Supply, Home Affairs, Defence and Labour and Rehabilitation, 1952–69. He was also Leader of the Rajya Sabha, 1967–69; Governor of Haryana, 1976–77 and of Punjab, 1977–81.

This collection of papers, donated by his daughter Ms. Indira Hathi, consists of 33 files pertaining to the period 1965–81. The papers consist of a few letters and subject files relating to Rajya Sabha debates, anti-reservation agitation, Child Welfare Council, Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry, etc. Besides, speeches, messages, broadcasts and writings by him also form a part of the collection. In addition, there are speeches and writings by others, press-clippings and printed material. The papers are in English, Hindi and Gujarati.

### **H.C. Heda (1912– )**

A former member of Parliament; he was born at Siradhwan, Osmanabad district, and was educated at Latur, Osmanabad, Gulbarga and Hyderabad. He was Treasurer and Secretary, Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1930–38. He was one of the

founders of the Hyderabad State Congress and a staunch leader of its movement in Hyderabad State; member: Labour (Factory) Investigation Committee, 1949, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, 1949–50, Employment Exchange Advisory Committee, 1949–50, and Central Food Advisory Committee, 1949–59. He founded the Hyderabad branch of INTUC and was its President, 1948–50, member, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52 and of the Lok Sabha; 1952–57, 1957–62, 1962–67.

The papers of H.C. Heda, donated by his wife Smt. Gyanwati Heda, comprise 32 files, covering the years 1956–88. The collection consists mainly of material collected by H.C. Heda for writing a biography of Feroze Gandhi. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, M. Chalapati Rau, Sucheta Kripalani, K.D. Malaviya and K. Iswara Dutt. The subject files relate to the affairs of Feroze Smarak Samiti, condolences received on Feroze Gandhi's death and the Srinagar case papers, etc. Some speeches and writings by Heda and by others, as well as press-clippings also form a part of the collection.

### **K.B. Hedgewar (1889–1940)**

Founder of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh; he was born at Nagpur and educated at Calcutta. He participated in the Home Rule campaign in Vidarbha Region, 1918, and organised the Volunteer Corps at the Nagpur session of the Congress, 1920. He led the Dindi Satyagraha, 1923, against the ban on music before mosques. He was imprisoned for taking part in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921. He founded the RSS in 1925, and was President, Hindu Yuvak Parishad, Poona, 1938.

The papers of K.B. Hedgewar consist of two rolls on microfilm. The papers contain a few certificates and 949 letters, mainly from K.B. Hedgewar to various individuals in Marathi and English and cover the years 1909–37. These have been donated by Shri Guruji Smriti-Sankalan Samiti.

### **Najma Heptulla (1940– )**

Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha; she was born at Bhopal. She pursued M.Sc., Ph.D. and was a Research Fellow, Council of

Scientific and Industrial Research. She was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1980. She was General Secretary, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, 1986-87; Secretary, Science Forum in Parliament; Treasurer, Society of Latin America; President, Indo-Arab Society; Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, 1985-86 and since November 1988 and General Secretary, AICC (I), 1986.

The papers of Najma Heptulla, comprising xerox copies of 17 letters from Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi written to her during the years 1958-72, have been received from Smt. Sonia Gandhi. Jawaharlal Nehru's letters to her contain congratulatory messages on Smt. Heptulla's success in the M.Sc. examination and on finishing her doctoral thesis and information about the inaugural ceremony of the Indian Science Congress. Indira Gandhi's letters are mostly personal in nature.

### **Sam Higginbottom (1874-1958)**

He went to America from England in 1894 to attend the Mt. Harmon School in Massachusetts. He was influenced by the evangelical work of Dwight Lyman Moody. He went to Amherst, 1899 and Princeton, 1901. He came to India as a Presbyterian missionary in 1903 and taught at Allahabad Christian College. He developed the Naini Leper Asylum and raised funds for the Allahabad Agricultural Institute. He was elected the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in America, 1939. He retired in 1945 and returned to India.

The papers of Sam Higginbottom consist of xerox copies of correspondence received by him from Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, R.S. Pandit, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, and Tej Bahadur Sapru for the years 1917-44.

### **Anand T. Hingorani (1907-99)**

A noted Gandhian, nationalist and journalist; he was born at Bhiria, Sind, and was educated at Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Karachi and Bombay. He joined Sabarmati Ashram at Gandhiji's invitation, 1930; participated in the Dandi March, 1930. He was Gandhiji's Personal Secretary, 1930. He was

arrested at Karadi, 1930 and was imprisoned for three months. He was Assistant Editor, *The Hindu*, 1930–32; Editor, *The Sind Samachar*, 1932. He was arrested for going to Delhi to join Congress session, 1932. He was General Secretary, Sind Harijan Sevak Sangh, Karachi, 1934 and was arrested and sentenced to six months imprisonment, for publishing *My Appeal to the British*, 1942. He brought out Gandhiji's *Daily Thoughts* and the *Gandhi Series*. He was awarded Tamra Patra, 1986 and special Swatantrata Sainani Samman Pension, 1987. He was member, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, 1987.

Seven documents pertaining to the year 1942 were received from Shri A.T. Hingorani. These are xerox copies of correspondence with various American and Chinese officials carried out by him on behalf of Jawaharlal Nehru. The papers also include a list of addresses in Jawaharlal Nehru's handwriting for the above purpose.

### **Hiralal Shastri (1899–1974)**

A State Congress leader, educationist and writer; he was born at Jobner, Jaipur district, Rajasthan, and was educated at Jobner and Allahabad. He served in Jaipur State, 1921–27 and was devoted to training in social and constructive work at Sabarmati Ashram, 1927–28. He founded Jiwan Kutir, 1929; started Banasthali Vidyapeeth, 1935; organised Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal and was its General Secretary and President. He participated and led the People's Satyagraha, 1942. He also started *Lokvani*, a Hindi daily, 1943. He was General secretary, All India States' People's Conference, 1942. He was nominated to the Constituent Assembly as a representative of Jaipur Praja Mandal. He was the first Chief Minister of Rajasthan State, 1949.

The papers of Hiralal Shastri, donated by Shri Diwakar Shastri, consist of his correspondence, subject files, speeches and writings by him, newspaper clippings and printed material. The correspondence is exchanged with eminent persons like Amar Singh, Jamnalal Bajaj, Janaki Devi Bajaj, Ramkrishna Bajaj, Stafford Cripps, Morarji Desai, Sidhraj Dhadha, U.N. Dhebar, Devadas Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi, Mirza Ismail, Dwarkanath Kachru, J.B. Kripalani, Jawaharlal Nehru

and Haribhau Upadhyaya. The files deal with subjects like Jaipur State Praja Mandal, the role of Jaipur Praja Mandal in Sikar Thikana Case, Shekhawati settlement, Indian States' People's Conference, Jaipur Hitkarini Sabha and Banasthali Vidyapeeth. The speeches and writings include his poems, addresses, statements, and notes. The newspaper clippings relate to political activities of Jaipur State and the General Elections of 1962. Besides, there are pamphlets and reports relating to the activities of the States' People's Conference in Rajasthan and other former princely States of India. The papers are in English, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit.

### **Romesh Hodarkar (1928– )**

A chemist by profession; he was born at Keula Ponda in Goa and was educated at Bombay and Poona. He participated in the Goa freedom struggle while working as a chemist in High Explosive Factory, Kirkee, Poona from 1949 onwards.

This small collection, donated by Shri Romesh Hodarkar himself, consists of subject files, pamphlets and press clippings relating to Goa's liberation movement during the years 1949–61. The files relate to National Congress, Goa, its reports and circulars, copies of periodicals like *Chikitsak*, *Deepgriha*, *Porjecho Auaz*, and press-clippings. The papers are in English, Marathi and Portuguese.

### **Humayun Kabir (1906–67)**

A noted author, journalist and Union minister; he was born at Faridpur and was educated at Calcutta and Oxford. He was the President, Oxford Majlis, 1930. He was also Secretary, Oxford Union Society, 1931. He became member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1937–47; member, Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947–48 and that of Rajya Sabha, 1956–62; Educational Adviser and Secretary to Government of India, 1952–56; Union Minister of State/Minister, holding portfolios of Transport and Communication and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, 1957–62.

The papers of Humayun Kabir, donated by his daughter Ms. Leila Kabir, cover the years 1957–65. The collection consists of

correspondence exchanged with Indira Gandhi, T.T. Krishnamachari, C.D. Deshmukh, Jawaharlal Nehru, G.B. Pant, B.C. Roy, Sanjiva Reddy and others. The subject files relate to issues like problems of minorities, affairs of Kashmir and Assam, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Sangeet Bharati, his visits abroad, dispute over Abul Kalam Azad's property and political and economic relations with Pakistan.

### **S. Husain Zaheer (1901–75)**

Former Director-General, CSIR; he was born in U.P. and was educated at Lucknow, Oxford and Heidelberg. He did research in coal, fertilizers, oils and fats, cellulose and paper and minerals and was a specialist in organic chemistry and fertilizer technology. He was Reader in Chemistry, Lucknow University, 1930–46; Principal, Government City College, Hyderabad, 1946–48; Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, 1948–62; Professor and Head of Chemical Technology Deptt., Osmania University, 1948–54; Director General, CSIR; Ex-Officio Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Education, 1962–66; Chairman, National Research Development Corporation since 1963; Fellow, Royal Institute of Chemistry, 1964–65 and Director, India Detonators Ltd., since 1966.

The papers of Husain Zaheer covering the period 1937–75, comprise about 900 files including correspondence, subject files, speeches, and writings by Dr. Zaheer and others, printed material and press-clippings. They have been received from the Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. The correspondence has been exchanged with eminent leaders, scientists and educationists like Lal Bahadur Shastri, A.C.N. Nambiar, Dr. Abid Husain, G.B. Pant, Mulk Raj Anand, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Brahmananda Reddy, Nurul Hasan, Amarnath Jha and Dr. Chari. The subject files deal with the expansion and reorganisation of education in U.P., his election as an MLA and Parliamentary Secretary, his visits abroad, affairs of Aligarh Muslim University, election of Fellows for the National Academy of Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Durgapur Fertiliser Project, etc. There are also a number of speeches and writings by Dr. Husain Zaheer and others delivered from time to time. The collection contains a few press-clippings files, a number of books and pamphlets in English and French and hundreds of photographs.

### S.V. Inamdar (1907–80)

A freedom fighter and social worker; he was born at Khatov, Satara district, and was educated at Nasik, Karad and Poona. He joined the Indian Boy Scout Association, 1919. He participated in the Non-Cooperation movement, 1921 and joined the Hindustani Seva Dal and started a branch of Seva Dal at Malad, Bombay, 1930. He worked in Bihar earthquake relief, 1934. He started a Physical Culture Institute at Malad, 1934. He was Chief Training Officer, Haripura Congress Session, 1938; GOC, Gujarat Congress Seva Dal, 1937–47 and All-India Organiser, Congress Seva Dal since 1947.

This is a small collection consisting of one letter from Jawaharlal Nehru to Hardiker, a six-page note, a message in Jawaharlal Nehru's hand and two typed letters to Shri Inamdar for the year 1953. Besides, there are General Reports of *Dal Samachar* for the years 1947–50. The papers have been donated by Shri Ulhas Inamdar.

### Mirza M. Ismail (1883–1959)

Dewan of the erstwhile Mysore state and the Prime Minister of Jaipur; he was born at Bangalore and was educated at Bangalore and Madras. He entered Mysore State Service in 1908. He was Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore, 1922–26. He was also Dewan of Mysore, 1926–41; delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–32. He was awarded Knighthood, 1930. He was the leader of the Indian delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference on Rural Hygiene, Bandung, 1937; Prime Minister, Jaipur State, 1942–46 and Hyderabad state, 1946–47. He wrote *My Public Life*.

The collection, received from his son Shri Humayun Mirza, relates to the years 1920–58 and consists of Mirza Ismail's correspondence with eminent persons in India and abroad. The main correspondents are: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Elder Barter, Sir William Barton, S.M. Fraser, M.K. Gandhi, Lord Hailey, Earl of Halifax, K. Hanumanthaiya, Humayun Kabir, M.A. Jinnah, Nizam of Hyderabad, Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Vijjaraghavachariar, and M. Visvesvaraya. The subject files mostly pertain to the period during which he was Dewan of Mysore State,



Prime Minister of Jaipur State and President of the Council of Ministers of the Hyderabad State, comments on his autobiography, Federal Scheme, Official Language of India, etc. The collection also includes copies of a number of his speeches, articles and press-clippings.

### K. Iswara Dutt (1899–1968)

A veteran journalist and writer; he was born at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh. He served *The Hindu*, Madras, *The Pioneer*, Lucknow and *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi as Assistant Editor; Founder Editor, *The Twentieth Century* monthly, *People's Voice*, 1934–37, *Weekend*, 1937 and *The New India Weekly*, 1962–64. He also served in T. Prakasan's *Swarajya*. He was closely associated with Tej Bahadur Sapru, C.Y. Chintamani and Mirza Ismail. He was the Public Relations Officer, Jaipur, 1942–46 and Hyderabad, 1946–48; President, Delhi Union of Journalists, 1952–53. His publications include *Street of Ink*, *Sparks and Fumes*, *My Portrait Gallery* and *Congress Cyclopaedia*.

The papers of K. Iswara Dutt, received in several instalments, have been donated by Shri Iswar Dutt and Mrs. Gopala Ratnam. This is a large collection covering the years 1915–68. The correspondence is exchanged mainly with C.R. Reddy, Devadas Gandhi, Mirza Ismail, T.B. Sapru, C.Y. Chintamani, Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, Humayun Kabir, Sarojini Naidu, K.M. Panikkar, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and others. The papers contain a commentary on political events and leaders of Jaipur and Hyderabad states until their merger with the Indian Union. There are also papers relating to the Commemoration Volumes of T.B. Sapru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha. The collection also includes bound volumes containing press-cuttings from different Indian and foreign newspapers and journals. The press-cuttings relate to Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to U.K. and USA. These volumes also contain miscellaneous press-clippings and important news columns. In addition, there are a number of published and unpublished articles, write-ups, notes and comments by K. Iswara Dutt. Besides, there are four diaries, one notebook containing notes, articles and an account of his day-to-day activities. The collection also includes issues of *Swatantra*, *New Hyderabad*, *New India*, *The New Statesman and Nation*, and *The Leader*.

### **S. Srinivasa Iyengar (1874–1941)**

An eminent lawyer and parliamentarian; he was born at Ramnathpuram, Tamil Nadu and was educated at Madurai and Madras. He started practice in 1898 and was a member, Madras Bar Council, and Madras University Senate, 1912–16. He was President, Madras Social Reform Association, 1916–20; Advocate General, Madras, 1916–19. He resigned the post, 1920. He was member, Madras Legislative Council, 1919–21, and AICC, 1920; President, Madras Provincial Conference, Tinnevely, 1920 and Gauhati session of the Indian National Congress, 1926; member, Madras Legislative Assembly, 1926–29; Deputy Leader, Swaraj Party in Indian Legislative Assembly and Founder-President, Independence for India League, 1929. His publications are: *Law and Law Reform* and *Swaraj Constitution*.

The papers of S. Srinivasa Iyengar, deposited by his daughter Smt. Ambujammal, consist of 328 letters, a few subject files and press-clippings covering the period 1922–41. These include correspondence with C. Vijjaraghavachariar, Mahatma Gandhi, Shanmukham Chetty, M.R. Jayakar, Sarojini Naidu and others. The papers mainly pertain to the activities of the Congress and Swaraj Party, Council entry, etc. The press-clippings relate to tributes paid to Srinivasa Iyengar after his death.

### **Vaidyanatha Iyer (1890–1955)**

A freedom fighter and an eminent lawyer; he was born in Madurai. He became an active Congress worker from 1921 and participated in picketing of foreign cloth shops and toddy shops during the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930 and was imprisoned in 1930 and 1932. He offered Individual Satyagraha and was imprisoned for six months, 1941. He organised the Temple Entry campaign for the Harijans and played a vital role in the removal of untouchability. He was also MLA, Madras, 1948.

Twenty-five documents of Vaidyanatha Iyer papers, covering the years 1945–48, were donated by his son Shri V. Sankaran. The papers consist mainly of Vaidyanatha Iyer's correspondence with C. Raja-

gopalachari and Somasundara Bharathi, relating to Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and other miscellaneous subjects.

### **Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer (1915– )**

He was the Home Minister of the first Communist Government in Kerala and was champion of human rights. A former Judge, Supreme Court of India, he was born at Malabar, Kerala and was educated in Madras. He started practice with his father at Tellicherry Bar. He was elected to Madras Assembly, 1952 and later to the Kerala Assembly, 1957; Minister of Law, Home, Irrigation and Power, 1957–59, Kerala Government. He resumed practice at Ernakulam, 1959. He was Judge of Kerala High Court, 1968–71; member, Law Commission, 1971–73, and Judge, Supreme Court of India since 1973. He was associated with the Democratic Lawyers Association and Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. He was the Founder-Director, Kerala Law Academy.

The papers of V.R. Krishna Iyer, comprising 106 files, have been donated by Justice Krishna Iyer himself. The collection consists of correspondence carried out with K.R. Narayanan, R. Venkataraman, Atal Behari Vajpayee, Karan Singh, P.N. Haksar, Danial Latifi, P.V. Narasimha Rao, N.T. Rama Rao, L.K. Advani, Y.V. Chandrachud, P.N. Bhagwati, Mrinal Sen, and many judges and lawyers. There are a few subject files relating to Ram Janmabhoomi/Babri Masjid dispute, Cancer Relief Society, Cochin, Human Rights Commission, Indian Association of Lawyers, the Animal Welfare Board, and the Institute of Asian Studies. A major part of the collection contains speeches and writings by him on various topics. Apart from these, the collection also includes printed material and press-clippings. The papers, covering the years 1975–98, are in English and Malayalam.

### **T.N. Jagadisan (1909–91)**

An eminent Gandhian, he was the Founder-Director and Honorary Secretary, Kasturba Kushta Nivaran Nilayam, Kancipuram, South Arcot district since 1945. He took his Honours degree in English language and literature in 1930 and taught

English for eleven years. He came under the influence of Srinivasa Sastri and left teaching at the age of 32. He served people afflicted with leprosy. He was the main architect behind the National Leprosy Control Programme. He authored *Life of Srinivasa Sastri* and *Fulfilment Through Leprosy*.

This is a small collection donated by Shri T.N. Jagadisan himself, consisting of a copy of one letter of V.S. Srinivasa Sastri addressed to him, dated 3rd September 1943 and a leaflet regarding his book *Fulfilment Through Leprosy* (1990).

### Sir Jagdish Prasad (1890–1957)

A civil servant turned statesman; he was born at Allahabad and was educated at Allahabad and Oxford. He joined the ICS and served in the Executive line in United Provinces, 1903–19. He was appointed Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920; Secretary to the Government of U.P., 1921–27 and Chief Secretary, 1927–31. He resigned from the Indian Civil Service in 1933. He was Home member to the Government of U.P., 1933; member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935–40; Honorary Secretary of the Standing Committee, Non-Party Conference and Sapru Committee and one of the joint authors of its report. He was also the Director, the Pioneer Ltd., 1950–56.

The papers of Sir Jagdish Prasad have been donated by Smt. Sharda Rao. The collection consists of the correspondence exchanged, among others, with M.S. Aney, Bhagavan Das, G.D. Birla, Harcourt Butler, C.Y. Chintamani, M.K. Gandhi, Maurice Gwyer, H.P. Mody, G.B. Pant, M.R. Jayakar, Mirza Ismail, T.B. Sapru and other eminent persons of his time. The subject files relate to the U.P. Tenancy Bill, the Bengal Famine, the Indian Society for Agricultural Economics, congratulatory letters received by him on his appointment as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, affairs of *The Pioneer*, U.P. Zamindar and Kisan Unions, report of the Conciliation Committee, etc. Besides, there are speeches and statements made by him from time to time in his official capacity as member of the Council for Education, Health and Lands. In addition, there are speeches and writings by others, miscellaneous press-clippings and printed material. The papers, covering the years 1921–56, are in English and Hindi.

### **Ajit Prasad Jain (1902–77)**

A political leader and statesman; he was born at Meerut, U.P. and was educated at Lucknow. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930. He was member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937–46, 1946–47; Constituent Assembly, 1947–50; Provisional Parliament; 1950–52; Lok Sabha; 1952–57, 1957–62 and 1962–65 and of Rajya Sabha, 1968–74. He became Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, 1950–54 and for Food and Agriculture, 1954–59, Government of India. He was President, U.P. PCC, 1961–64; Governor of Kerala, 1965–66; Chairman, Agricultural Commission, 1969–72.

Shri K.T. Jain, son of Ajit Prasad Jain, has deposited the papers of his father with the NMML for permanent custody. The collection mainly comprises Ajit Prasad Jain's correspondence in his capacity of the various official positions held by him. The papers consist of correspondence exchanged with A.K. Azad, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Arjun Arora, Bhagavan Das, Y.B. Chavan, Indira Gandhi, Ramnath Goenka, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Swaran Singh, Kamalapati Tripathi, Zakir Husain and others. The subject files relate to his tenure as the Minister for Rehabilitation, Minister for Food and Agriculture, sugar policy of the Government of India, his resignation from the Central Cabinet, his foreign tours, Seva-Nidhi Trust, his tenure as the Governor of Kerala, the publication of his book, personal accounts, the political situation and charges levelled against C.B. Gupta. Besides, speeches and writings by him form a part of the collection. There are broadcasts, statements and speeches delivered by him from time to time. In addition, there are three books by him, writings by others, miscellaneous press-clippings and other papers. The papers, which are in English and Hindi, cover the years 1950–76.

### **Akshaya Kumar Jain (1915–93)**

An eminent freedom fighter and former Chief Editor of the *Navbharat Times*, he was born at Vijaygarh, Aligarh and was educated at Aligarh, Benaras and Indore. He started writing in *Veer* and *Veena* in 1934. He was the Editor, *Sudarshan* and

*Veer*, 1940. He was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942. He was sub-editor, Times of India group of newspapers, 1946–55; Chief Editor, *Navbharat Times*, 1955–77; member, Central Press Accreditation Committee, 1950–75; President, Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Patrakar Sangh, 1963 and 1965; member, Press Council of India, 1965–76. He was associated with national and international literary and cultural institutions. He was Advisor to the Government of India in Railway, Information and Broadcasting and External Affairs Ministries and also the Union Public Service Commission. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan which he returned in protest against the Language Bill.

The papers of Akshaya Kumar Jain, consisting of 60 files, printed material and press-clippings, span the years 1942–91. The correspondence comprises letters received by him from eminent persons, including Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Haribhau Upadhyaya, Jagjivan Ram, Morarji Desai and litterateurs relating to Hindi press and contemporary political and social issues. A large part of the collection consists of his writings in the form of short stories, novels, plays and articles. Some of the articles are related to subjects like ‘Newspapers and Society’, ‘Hindi Journalism and Indian democracy’ and personalities such as Mahatma Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Zakir Husain and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. Besides, the papers include his newspaper column “Yaad Rahi Batein”, a souvenir on him and printed material. The papers are mainly in Hindi and have been donated by his son Shri H.V. Jain.

### **Jainendra Kumar Jain (1905–88)**

A Gandhian philosopher and creative writer; he was born at Kodyaganj village, Aligarh district, and was educated at Hastinapur and Bijnor. He left studies to participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920. He also participated in the Flag Satyagraha, 1923 and took part in 1930, 1932 and 1934 Civil Disobedience movements and was imprisoned. He was a member of the executive committee of the first Indian Sahitya Akademi and UNESCO’s National Commission. He also served as President, Jain Sahityakar Parishad, Bharatiya Kala Parishad and All-India Anuvrat Prachar Samiti. He was awarded the

Padma Bhushan, 1970. His writings include *Parakh*, *Sukhda Purvodaya*, *Kalyani*, *Tyag-Patra*, etc.

The papers of Jainendra Kumar Jain, consisting of 40 files and packets, have been donated by his son Shri Pradeep Kumar Jain. The collection contains correspondence exchanged, among others, with Mahatma Gandhi, Zail Singh, Indira Gandhi, Jagjivan Ram, Kamalapati Tripathi, Shriman Narayan, K.M. Munshi, Sachchidananda Vatsyayan, Kaka Kalelkar, Maithilisharan Gupta, Mahadevi Varma, and Upendranath Ashk. There are subject files relating to the publication of his writings, symposia and seminars on various literary and political issues, condolence letters received on his death and obituaries and tributes published in newspapers. A major part of the collection contains writings by him. The collection also comprises writings by others, including writings about him. The papers, covering the years 1930–89, are in English and Hindi.

### **Mahabir Pershad Jain (1919– )**

An eminent freedom fighter; he was born at Sonapat. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1935. He organised the Quit India movement in Sonapat, 1942 and was detained in Multan jail. He was also interned in the Municipal Limits of Sonapat, 1944. He was member, Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee, from which he resigned in 1953. He unsuccessfully fought the 1967 Lok Sabha elections. He served as President, Anjuman Taraqi-e-Urdu, Haryana and was the founder of Sonapat Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd., Sonapat. He was also the President, Sonapat District Freedom Fighters' Association.

This is a small collection consisting of 25 letters and a few other writings, including his jail memoirs for the period 1943–53. These have been donated by Shri Mahabir Pershad Jain himself.

### **Jairamdas Doulatram (1892–1979)**

A political leader of Sind, legislator, statesman and journalist; he was born at Hyderabad, Sind (now in Pakistan) and was educated at Sind and Bombay. He worked as a lawyer from 1916–19. He participated in the National Movement and

suffered imprisonment. He was the Editor, *Bharatvasi*, 1916, *Hindu* (Sindhi) 1920, *Hindustan Times*, 1925–26, *Young India*, 1930; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927–29; and Congress Working Committee, 1929–41; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1931–34; member, Constituent Assembly, 1946–47, 1948–50. He also served as Governor of Bihar, 1947–48; Minister of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, 1948–50; Governor of Assam, 1950–56; and member, Rajya Sabha, 1959–76.

The papers of Jairamdas Doulatram, donated by his son Shri Arjun Doulatram, cover the years 1942–75. This is a small collection consisting of correspondence exchanged, among others, with Frank Anthony, Y.B. Chavan, Indira Gandhi, Jagjivan Ram, Kaka Kalelkar, B.K. Nehru, K.C. Pant, S. Radhakrishnan, and Rafiq Zakaria. The subject files relate to AICC and Sindhi language and Sindhi community. Besides, there are speeches and writings by him on a wide range of subjects. Apart from the above, there are a few letters addressed to Premi, Jairamdas Doulatram's daughter. The letters are from Indira Gandhi, Padmaja Naidu and Maniben Patel.

### **Ram Singh Jakhar (1916– )**

A freedom fighter from Haryana; he was born at Ladain, Jhajjar tehsil, Haryana and was educated at Ladain, Rewari and Jhajjar. He participated in the 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942 freedom movements. He served jail terms for six years and seven months and was under house-arrest for one year. He was the Chairman, Tehsil Congress Committee, Jhajjar, 1945–46; member, Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee, 1946–66; General Secretary, Rohtak District Congress Committee, 1952–57 and its Vice-President, 1967–72.

The papers of Ram Singh Jakhar, received in several instalments, have been deposited by Shri Ram Singh Jakhar himself. The papers consist of his correspondence with Abdul Ghaffar Khan, H.N. Bahuguna, Bansilal, Banwari Lal, Bhajan Lal, Rajiv Gandhi, Indira Gandhi, V.V. Giri, Bal Ram Jakhar, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Zail Singh, Shankar Dayal Sharma and others. Most of these letters are acknowledgements of congratulatory messages sent in by various ministers.



The subject files relate to AICC, District Congress Committee, Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee and the Freedom Fighters' Association. There are also circular letters and election manifestos of DCC, Rohtak. Besides, copies of material collected by him relating to the political activities of Sir Chhotu Ram for the years 1919–20 also form a part of the collection. In addition, there are 25 diaries, which contain a day-to-day account of his activities as a Congress worker in Haryana. Three volumes of *Jat Gazette* for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968, have been received from Shri Jakhar for microfilming. Printed material and press-clippings are also part of the collection. The papers are in English, Hindi and Urdu and cover the years 1930–91.

### **Jamnadas Dwarkadas (1890–1978)**

He was one of the founders of the Home Rule League, Bombay. He was also the Founder-Editor, *Young India*, 1916–19; Director, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1917–23; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921–23, the Indian Tariff Commission, 1923. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930 and 1932 and was jailed thrice. He worked in close association with Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhi. He is the author of *Political Memoirs*.

The papers of Jamnadas Dwarkadas consist of 136 letters exchanged with such important leaders as Annie Besant, George Arundale, S. Subramania Iyer, V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, Tej Bahadur Sapru, C.H. Setalvad, B. Shiva Rao and others for the years 1910–39. Besides, there are a few speeches and writings by him. The papers, donated by Shri Jamnadas Dwarkadas himself, are in English and throw light on the development and progress of Home Rule movement during the 1920s and '30s.

### **Du Jardin ( )**

Three microfilm rolls in Persian have been deposited by Prof. Nurul Hasan. These rolls contain the papers of Du Jardin. Besides, 16 files containing xerox copies in Persian have been received along with the microfilm rolls. The papers, relating to the years 1783–87, deal with the details of sale and purchase, *jama* and *khurch* and also salaries paid to the employees of Du Jardin.

## Jayaprakash Narayan (1902–79)

An earnest nationalist, socialist, and exponent of Total Revolution, he was born at Sitabdiara, Chhapra district, Bihar (now in Ballia district, U.P.). He was educated at Patna, but left studies to participate in the Non-Cooperation movement, 1921. He went to USA in 1922 for higher studies and took a Master's degree in Sociology from Ohio University. He returned to India in 1929 and was the head of the Labour Research Department of AICC, in 1930. He was the Acting General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1932. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned, 1932–34. He was the founder-member, Congress Socialist Party, 1934, and was also General Secretary for many years. He remained a member of the Congress Working Committee, 1936 and 1946, and was arrested in 1940. He escaped from Hazaribagh jail in 1942 and organised many underground movements. Later he withdrew from party and power politics and joined Sarvodaya in 1954. He presided at the All-India Sarvodaya Conference, 1961. He was Chairman, India–Pakistan Reconciliation Group, 1962. He received the Ramon Magsaysay Award, 1965. He arranged the surrender of dacoits in Madhya Pradesh, 1971–73 and launched the student movement for Total Revolution in Gujarat and Bihar, 1974–75. He was arrested on 25th June 1975 in Delhi and was released on 12th November 1975. He was the inspiration behind the formation of the Janata Party, 1977. His publications include: *Why Socialism, Towards Struggle, From Socialism to Sarvodaya*, etc.

The huge collection of Jayaprakash Narayan papers, covering the period 1929–1978, comprises about 3000 correspondence files, 1250 subject files, hundreds of his speeches, statements, reports, messages, along with hundreds of speeches and writings by others and numerous press-clippings. The correspondence exchanged is with eminent personalities like M.K. Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, Jagjivan Ram, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Indira Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Rammanohar Lohia, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Haribhau Upadhyaya, M.S. Swaminathan, etc. His voluminous collection of subject files deals with numerous themes pertaining to the freedom movement, the socialist movement, the trade

union movement, the peasant movement, the co-operative movement, industrial relations and rural industrialisation, land reform, civil rights and civil liberties, Sarvodaya, Bhoodan and Gramdan, election and electoral reforms, national integration, Kashmir problem, khadi and village industries, Panchayati Raj, Bangladesh problem, Chambal Ghati Shanti Mission, Emergency, emergence of Janata party, cow protection, etc. An avid intellectual, J.P. wrote and spoke extensively on various topics such as socialism, sarvodaya, democracy, Panchayati Raj, concept of nationhood, reconstruction of Indian polity, whether India should make a nuclear bomb, Gandhi and his concepts, problems of Nagaland, official language and social and economic justice and equality. The J.P. papers will certainly help scholars with detailed information about many burning issues of modern India. It is an invaluable collection of references in the social, political, economic and cultural transformation of India in the 20th century.

### **Bhogendra Jha (1923– )**

A freedom fighter and leader, C.P.I.; he was born at Benipatti Baraha, Madhubani district, Bihar and was educated at Madhubani and Darbhanga College. He was arrested for participating in the Quit India movement and was released in 1943. He was member, Lok Sabha, 1967–77, 1980–84 and 1991. He organised the first Communist Party in Bihar. He was General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, 1958–68 and its Vice-President since 1973; member, National Council of CPI since 1964 and Central Executive Committee since 1972. He was also Convenor, Bihar State Multipurpose Dam projects.

The collection, comprising approximately 70 files, has been donated by Shri Bhogendra Jha himself. The collection contains correspondence exchanged, among others, with Shankar Dayal Sharma, V.P. Singh, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Chandrashekhar, S.B. Chavan, Manmohan Singh, Madhu Limaye, George Fernandes, Arjun Singh, and Pranab Mukherjee. It also includes his personal correspondence. The collection comprising subject files relates to topics such as Indo–Nepal relations, multi-purpose river valley projects, development programmes in Madhubani and Darbhanga, CPI(M), conversion of Samastipur–Darbhanga metre gauge line into broad gauge, Maithili language, grant of pension to

freedom fighters, Bihar Land Reform Bills and Press Bills. In addition, there are speeches and writings by him, including Lok Sabha speeches. Fifty-three diaries and notebooks containing accounts of day-to-day activity and some addresses also form a part of the collection. Apart from these, there are speeches and writings by others, printed material and press-clippings. The papers, covering the years 1954–96, are in English and Hindi.

### **Shreemohan Jha (1923– )**

A freedom fighter and member of the Communist Party of India, he was born at a village in Madhubani district, Bihar and was educated at Benipatti and Madhubani. He started his political career as a Congressman and participated in the District Political Conference and Anti-War Conference during the Second World War. He became a member of the Communist Party in 1940–41. He was implicated in the Madhubani Thana Dacoity case and the Benipatti Registration Loot case and was imprisoned for one year. After release, he participated in many people's movements, such as, the consumer movement and flood relief measures. He took part in the Quit India movement. He was Secretary, Sub-Divisional Kisan Sabha (Madhubani) and Darbhanga District Kisan Sabha. He launched the Anti Mahants' movement, 1946. He was still in prison at the time of independence. He also served as Secretary, District Communist Party, 1958–69; Assistant Secretary, Bihar State Communist Party, 1971–86; member, National Council of the CPM; Secretary and Treasurer, All-India Kisan Sabha since 1993.

Shri Shreemohan Jha has deposited a small collection of his papers spanning the years 1970–95. The papers are in Hindi. These consist of 120 press-clippings and a few issues of the *Communist Sandesh* and *Party Sandesh*. The papers mainly comprise articles by him on topics such as the Russian Revolution, Quit India movement, Gram Panchayat system in Bihar, Panchayati Raj, Nepal, May Day and on miscellaneous political issues. The collection also includes writings by others.

### George Joseph (1887–1938)

A lawyer, journalist and eminent political worker; he was born at Chengannoor, Travancore, Kerala, and was educated at Audoor, Alleppey, Kottayam and London. He was called to the Bar from Middle Temple. He returned to India in 1909 and started practice at Madurai. He joined the Home Rule League in 1916 and went to England with Tilak and others for pleading the Indian case before the British public. He gave up legal practice and participated in the Non-Cooperation movement. He joined Motilal Nehru's nationalist daily, *The Independent* in Allahabad as editor and later was associated with the *Young India* of Gandhiji. He participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha and was imprisoned. Later, he left the Congress and devoted himself to legal practice and the politics of Travancore. He was associated with the Abstention movement in Travancore, 1932–34. He was President, All-Travancore Political Conference, 1935 and was elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937.

Smt. Maya Thomas has donated five letters on xerox and in original written by Mahatma Gandhi and George Joseph for the years 1923 and 1929–39.

### Liladhar Joshi (1867–1912)

He was leader of Gwalior State and Chief of the Gwalior State Sarvajanik Sabha. He was also the Chief Minister of the erstwhile Gwalior State prior to the formation of Madhya Bharat and member, Pradesh Congress Maha Samiti and also the Legislative Assembly.

The papers of Liladhar Joshi, donated by Dr. Chandra Pant, consist of one issue of *Mitravinod* (moral songs in Kumaoni language) and 12 issues of *Achal* for the year 1938. Besides, there are two handwritten diaries of Liladhar Joshi containing his autobiographical sketch.

### **N.M. Joshi (1879–1955)**

Noted labour leader and father of the trade union movement in India; he was born at Goregaon, Kolaba district, Bombay and was educated at Goregaon, Poona, Bombay, and Ratnagiri from 1901–9. He joined the Servants of India Society, 1909 and started the Bombay Social Service League, 1911, was its General Secretary till 1953 and later its Vice-President and President from 1953–55. He was member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919–23 and also the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921–47. He started the All-India Trade Union Congress, 1921 and was its General Secretary, 1925–29, 1940–48. He was President, Railwaymen's Federation, 1929; member, Royal Commission on Indian Labour, 1929–30; delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930–32 and President, Bombay Civil Liberties Union, 1937–38. He also represented the Indian labour at ILO Conferences many times.

The papers of N.M. Joshi, received in two instalments from the Servants of India Society, Bombay Branch, and Smt. Champa Limaye, are a valuable collection of about 100 files containing source material for the study of the labour movement in India. The correspondence is mainly exchanged with H.S.L. Polak, Horace Alexander, Agatha Harrison, Lady Morin, Jawaharlal Nehru, V.V. Giri, Tej Bahadur Sapru, P.C. Joshi, S.A. Dange, B.R. Ambedkar, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, and R.S. Nimbkar; and relate to the trade union movement from 1920 to the 1940s. The subject files relate to N.M. Joshi's participation in the International Labour Conferences, his work in the Municipal Corporation and trade unions, reaction to the bills introduced in the Legislative Assembly and debates on them in the House of Commons, activities of AITUC, Servants of India Society, Girni Kamgar Sangh, Bombay Textile Labour Union, G.I.P. Railwaymen's strike and his trips abroad. Besides, a large part of the collection comprises writings by him on such topics as 'Trade Unionism and Clerks', 'Economics, Politics Split India's Unions' and 'Women in Industry'. Speeches and writings by others and printed material also form part of the collection. The papers are in English, Hindi and Marathi and cover the years 1920–54.

### S.M. Joshi (1904–89)

An eminent political leader and trade unionist; he was born at Junnar, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra and was educated at Poona and Bombay. He participated in the freedom struggle and was imprisoned in 1930, 1932–34 and 1940. He was Secretary, Bombay Presidency Youth League, 1929–30; Founder-member, Congress Socialist Party, and member of its National Executive, 1934–37. He was one of the chief organisers of Rashtra Seva Dal, 1941–42. He was detained during the Quit India movement, 1942–46. He was member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1952–62; Editor, *Daily News*, 1953, *Lok Mitra*, 1958–62; General Secretary, Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, 1956–60; Chairman, PSP, 1963–64, and SSP, 1964–69; and member, Lok Sabha, 1967–70. He participated in the Bihar movement, 1974–75. He was one of the founder-members, Janata Party. His publications include: *Socialist's Quest for the Right Path* and *Mee S.M.: Atmakatha*.

The papers of S.M. Joshi, deposited by himself, cover the years 1942–84. This is a large collection consisting of correspondence exchanged with eminent persons like Madhavrao Bagal, P.M. Bapat, Maitrayee Bose, S.A. Dange, Shankarrao Deo, N.G. Goray, Jayaprakash Narayan, M.R. Jayakar, Madhu Limaye, Jawaharlal Nehru, Prabhakar Padhye, Farid Ansari, Surendra Nath Dwivedy, Rammanohar Lohia, G.B. Pant, P.H. Patwardhan and Indulal Yajnik. The subject files deal with Rashtra Seva Dal, Samyukta Socialist Party, New India Assurance Company, Nagaland problem, workers union in Maharashtra, SP–PSP merger, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, etc. Besides, speeches and writings by him on a wide range of subjects form part of the collection. In addition, the collection includes speeches and writings by others, press-clippings and printed material collected by S.M. Joshi from time to time. The papers are in English and Marathi.

### Umashankar Joshi (1911–88)

A prominent educationist and writer; he was born at Bemana village, Sabarkanta district, Gujarat and was educated at Bemana, Idar and Bombay. He left studies to participate in the Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned in 1930 and 1932. He taught at Gokadibai High School, 1936–38,

Sydenham College, Bombay, 1938–39 and B.J. Institute of Research and Learning, Ahmedabad, 1939–46. He was Editor, *Buddhiprakash*, a Gujarati monthly, 1944–46. He founded and edited *Sanskriti*, 1947; joined the University School of Languages, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad as its first Director and was Professor and Head of the Department of Gujarati in 1954. He was member, Sahitya Akademi, 1954–72; President, All-India Writers' Conference, Calcutta, 1957; member, National Book Trust and Central Languages Advisory Committee, 1965; Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, 1966–72. He received the Jnanpith Award, 1967, the Sahitya Akademi Award, 1973, and the Soviet Land Nehru Prize, 1979. He was nominated a member of the Rajya Sabha, 1970–76 and also as Chancellor, Visva-Bharati. 1982. His publications include: *Samagra Kavita*, *Samay Rang*, *Goshthi*, *Shiva Sankalpa*.

The papers of Umashankar Joshi consist of 39 rolls on microfilm donated by his daughter Ms. Nandini Joshi. The papers, spanning the years 1930–89, consist of correspondence exchanged with eminent persons such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Jayaprakash Narayan, Uma Shankar Dikshit, Shriman Narayan, Rasiklal Dave, Shankar Kurup, Maganbhai Desai and Govindbhai Patel. The collection also contains manuscripts of speeches and writings by him and others, such as *Kalidasa*, *Anubhavabindu*, *Tolstoy*, *Macbeth* and *Advaitvad*. Manuscripts of his writings on Gujarat in the Puranas, Sanskrit literature, Sardar Patel, Gandhiji, cultural history of India, Western writers and education form a major part of the collection. Apart from the above, approximately 33 diaries and 45 notebooks form a part of the collection. The papers are in Gujarati and English.

### **N.N. Kailash (1910–94)**

A former M.P. and ex-Minister of Maharashtra government; he was born at Sirohi and was educated at Bombay. A medical practitioner, he joined Bhagat Singh's Revolutionary Party in 1926 and was arrested for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942. He joined the Indian National Congress, 1943. He was member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1948–52; Municipal Standing and Medical Relief Committee, 1949–52; Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1952–59; Maharashtra



Assembly, 1959–67 and Lok Sabha, 1971–77; Deputy Minister for Public Health, Bombay State, 1957–60, for Co-operation, Maharashtra, 1962–65 and for Education, Maharashtra, 1965–67. He was the Founder-Chairman of a 200-bed modern hospital at Malad, Bombay.

The papers of N.N. Kailash, consisting of 35 letters and a certificate covering the period 1964–70, have been donated by his wife, Smt. Snehlata Kailash. The letters, containing messages of good wishes, thanks and congratulations are from Indira Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Morarji Desai, Rajiv Gandhi, Jagjivan Ram and others.

### **Kakasaheb Kalelkar (1885–1981)**

An educationist and freedom fighter; he was born at Satara, Maharashtra, and was educated at Poona. He served as Head Master in various schools, 1909–14, and worked at Santiniketan, 1914–15. He joined Gandhiji's Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, 1916–30, during which period he edited *Navjivan* in Gujarati for some time. One of the founders of the Gujarat Vidyapith, its Principal and Vice-Chancellor, 1927–35, he was arrested several times for participating in the National Movement. He was detained during the Quit India movement, 1942–46. He was member, Rajya Sabha, 1952–64; Chairman, Backward Classes Commission, Government of India, 1953–55; President, All-India Hindustani Talimi Sangh; Vice-President, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, 1959. He published books in Gujarati, Hindi and Marathi.

The papers of Kakasaheb Kalelkar, consisting of approximately 200 documents, cover the years 1945–55. These relate mainly to the activities of the Sahitya Akademi, the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. The letters are exchanged mainly with Krishna Kripalani, R.S. Dhotre and S.C. Dixit. The papers are in English and Gujarati.

### **Kalka Dass (1938–96)**

Former Chairman, Delhi Metropolitan Council and a member of Parliament; he was born and educated in Delhi. He served as Secretary, Bharatiya Jan Sangh; Chairman, Delhi Metro-

politan Council; member, Lok Sabha, 1989–91 and 1991–95; and Consultative Committee, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1990; General Secretary, All-India Scheduled Castes Morcha, BJP.

The papers of Kalka Dass, consisting of 65 files, have been donated by his son Shri Anil Bharti. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Zail Singh, Indira Gandhi, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Manmohan Singh, L.K. Advani, Madanlal Khurana, Sahib Singh Verma and Kalyan Singh. The subject files deal with the problems and development work of his Mehrauli constituency, the attack on him by Youth Congress workers, the government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Stone quarrying work at Tughlakabad Pahar, etc. The collection also includes a few printed materials on the Bharatiya Janata Party and press-clippings. The papers, covering the years 1973–96, are in English, Hindi and Urdu. The papers mainly throw light on his tenure as Chairman of Metropolitan Council, Delhi and member of the Lok Sabha.

### **H.V. Kamath (1907–82)**

An eminent Socialist leader and a veteran parliamentarian; he was born at Mangalore, Karnataka and was educated at Mangalore and Madras. He entered the ICS in 1930 and resigned in 1938. He joined the Congress and became Secretary, National Planning Committee. He joined Forward Block, 1939 and was its General Secretary for some time. He was jailed for anti-war activities, 1940–45. He was member: Constituent Assembly, 1946–50; Provisional Parliament, 1950–52; Lok Sabha, 1955–57, 1962–67 and 1977–79, National Executive of PSP, 1956–70; member, Administrative Reforms Committee, 1966–70, National Committee of Socialist Party, 1971–77 and Press Council, 1979. He was detained during the Emergency, 1976–77. His publications include: *Communist China Colonizes Tibet, Invades India, The Last Days of Jawaharlal Nehru* and *Principles and Techniques of Administration*.

The papers of H.V. Kamath, donated by himself, form a large collection consisting of correspondence, subject files, speeches and writings by him and others, printed material and press-clippings. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with M.K. Gandhi, Indira Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, M.S. Aney, N.G. Goray, S. Radhakrishnan, J.B. Kripalani, Peter Alvares, D.P. Mishra, P.V. Mavalankar, K.M.

Munshi, S. Nijalingappa, Mridula Sarabhai, Mahavir Tyagi, and C. Rajagopalachari. The subject files relate to his resignation from the ICS, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death, Praja Socialist Party, Hoshangabad parliamentary by-election, Administrative Reforms Committee, Janata Party, his own arrest, etc. Personal papers and greetings also form a part of the collection. Apart from these, there are writings by him and his diaries. The collection also comprises speeches and writings by others collected by H.V. Kamath on varied subjects. The papers are in English and relate to years 1937–82.

### **Rameshwar Nath Kao (1918–2002)**

A distinguished Police Officer; he was born at Benaras and educated at Benaras, Baroda, Bombay, Lucknow and Allahabad. He was a Lecturer, Allahabad University, 1939. He joined the IPS in U.P. Cadre, 1940; Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, MHA, 1947–56; Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, Delhi, 1956–63; on deputation to the Ghana Government, 1958–60; Director, Aviation Research Centre, 1963–66; Joint Director, Intelligence bureau, 1966–68; formed the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), 1966; Director General of Security, 1970; retired as Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat government of India, 1978; Senior Advisor, Cabinet Secretariat, 1981–84 and member, Policy Planning committee, 1984–86.

The collection of R.N. Kao donated by Shri Kao himself, consisting of seven files relating to personal history, Kashmir Princes, the Ghana Episode, Bangladesh, Sikkim, Mrs. Gandhi's assassination, etc., are mainly his reminiscences written after his retirement in 1978. As desired by Shri Kao, a major chunk of the collection is closed.

### **Rangildas Kapadia (1893–1981)**

General Secretary, All-India States' People's Conference, he was also the Editor, *The States' People*.

The papers, transferred to the NMML by Dr. Daird Hardiman, comprise issues of *The States' People* for the years 1938–40 and copies of several articles written by Rangildas Kapadia on the people's movement in the erstwhile princely states.

### **D.K. Karve (1858–1962)**

A noted educationist and social reformer; he was born at Sherwali Village, Khed taluka, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra, and was educated at Bombay. He taught Mathematics at different schools in Bombay, 1888–91. He joined the Deccan Education Society, Poona, 1892, as a Life member. He was Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona, 1891–1914. After retirement in 1914, he devoted himself to the work of uplifting widows and the promotion of female education. He created a number of institutions: Vivahottejak Mandali, 1893; Vidhava Vivaha Pratibandh Nivarak Mandali, 1898; Mahila Vidyalaya, 1907; Indian Women's University, 1916; Maharashtra Village Primary Education Society, 1936, etc. He also founded the Samata Sangh, 1944. He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan, 1955 and the Bharat Ratna, 1958.

The papers of D.K. Karve, on microfilm and also in archives, have been donated by his son Shri B.D. Karve. The papers collectively consist of copies of his letters to Sitabai Karve, three certificates, list of annual subscribers to the Hindu Widows' Home Association, Poona and *Seva*, a journal. Besides, there are four personal diaries and 39 minute books containing the proceedings of the meetings of the Hindu Widows' Home Association. The papers are in English and Marathi and relate to years 1900–76.

### **Kasturbhai Lalbhai (1894–1979)**

An industrialist and banker; he was born and educated at Ahmedabad. He served as Honorary-Secretary, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918–19; Vice-President and President of Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1923–26 and 1933–35 respectively; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934–35; delegate to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1934; Director, Reserve Bank, 1937–49, 1957–60; Governing Trustee, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, 1949–79; and the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, 1957–76. He was also member, Direct Taxes Advisory Committee, Government of India, 1967 and the Senate of Gujarat University, 1950–79.

The papers of Kasturbhai Lalbhai consist of 234 files on 59 rolls of microfilm. This voluminous and valuable collection, microfilmed at Ahmedabad, was donated by Shri Shrenik K. Lalbhai. The papers cover the years 1933–52 and contain files on the Planning Committee, Indo–Burma trade negotiations, American Technical Mission, activities of the Ahmedabad Education Society, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Tilak Swaraj Fund, Ahmedabad Municipality, Indian Central Cotton Committee, All-India Organization of Industrial Employees, Indian Merchants' Chamber, etc. Besides, there are files containing his personal papers and personal correspondence.

### **C.L. Katial (1898– )**

Born at Maghiana, Jhang district, Punjab, he was educated at Lahore and London. He participated in the Constructive Programme of the Non-Cooperation movement. He joined the Indian Medical Service in 1923, but resigned in 1927. He started medical practice in February 1927 and was in touch with Gandhiji during his visit to England. He was elected Mayor of Finsbury Borough, 1938. He returned to India, 1948. He was Director-General of State Employees' Insurance Corporation, 1948–53.

This small collection, received from Prime Minister's Secretariat, consists of five letters on xerox for the years 1933 and 1936. The letters are from Indira Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru.

### **C.B. Kaul (1901–73)**

Younger brother of Kamala Nehru; he was born and educated at Delhi. He was a volunteer in the Delhi Congress session, 1918. He served in the State Bank of India (formerly Imperial Bank of India).

The papers, donated by C.B. Kaul himself, consist of nine letters of T.B. Sapru, Kamala Nehru, Indira Nehru, Mrs. Raj Kaul and others for the years 1900–26. The papers are in Urdu and English. A few of the letters have been grouped with the Kamala Nehru and Indira Gandhi papers.

### **Swaraj Kaushal (1952– )**

Former Governor of Mizoram; he was born at Solan, Himachal Pradesh. A lawyer by profession, he was associated with peace negotiations between the underground Mizo National Front and the Government of India, 1979–86. He was the Advocate General, 1987; Constitutional Adviser, Government of Mizoram, 1988; Governor of Mizoram, 1990.

The papers of Swaraj Kaushal, consisting of 31 folders/files and three video cassettes, have been donated by Shri Kaushal himself. The papers consist of subject files relating to Laldenga, Baptist Mission Reports describing the history of Mizoram, Memorandum of Settlement and sequence of events between the Government of India and the Mizo National Front; 'Mizoram Marches Towards Freedom', an unpublished manuscript by Laldenga; copy of the Independence Declaration by the MNF; seminar papers on "Studies on the Minority Nationalities of North-East India—The Mizos", etc. Besides, there are articles by Swaraj Kaushal and by others and 16 photographs. The papers, received in several instalments, cover the period 1901–92.

### **B.V. Keskar (1903–84)**

He was born at Pune and was educated at Pune, Hyderabad, Varanasi and Paris. He was a lecturer, Kashi Vidyapith, 1927–30; Secretary, Foreign Department, AICC, 1940. He participated in Individual Satyagraha and was imprisoned, 1941. He was General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1946; member, Constituent Assembly, 1948–50; Provisional Parliament, 1950–52 and Lok Sabha, 1952–62; Deputy Minister of External Affairs, 1948–52; and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1952–62; Chairman, Cement Corporation of India; Chairman, National Book Trust, 1962–73, and Chairman, Road Transport Taxation Inquiry Committee, Government of India, 1965–67.

The papers of B.V. Keskar consist of 49 letters donated by Smt. Meera Deshpande. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Acharya Narendra Deva, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, J.B. Kripalani, C.Rajagopalachari, S. Radhakrishnan and Sampurnanand during the period 1940–67. The collection also includes ten articles by

him and other miscellaneous papers. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **Dayalbhai Kesry (1921– )**

Freedom fighter.

A small collection of Dayalbhai Kesry papers, consisting of 20 documents on xerox, has been handed over to the NMML by Shri Rajmohan Gandhi on behalf of Shri Dayalbhai Kesry. The papers relate to the grant of pension and tamrapatras to freedom fighters from Karadi, Malvad, Dandi and Kantha Vibhag, with special reference to those who later settled abroad. These freedom fighters were jailed during the period 1921–45. The collection is in English and Gujarati and covers the years 1973–93.

### **Wadhu T. Keswani (1910– )**

A resident of Larkana (Pakistan), he settled in Delhi and participated in the Salt Satyagraha, the Civil Disobedience movement and the Quit India movement. He suffered three terms of imprisonment for two years between 1930–42. He was also detained in 1943 and was kept in Shikarpur, Karkana and Hyderabad jails. He was member, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, 1930–47 and later of the Rajputana Central India Provincial Congress Committee, 1947–52. He was the co-editor, *Dukhayal*, 1937–48.

The papers of Wadhu T. Keswani, donated by himself, is a small collection. It comprises his correspondence with D.L. Advani, M.D. Bhatia, Anand Hingorani, Balu Motwani and others. The subject files relate to his speedy recovery, his release from jail, and the restrictions on his movements. Besides, there are writings by him and other papers in the collection. The papers are in English and Sindhi and relate to the years 1929–47.

### **G.V. Ketkar (1898–1980)**

An eminent journalist and the grandson of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, he was educated at Poona and Bombay. He was sub-editor,

*Kesari*, a Marathi daily, 1922 and its editor, 1928. He founded the Gita Dharma Mandal, 1924. He was President, Maharashtra PCC, 1930. He also worked as editor, *Maharatta*, an English weekly, 1936–50. He participated in the Youth League movement and was Treasurer, Maharashtra Hindu Mahasabha for many years. He also participated in the Bhagalpur Satyagraha, 1941. He was General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha; and was interned in 1950 and 1964. He retired from *Kesari*, 1957 and edited *Tarun Bharat* for some time.

This small collection of papers, donated by Smt. Amalabai Ketkar, includes 20 letters exchanged between her and her husband during the years 1976–79.

### **R.K. Khadilkar (1904–79)**

Former Union Minister and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha; he was born at Naringra, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra, and was educated at Poona and Bombay. He was member, Indian National Congress, 1930–48 and founder member, Congress Socialist Party, 1934. He was jailed several times during the freedom movement, 1930–45. He was the Publicity Secretary, Faizpur session of the Indian National Congress, 1936. He worked as Managing Editor, *Lokshakti*, 1939–40. He was member, Poona Municipality, 1945–50. He left the Congress and organized the All-India Peasants and Workers Party, 1948 and was its General Secretary, 1953. He also took a leading part in forming the All-India Mazdoor Kisan Party. He rejoined the Congress in 1962 and was member, Lok Sabha, 1957–62, 1962–67 and 1967–71. He was Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, 1967–69; Minister of Supplies, 1970, and for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India, 1971. He led the Indian delegation to the ILO Conference, Geneva, 1972.

The papers of R.K. Khadilkar comprise approximately 85 pages and cover the period 1955–71. These have been donated by his daughter Ms. Sharyu Gupta. The collection comprises felicitation address, articles, reports of enquiry commissions and other miscellaneous writings by him and by others. The collection also has three letters from Jawaharlal Nehru addressed to R. K. Khadilkar.



### **Tarachand Khandelwal (1928–94)**

Social worker and former member of Parliament; he was born and educated at Delhi. He was President, Rotary Club, Delhi; General Secretary, Citizens' Council, Delhi and the BJP, Delhi, 1985–90. He was elected to the Lok Sabha, 1991. He was also on the board of various schools and colleges.

Tarachand Khandelwal papers, comprising 70 files and printed material, have been donated by his wife Smt. Savitri Devi Khandelwal. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Shankar Dayal Sharma, P.V. Narasimha Rao, K.C. Pant, L.K. Advani, S.B. Chavan, Sheila Kaul, Nurul Hasan, and Atal Behari Vajpayee. The files mainly deal with the BJP and Delhi politics, the All-India Vaish Federation, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Akhil Bharatiya Khandelwal Vaishya Mahasabha, Samajik Sangharsh Morcha, Nagarik Suraksha Forum of Delhi, requests for help and recommendations, etc. Speeches and writings by him and by others, press-clippings relating to the Dunkel proposals, the All-India Jain Parishad and the Abdul Ghaffar Khan Birth Centenary Celebrations also form a part of the collection. Apart from these there are printed materials relating to the *Khandelwal Mahasabha Patrika* and a book entitled *Vaishya Samuday Ka Itihas* by Rameshwar Das Gupta. The papers are in English, Hindi and Urdu.

### **P.S. Khankhoje (1884–1967)**

A great revolutionary and an agricultural scientist; he was born at Wardha, Madhya Pradesh and was educated at Wardha and Nagpur. He was influenced by revolutionary groups and Tilak. Securing a job as *khalasi* on a French vessel, he left India in 1906 and reached San Francisco. He came in contact with the Indian Independence League. He took a diploma in military training in California, 1909 and B.Sc. in agriculture 1913 and then M.Sc. from Washington University. He devoted himself to the work of the Ghadar Party, 1914–20. He was active during the First World War. He returned to India in 1919. He went to Berlin and lived there from 1921–24. Later, he went to Mexico

and settled down as a scientist, 1924. He was appointed Director of Agriculture in the Government of Mexico.

The papers of P.S. Khankhoje, received in three instalments, have been donated by his wife Smt. Jeane Khankhoje and his daughter Dr. Savitri Sawhney. The papers, relating to his life in Mexico, his sojourn abroad as political exile and his contribution as an agronomist, contain correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, M.S. Aney, Horst Kruger etc. The collection also includes papers concerning his efforts to settle down in India. Besides, there are articles, books, journals, interviews, radio talks, notes and memoirs. It also includes press-clippings and a typescript of *Life History of Shri Bishan Dass Ramlal Kochar*, his associate in the Ghadar Party. In addition to the above, diplomas, certificates and testimonials also form a part of the collection. The papers, which are in English, Hindi, Marathi and Spanish, cover the period 1900–67.

### **D.D. Khanna (1923– )**

Director of the Society for Peace, Security and Development Studies, Allahabad; he was born at Allahabad, and was educated at Allahabad, London and Delhi. He was a faculty member and later Head of the Defence Studies Department, University of Allahabad, 1948–84; Coordinator, Centenary Celebrations, University of Allahabad, 1984–86; Chief Investigator, UGC Project on 'India-Pakistan Relations', 1980–91; Chief Consultant, IDRC project on 'Defence and Development', 1991–92; Project Director, IDRC/Ford Foundation project on 'Sustainable Development, Environmental Security and Disarmament Interface in South Asia', 1993–96; and Honorary Director, Society for Peace, Security and Development Studies, 1996. He published many research papers on Defence.

Two volumes of transcripts of interviews conducted by Professor Khanna during 1987–89 have been received from him in two instalments. These transcripts deal with India–Pakistan relations with special reference to defence and strategic matters. Some of the interviewees are: B.R. Bhagat, Atal Behari Vajpayee, T.C.R. Rangachari, Farooq Abdullah, Iqbal Akhund, Hussain Haqqani and Prof. Leo Rose.

### **K.C. Khanna (1896–1985)**

A historian of Punjab and an educational administrator, he was awarded doctorate in 1930. He worked as Lecturer in History and English, Punjab University. He joined the Department of Public Instruction, Punjab and retired as its Director. He is the author of several textbooks.

A small collection of K.C. Khanna papers, consisting of approximately 1500 pages, has been donated by his sons Shri Krishen Khanna and Shri Sarwi Khanna. It relates to Anglo–Sikh relations, entitled *Punjab's Fateful Decade, 1839–49*. The collection also includes material collected by him for writing this book.

### **B.G. Kher (1888–1957)**

A political leader and statesman; he was born at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and was educated at Bombay. He worked as Secretary to Justice Beaman of Bombay High court, 1912–18; Secretary, Swarajya Party, Bombay branch, 1923. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested in 1930 and 1932. He was member, Legislative Assembly, and twice became the Chief Minister of Bombay Province, 1937–39 and 1940–42. He offered Individual Satyagraha, 1940 and was arrested. He was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942–44. He was member, Constituent Assembly, 1947–52, and was elected to Rajya Sabha, 1952 and was High Commissioner in London, 1952–54. He was awarded Padma Vibhushan, 1954. He was Chairman, Official Language Commission, 1955, and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, 1956.

The papers of B.G. Kher consist of approximately 100 files, diaries and notebooks. The papers have been donated by his son Shri V.B. Kher. The correspondence is carried out, among others, with M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, M.R. Jayakar, Justice Beaman, Devadas Gandhi, Shankarrao Deo, N.V. Gadgil, and D.N. Desai. The subject files deal with the formation of the Swaraj Party, coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, Bombay Legislative Assembly election, All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, activities of Civil Liberties Union, Benaras Hindu University, his tenure as Premier of Bombay and as High Commissioner in U.K., tributes paid after his death, etc. The papers

also include a number of miscellaneous speeches and writings by B.G. Kher and his sons. There are notebooks of B.G. Kher maintained during his imprisonment containing notes, extracts, writings and observations on various subjects. Besides, the collection also includes degrees, certificates, credentials, diaries, press-clippings, and printed material. The papers also include material collected by V.B. Kher. The papers cover the years 1879–1990 and are in English, Marathi, Kannada and Spanish.

### **V.S. Khode (1879–1975)**

Political leader and social worker from Madhya Pradesh; he was born at Kukshi, Dhar district, Madhya Pradesh and was educated at Allahabad and Nagpur. He entered politics in 1920 and joined the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal, 1921. He left studies to participate in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921. He started practising as a lawyer, 1926–38. He edited *Vani*, 1932–39. He was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942–43. He became the Prime Minister, Indore State's Interim Cabinet, 1948; Deputy Prime Minister, Madhya Bharat, 1948–49. He retired from politics in 1952, but was associated with Vinoba Bhave 1953 onwards. He was President, Sarva Seva Sangh, Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh, 1953–58.

The papers of V.S. Khode, donated by his son Shri R.V. Khode, relate to the years 1931–75. This is an important collection in the study of political events in Madhya Bharat and the formation of Madhya Pradesh. The collection consists of correspondence exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Dada Dharmadhikaree, U.N. Dhebar, Nirmala Deshpande, Shankarrao Deo, Kashinath Trivedi, Haribhau Upadhyaya, Vallabhbbhai Patel, Vinoba Bhave, Thakkar Bapa, Thakurdas Bang, and various officials of the erstwhile Indore State and Madhya Pradesh. The subject files deal with the activities of Indore Rajya Praja Mandal, developmental schemes and programmes in Madhya Bharat, the Holkar State, the Sarvodaya and Bhoodan movement in Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh, formation of Madhya Bharat, Madhya Bharat Congress Committee, political activities in Nimad district, the Madhya Bharat Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and other erstwhile Princely States in India. Besides, speeches and writings by him, diaries, notebooks, and speeches and writings by others form a

part of the collection. In addition to the above, printed material and press-clippings files are also available. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **G.D. Khosla (1901–96)**

Former Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court; he was born at Lahore (Pakistan) and was educated at Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn. Called to the Bar in 1926, he joined the ICS in 1926. He was the District and Sessions Judge, 1930–43; Judge, Punjab High Court, 1943; and Chief Justice, Punjab High Court, 1959. He tried Nathuram Godse for Gandhiji's murder. He retired in 1961. He was then made a member, Commonwealth Inquiry Commission to investigate into the disturbances in British Guyana, 1962; Court of Inquiry into Air Crashes, 1963–66; Presiding Officer, National Industrial Tribunal, 1964–66; Chairman, Delhi Police Commission, 1968; and Chairman, Reviewing Committee for National Academy and ICCR, 1970. He was the one-man Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Subhas Chandra Bose, 1970–74. He was also President, Authors' Guild of India. His publications include: *Our Judicial System*, *Stern Reckoning* and *The Murder of the Mahatma*.

The papers of G.D. Khosla, consisting of 57 files, 28 notebooks and diaries and 35 pocket diaries, have been donated by his son Shri I.P. Khosla. These contain files relating to the judgement of Partap Singh Kairon murder case, 1947 disturbances, publication of his books and writings, his appointment to various inquiry commissions and tribunals, the Calcutta Case and his fan mail. The collection also comprises speeches and writings of G.D. Khosla, including typescripts of books, novels, poems, articles, lectures and broadcasts. It also includes press-clippings and notebooks and diaries relating to his day-to-day activities and daily engagements. The collection covers the period 1923–94 and is in English and Urdu.

### **Khwaja Abdul Majid (1885–1962)**

A nationalist leader from U.P.; he was born at Aligarh, and was educated at Aligarh and Cambridge. Called to the Bar, he was the Junior Law Professor, MAO College, Aligarh, 1910–11;

Trustee, MAO College, 1915; Secretary, Old Boys' Association of the College, 1915 and 1918. He was associated with the Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Hind since its inception, 1920. He took an active part in the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movements and was convicted for six months in 1921. He was Principal, Jamia Millia, Aligarh, 1921 and its Chancellor, 1936–62. He wrote a book *Communalism in India, its Origin and Growth*.

The papers of Abdul Majid, donated by his son Shri A. Jamal Khwaja, consist of 381 letters from various eminent persons such as Mahatma Gandhi, Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu, Jawaharlal Nehru, M.A. Ansari, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Shaukat Ali, Col. Zaidi, G.B. Pant, Indira Gandhi, Dr. Abid Hussain, Mridula Sarabhai, K.N. Katju and Humayun Kabir for the period 1906–62. The papers are in English and Urdu.

### **S.D. Kitchlew (1888–1963)**

A prominent politician from Punjab; he was born at Amritsar and was educated at Amritsar, Agra, Aligarh, London and Germany. A contemporary of Jawaharlal Nehru at Cambridge and a Bar-at-Law, he started practising in 1915. He came into prominence during the agitation against the Rowlatt Act, 1919. He took part in the Khilafat movement, and was arrested in 1921. He also participated in the Jaito Murcha, 1923. He started the Tanzim and Tabligh movements, 1925. He was Chairman, Reception Committee, Lahore Congress, 1929, and President, All-India Peace Council, 1950. He was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize, 1952. He joined the Communist Party of India after Independence.

The papers of S.D. Kitchlew, donated by his son Shri Toufique Kitchlew, relate to the years 1921–63. The collection consists of his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, Sri Prakasa, Swaran Singh, Master Tara Singh, Kharak Singh, B.K. Dutta, M.C. Chagla, Firoz Khan Noon and others. The subject files deal with All-India Muslim League, All-India World Peace Council, invitations received by him and condolences on his death. Speeches and statements by him, writings by others and press-clippings also form a part of the collection. The papers are in English and Urdu.

### D.S. Kothari (1906–93)

Eminent physicist and educationist; he was born at Udaipur, Rajasthan, and was educated at Allahabad and London. He did research in Statistical Thermodynamics and the Theory of White Dwarf Stars. He was Professor of Physics, Delhi University, 1934–48; Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, 1948–61; and Chairman, University Grants Commission, 1961. He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1962. His publications include: *Nuclear Explosives and Their Effects*.

The papers of D.S. Kothari, donated by his son Prof. L.S. Kothari, is a rich collection which throws light on the multifarious activities of the eminent scientist. The papers consist of around 40 files, 21 registers and notebooks and 9 pocket diaries, and relate to the years 1928–88, 1993. The papers consist of correspondence exchanged with Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, V.V. Giri, K.R. Narayanan, Bertrand Russell, Robert Cohen, Albert Einstein, P.M. Blackett, Maurice Gwyer, Abdus Salam, Kapila Vatsyayan, Nurul Hasan, Satis Chandra and with various other Indian and foreign scientists and scientific institutions, academics and friends. The subject files relate to the UGC affairs, the Indian Science Congress, science exhibition, university education, tributes, felicitation of various honours and awards, invitations for seminars and conferences and condolences on his and his wife's death. In addition, the collection contains speeches and writings by him and by others on physics. There are registers and notebooks containing scientific notes relating to thermodynamics, thermonuclear explosion hazards, physical calculations, etc. These also contain extracts from various books and magazines. There is also his book *Nuclear Explosions and Their Effects*, its reviews and related papers. In addition to the above, there are 28 booklets containing convocation addresses delivered by him at various universities. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### J.B. Kripalani (1888–1982)

Veteran Gandhian, freedom fighter and parliamentarian; he was born at Hyderabad, Sind. He studied at Hyderabad, Bombay, Karachi and Poona. He was Professor, Greer

Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzaffarpur, 1912–17 and Banaras Hindu University, 1919–20. He participated in the Champaran Satyagraha, 1917. He became Vice-Principal, Kashi Vidyapith, 1921–22; Principal, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, 1922–27. He was General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1934–46, and its President, 1946–47; member, Constituent Assembly, 1946–50, and Provisional Parliament, 1950–52. He resigned from the Congress and formed the Kisan Mazdoor Party, 1951. He became a member, Lok Sabha, 1953–57, 1957–62, 1963–67, and 1967–70. His publications include: *The Gandhian Way*, *The Latest Fad*, *The Non-violent Revolution*, etc.

The papers of J.B. Kripalani were loaned by the executors of his will. The collection comprises 150 files for the years 1918–80. It consists of his correspondence, subject files, press-clippings, pamphlets, periodicals, articles and speeches. His correspondence includes letters exchanged, among others, with Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, Jayaprakash Narayan, Indira Gandhi, V.K. Krishna Menon, Krishnabai Nimbkar, Sadiq Ali., K. Iswara Dutt, Narendra Deva, and Asoka Mehta. The subject files relate to the India–China border dispute, fundamental rights and the Indian Constitution, prohibition, crisis in the Janata government, KMPP, Socialist Party, Rajaji Centenary Committee, J.P. Birthday Celebration Committee, J.P. Amrit Kosh Trust, Delhi Nagrik Sangharsh Samiti, the Emergency, and publication of his books and articles. Besides, speeches delivered by J.B. Kripalani in the Lok Sabha, forewords and articles on various topics also form an important part of the collection. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **Krishna Kripalani (1907–92)**

A lawyer, writer and educationist; he was born at Karachi and was educated at Bombay and Lincoln's Inn, London. Bar-at-Law, he practised Law at Karachi. He was arrested and jailed for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1933. He worked in Visva-Bharati and Santiniketan in various capacities during 1934–46. He was the Organizing Secretary, AICC, 1946–48. He also worked as Editor, *Vigil*, 1951. He was the Private Secretary to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education, 1952–54 and Secretary, Sahitya



Akademi, 1954–71. He visited several countries in South-East Asia, Europe and USA to contact literary institutions and writers, 1959. He was involved in literacy activities and was nominated to the Rajya Sabha, 1974–80. He was also awarded the Padma Bhushan. He has authored several books such as: *Rabindranath Tagore: A Biography*, *Tagore: A Life*, *Gandhi—A Life* and *Modern Indian Literature*.

The papers of Krishna Kripalani, donated by himself, have been received in two instalments. The collection consists of 28 letters written by Jawaharlal Nehru between 1937–62 relating to Kashmir, Andrews Memorial Hospital, the Indian National Army, Tagore Centenary Volume and the launching of *Visva-Bharati Quarterly Journal*. Besides, there are xeroxed copies of 15 letters addressed by Victoria Ocampo of Argentina between 1958–65. They throw light on Rabindranath Tagore's personality and activities in Santiniketan.

### **Sucheta Kripalani (1908–74)**

Former Chief Minister of U.P. and a prominent women's leader; she was born at Ambala and was educated at Delhi and Punjab Universities. She was Secretary, Foreign Affairs Department as well as the women's section of the Indian National Congress, 1939–41. She participated in the Quit India movement, 1942. She was member; Constituent Assembly, 1946–48, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1948–50 and 1960–67, Congress Working Committee, 1948–51, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52 and Lok Sabha, 1952–57, 1957–60, 1967–70; Minister of Labour, Community Development and Industry, U.P. Government, 1960–62; and Chief Minister, U.P., 1962–67.

The papers of Sucheta Kripalani, consisting of 84 files, were received from the executors of her will. The correspondence includes letters exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, K. Kamraj and Charan Singh. The subject files relate to matters like Assam Relief Fund, her foreign tours, West Bengal refugees, atrocities on the Hindus in Rawalpindi, obituaries and condolence messages on her death. Speeches and writings by her, press-clippings and printed material also form a part of the collection. The papers cover the period 1947–79.

### **T.T Krishnamachari (1899–1974)**

Former finance minister and eminent parliamentarian; he was born at Madras, and was educated at Tiruvellur and Madras. He joined business in 1921. He was member: Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937–42, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1942–45, Constituent Assembly, 1946–50, Constitution Drafting Committee, 1948, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52 and Lok Sabha, 1952–57, 1957–62 and 1962–67; Minister of Commerce and Industry, 1952–55; Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Iron and Steel, 1955–56; Minister of Finance, and Iron and Steel, 1956–57; Minister of Finance, 1957–58 and 1963–65; Minister without portfolio, 1962; and Minister of Economics and Defence Coordination 1962–63. He resigned in 1965. He also attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, London, and the meetings of the World Bank and the IMF, 1964.

The papers of T.T. Krishnamachari, consisting of 80 files of correspondence, subject files, and speeches and writings by him and by others have been donated by Shri T.T. Vasu to the NMML for permanent preservation. The collection comprises correspondence exchanged with eminent persons like Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, M.A. Master, A.K. Sen, J.R.D. Tata, G.D. Birla, Hare Krushna Mahtab, H.P. Mody and G.B. Pant. The subject files relate to topics like formation of TTK and Co. and its activities, T.T. Krishnamachari's activities during his ministerial assignments, increase in the selling price of steel, gold control, defence plans, matters of state and administration, his resignation from the cabinet in 1965, his visits to the USSR and Czechoslovakia, the situation in Burma and copies of letters exchanged by the Government of India and Pakistan with the United Nations. The collection also includes press-clippings, printed material, his speeches in the Lok Sabha as Finance Minister, biography of T.T.K. in Tamil and writings on T.T.K. The papers are in English and Tamil and cover the years 1947–73.

### **Krishnanath (1934– )**

A noted author, social activist and former Professor of Kashi Vidyapith; he was born and educated at Kashi. He came in contact with Bhagavan Das, Narendra Deva and Jayaprakash

Narayan during his student days. He was active in the Samajwadi Yuvak Sabha and Socialist Party. He went to jail in connection with the language policy, the temple entry, the Kisan and the Socialist movements. He worked with Adivasis in Palamu, Bihar; was Trustee, Krishnamurti Foundation, India. He was the Editor, *Mankind*, *Kalpana*, *Jan* and *Arthiki*. He is the author of: *Impact of Foreign Aid on Indian Foreign Policy*, *Satyagraha*, and *Videsh Niti*.

Professor Krishnanath has donated seven files of his own papers. These comprise press-clippings relating to the death of Achyut Patwardhan and Professor Krishnanath's reminiscences of Achyut Patwardhan. The collection consists of articles and reminiscences and papers for discussion by him and others. The articles are on Tilak, Gandhiji, Jayaprakash Narayan, Narendra Deva, Sampurnanand and P.D. Tandon. A few letters addressed to Professor Krishnanath, speeches and writings by Achyut Patwardhan and a typescript entitled 'Desh ke Nirmata' by Vishvnath Sharma in Hindi also form a part of the collection. The papers, relating to the years 1950, 1965-97 are in English, Hindi and Marathi.

### **M.V. Krishnappa (1918-80)**

A Congress leader and administrator; he was born at Mothakapalli, Karnataka and was educated at Mysore and Madras. He participated in the Quit India movement, 1942 and was detained for one and a half years. He was the President, Mysore Students Congress, 1940-44. He was member, Lok Sabha, 1952-57, 1957-62, 1962-67, 1967-70 and 1971-77; Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Food & Agriculture, Government of India, 1952; Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, 1952-62; and Chairman, Agriculture Prices Enquiry Commission, 1953. He also served as Minister for Revenue, Food and Animal Husbandry, Karnataka Government and as member, Indian delegation to the UNO, 1973.

This is a small collection of papers donated by Mrs. M.V. Krishnappa and comprises her husband's correspondence and four diaries for the years 1962-79.

### Vinayak Kulkarni (1914– )

An eminent Socialist leader from Maharashtra, he was educated at Poona. He joined the Socialist Party in 1934 and organised it in Maharashtra. He was arrested for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942. He was active in the reorganisation of the Congress Socialist Party, 1946. He was appointed to organise the Socialist Party in Vindhya Pradesh, 1954. He participated in the Goa Liberation movement. His publications include: *Latest Struggle for Goa*.

The papers of Vinayak Kulkarni comprise nine xerox items relating to 1942–43. The papers have been donated by Shri Vinayak Kulkarni himself. The collection deals with the underground documents of the 1942 movement. It comprises a secret telegram of Linlithgow to Amery, an issue of *Quit India* and *Krantikari*, and articles and notes of the meeting of AICC held in Delhi. The papers are in English and Marathi.

### N. Kumaran Asan (1873–1924)

Poet, scholar and social reformer from Kerala; he was born at Kayikara, Trivandrum district, Kerala. He was educated at his native village, Bangalore and Calcutta. He was a disciple of Sri Narayana Guru, and became Secretary, Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam, 1903–19. He was a member, Travancore Legislative Council, 1909; President, SNDP Yogam, 1923. He was awarded the title of 'Mahakavi' (the great poet) by the visiting Prince of Wales, 1922. His important works are *Leela*, *Nalini*, *Chintavishtayaya Sita*, *Duravastha*, *Chandalabikshuki*, *Karuna* and many other poems. Most of them reflect his crusade for social reform. He was also the Editor, *Vivekodayam* and *Pratibha* for some time. He died in a boat accident.

The papers of Kumaran Asan contain his diaries from 1910–23 and some poems, on microfilm. His diaries throw light on the social conditions of deprived communities in Kerala, the endeavour of Asan as Secretary of the SNDP Yogam to uplift the backward communities, especially Ezhavas. The papers are in English and Malayalam.

## J.C. Kumarappa (1892–1957)

A prominent Gandhian economic thinker; he was born at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. He was educated at London and USA and practised as an auditor in Bombay for some time. He taught at Gujarat Vidyapith, 1929–31 and was Editor in-charge of *Young India*, 1930–31. He was sentenced to one year imprisonment in 1931 and for two years in 1932. He was authorised by the Bombay Congress (1934) to form, under the guidance of Gandhiji, the All-India Village Industries Association. He became its Organiser and Secretary, and its President after Gandhiji's death. He was appointed a member of the committee to formulate a scheme of Basic Education, Wardha, 1937; Chairman, Industrial Survey Committee, C.P and Berar, 1939; and Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee, 1948. His publications include: *Why the Village Movement*; *Economy of Performance* and *Gandhian Economic Thought*.

The papers of J.C. Kumarappa consist of subject files, speeches and articles by him and by others, personal notebooks, reports and press clippings. The papers have been received from Shri M. Vinaik of Wardha. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mira Behn, V.L. Mehta, K.P. Kesava Menon, Jivraj Mehta, G.V. Mavalankar, Kishorlal Mashruwala; G.D. Birla, Vinoba Bhave, Shankarrao Deo, Humayun Kabir, Kaka Kalelkar, K.N. Katju, J.B. Kripalani, Sucheta Kripalani, and Pt. Sunderlal. The subject files relate to National Planning Committee, All-India Village Industries Association, Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee, activities of the All-India Spinners Association, Sarva Seva Sangh, Hindustani Talimi Sangh, All-India Peace Council, Bhoodan movement, and personal matters. Besides, there are speeches and writings by him on topics like industrialisation, ahimsa, centralisation v/s. decentralisation, unemployment, village industries and distribution of wealth. In addition to the above, the collection also contains speeches and writings by Jairamdas Doulatram, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Mira Behn, C. Rajagopalachari, M. Vinaik, and V.K.R.V. Rao. Printed material and press-clippings also form a part of the collection. This is a large collection in English, Hindi and Urdu and relates to the years 1913–60.

## Hirday Nath Kunzru (1887–1978)

A liberal and a distinguished scholar; he was born at Agra and was educated at Agra, Allahabad and the London School of Economics. He joined the Servants of India Society, 1909. He was member, Liberal Party delegation to England, 1919; member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1921–23, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927–30, Council of States, 1937–46; and President, National Liberal Federation, 1934. He was elected Life President, Servants of India Society, 1936. He was also the Indian delegate to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Australia, 1938, and to the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference, USA, 1945. He was member: Constituent Assembly, 1946–49, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52, Council of States, 1952–56, States Re-organisation Commission, 1953–55, UGC, 1953–66 and that of Rajya Sabha, 1956–62. He was also President of the Indian School of International Studies, 1955–70.

The papers of H.N. Kunzru were acquired from two sources. The first lot of papers, comprising about 500 letters and 30 articles written by him, was received for permanent preservation from the Servants of India Society, Poona. The second lot of papers, consisting of 100 files, was received from the Indian Council of World Affairs, Delhi. The papers relate to the activities of the Servants of India Society, *Hitavada*, Bharatiya Adimjati Sangh, Delhi, All-India Seva Samiti, Allahabad, Indian Council of World Affairs, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Cultural Film Society, Delhi, Anjuman Taraqi Urdu Hindi, India International Centre and other institutions. Besides, there are files on Delhi University, Agra University, Banaras Hindu University, Rajasthan University, Indian School of International Studies and other educational institutions. In addition, there are files dealing with various ministries and miscellaneous correspondence. Speeches and writings by him and others and press-clippings also form a part of the collection. The papers, relating to the years 1946–76, are in English and Hindi. These shed light not only on the life and work of H.N. Kunzru but also on the manifold activities of the various institutions.

### **Asutosh Lahiri (1892– )**

A revolutionary since his student days, he was sentenced and transported for ten years to the Andamans in 1915. After being released in 1922, he served on the editorial staff of the *Servant*, 1922–26. He joined the Hindu Mahasabha in 1924, was arrested in 1932 in connection with the Watson Shooting case and remained in detention till 1936. He served as the General Secretary, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, 1940–48. He was member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1943–45.

Shri Asutosh Lahiri has donated his own papers to the NMML for permanent retention. These contain approximately 90 letters and pamphlets. The correspondence part relates to the post-1947 period and includes letters exchanged with eminent persons like C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer, N.C. Chatterjee, G.B. Pant, V.K. Krishna Menon, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lord Wavell, the Maharajas of the states of Cooch Behar and Durgapur, mainly relating to India's foreign policy and the work of the Hindu Mahasabha. The 73 pamphlets in the collection, in English and Bengali, cover the period 1927–57. Most of the pamphlets pertain to activities of the Hindu Mahasabha.

### **Rajendra Nath Lahiri (1892–1927)**

A noted revolutionary; he was born at Mohanpur, Pabna district, East Bengal (now in Bangladesh). He lived in Varanasi and was associated with a revolutionary society—the Hindusthan Socialist Republican Association. He took part in the Dakshinেশ্বর bomb case and the Kakori Mail dacoity, 1925. He was arrested and was sentenced to death. He died at the gallows in the Gonda jail in December 1927.

Only one letter of Rajendra Nath Lahiri, addressed to B.C. Chatterjee, has been received through Shri Jagdish Prasad Gupta of Kanpur. It relates to the year 1927. It pertains to his defence in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.

### **G.F. Lakhani (1907– )**

Born on 11th December 1907, he had his education in India and abroad. He obtained his Ph.D. from Edinburgh University

in 1934. He worked in the field of education for 30 years under the Municipality of Hyderabad (Sind), Government of Sind, Government of India and lastly under UNESCO (UNESCO Educational Adviser to the Government of Somalia), from where he retired in 1966. He was associated with the work of Sadhu Vaswani Mission, New Delhi. He has published a number of articles in the *Arts of Asia* and *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*. He also worked in the Foreign Publicity Planning Office under the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, 1944–46 and as Principal of the Lawrence School, Lovedales (Nilgiris), 1949–50.

A small collection of papers comprising speeches, writings and press-clippings has been donated by Shri G.F. Lakhani himself. The articles relate to the theme of education, cultural relations between India and Russia and Indians in Malaya. In addition, there is a memorandum submitted to the Central Advisor, Board of Education in India for considering a note on student discipline. The papers relate to the years 1945–63.

### **Lakshminarayan Sudhanshu (1906–76)**

Hindi litterateur and political activist since 1927.

Two rolls of Lakshminarayan Sudhanshu papers pertaining to the period 1934–70 deal with a variety of subjects. The correspondence includes letters exchanged with politicians and men of letters such as Rammanohar Lohia, Dr. Sampurnanand, Indira Gandhi, Jagjivan Ram, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Acharya Ramchandra Shukla, Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar', Seth Govind Das and Ram Subhag Singh.

### **Jagat Narain Lal (1896–1966)**

He was General Secretary and later President, Patna District Congress Committee, 1921–23. He was also Assistant Secretary, Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee, 1923–24; General Secretary and later President, Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha, 1924–26; General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, 1925–35; General Secretary, Bihar Provincial Seva Samiti, 1918–26; Parliamentary Secretary, Bihar Government,



1937–39; and Minister for Law, Co-operative and Animal Husbandry Department, Bihar, 1959.

The papers of Jagat Narain Lal received by the NMML fall into three categories—his autobiographical note from his early days up to 1942; notes on Pakistan covering its genesis and working and notes on various topics of science and fine arts. Besides the notes, the collection also includes a few pamphlets on the activities of Christian missionaries in the tribal areas of Bihar.

### **Lal Bahadur Shastri (1904–66)**

The second Prime Minister of India; he was born in 1904 at Mughalsarai and was educated at Kashi Vidyapeeth. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement and was jailed in 1921. He was Life Member, Servants of People Society, since 1926. He was imprisoned for two and a half years during the Salt Satyagraha. He served as General Secretary, U.P. PCC, 1935–38. He returned to the U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937 and was re-elected in 1946. He was elected Secretary, U.P. Parliamentary Board, 1945; and became Minister for Police and Transport, U.P., 1947. He resigned and became General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1951. He was elected member, Rajya Sabha from U.P. He became Minister for Railways and Transport, Government of India till November 1956, when he resigned. He joined the Cabinet in 1957, as Minister for Transport and Communications, April 1957–1961; Minister for Home Affairs, Government of India, 1961–63, and resigned under the Kamraj Plan, August 1963. He was Minister without Portfolio, January–June 1964; Prime Minister of India and Minister for Atomic Energy, June 1964–66 and Chairman, Planning Commission, 1964. He attended the Conference of Non-aligned Countries at Cairo, October 1964. He died at Tashkent in January 1966 after negotiating a settlement with Pakistan.

The papers of Lal Bahadur Shastri, donated by his son Shri Hari Krishna Shastri, comprise 800 xeroxed pages covering the period 1926–66 and 1986. These include Lal Bahadur Shastri's correspondence, among others, with Rajendra Prasad, Seth Govind Das, L.I. Brezhnev, M.C. Davar, and Bibhuti Mishra. The collection also includes letters

written by him from various jails to his wife and other family members. Apart from these, there are jail records and speeches of Lal Bahadur Shastri delivered during his tenure as Union Minister and Prime Minister. Besides, there are files relating to the activities of Allahabad Improvement Trust, Allahabad Municipal Gazette, the proceedings of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, etc. The papers are in English as well as in Hindi.

### **Laldenga (1927–1990)**

Son of Liantlira; he was born on 11th June, 1927 at Mizoram. He was the leader of the Mizo National Front. He was the Chief Minister of Mizoram, 1986–88 and he died in 1990.

Mrs. Laldenga has donated a small collection of her husband's papers. The papers comprise his correspondence, some scribblings (by Laldenga), his photographs and a certificate of service in the Army. Among the correspondents are Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and Buta Singh. The collection relates to the years 1957–90.

### **Danial Latifi (1917–2000)**

He was a jurist and civil liberties activist. He was born in Bombay on 15th March 1917. He was educated at Oxford. He founded the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Britain and Ireland and was one of the Secretaries of the Aid China Committee set up in U.K. He returned to India in 1939 and participated in the national movement. He was arrested in 1940. After 1947, he championed the cause of peasants and workers. He was the founder General Secretary of the All-India Association of Democratic Lawyers. He played a leading role in the Shah Bano Begum Case. He was elected President of the All-India Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee.

A small collection, consisting of approximately 125 documents and two files of Danial Latifi papers covering the years 1930–83, has been donated by Shri Latifi himself. The collection comprises letters mostly written to his family members regarding political and personal matters. These throw light on his participation in the political movement in Punjab, the activities of the Communist Party, the Muslim League and

the conflict between the Union Ministry and the Muslim League. Some of the letters have been written by him from Lahore prison.

The collection also contains speeches and writings by him and others. There are a few press-clippings relating to his leaving the Communist Party and joining the Muslim League. The files include papers, minutes and proceedings of the Telengana Defence Committee and papers concerning "All India Alphabet", a script invented by Danial Latifi's father, Alma Latifi, and its review. The papers are in English and Urdu.

### V. Lesney ( )

He was Professor and Chairman, Indo-Czechoslovak Society of the Oriental Institute, Prague, and a friend of Jawaharlal Nehru.

A very small but useful collection, comprising twelve documents, has been received from the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. It comprises Professor Lesney's correspondence exchanged with Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. The correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru relates to Lesney's comments on Jawaharlal Nehru's book *Glimpses of World History*, Jawaharlal Nehru's visit with his daughter to Czechoslovakia and the promotion of Indo-Czech relations. These now form a part of the Jawaharlal Nehru papers. The two letters from Indira Gandhi are personal in nature.

### Madhu Limaye (1922-95)

A veteran Socialist leader, writer, thinker and parliamentarian; he was born on 1st May 1922 at Pune. He was educated at Fergusson College, Pune. He took part in the freedom struggle and was imprisoned in 1940-41. He was detained in 1943-45, and again during the Goa liberation movement, he spent 19 months in Portuguese captivity, 1955-57. He was member: Congress Socialist Party, 1938-47, Socialist Party, 1948-52, Praja Socialist Party, 1952-55, Socialist Party, 1955-63, Samyukta Socialist Party, 1964-71 and Socialist Party, 1971-77. He held several important posts in various socialist parties, viz., Secretary, Asian Socialist Bureau, Rangoon, 1953, Joint Secretary, Socialist Party, 1949-52, and Praja Socialist Party, 1952-54, and Chairman, Socialist Party, 1958. He was

also a member, Lok Sabha, 1964–70, 1973–76, and 1977–79. He was detained during the Emergency and played a leading role in the formation of the Janata Party. He served as General Secretary, Janata Party, 1977–78 and General Secretary, Lok Dal, 1979–82. After retiring from active politics, he wrote numerous articles and books. Some of his publications are: *Communist Party: Facts and Fiction; Politics after Freedom; Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru: A Historic Partnership* (4 vols.); *Cabinet Government in India, Atmakatha, Decline of a Political System* and *Indian Politics at the Crossroads*.

A large collection of papers comprising correspondence, subject files, articles and press-clippings and seminar papers has been donated by Madhu Limaye himself. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Indira Gandhi, Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Deva, J.B. Kripalani, Achyut Patwardhan, and Humayun Kabir. The subject files deal with varied subjects such as the Indira Gandhi murder case, Thakkar Commission Report, proceedings of the meetings of the National Executive of the Socialist Party, condolence letters on the death of Rammanohar Lohia, the Constitution Amendment Bill (1967) and other contemporary political matters such as the Mandal Commission, the Ayodhya issue, terrorism in Punjab, India–Sri Lanka accord, racial division in the U.S., India's relations with the Soviet Union and China and the agitation against rising prices.

Another major part of the papers, containing press-clippings, articles, editorials, interviews, etc., reflects the activities of the BJP and the RSS, the minority problem, Joint Parliamentary Committee and Bank Scam, Ajit Singh in U.P. politics, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Meham episode, etc. Some published material also forms part of these papers.

The papers, which are in English, Hindi and Marathi, relate to the years 1947–93 (with some gaps). These provide a rich source material for the study of contemporary political and economic issues as well as Madhu Limaye's own opinion on them.

### **Lord Linlithgow (1887–1952)**

Victor Alexander John Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow; was born at South Queensferry, West Lothian, and was educated at Eton. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926–28. He was also Chairman, Joint Select

Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933. He was the Viceroy of India, 1936–43.

The papers of Lord Linlithgow were acquired by the NMML from the India Office Library and Records, London. This vast collection of 165 volumes runs into thousands of pages. It comprises Lord Linlithgow's correspondence with the Governors of Bombay, NWFP, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and with the Secretary of State for India. Apart from these, the acquisition includes letters exchanged with Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir George Cunningham, Sir Harry Haig, Lord Zetland, Lord Erskine and Sir Robert Niel Reid. There are some personal letters in the collection as well.

In addition, there are files pertaining to the "Quarterly Survey of the Political and Constitutional Position in British India", the Coronation Durbar, the Cripps Mission and the Bengal famine of 1943.

Some notes and drafts of the speeches of Linlithgow and his correspondence with the India Office also form an important part of the papers, which span the years 1936–45, 1948, coinciding with the period of his Viceroyalty in India and after.

### **Rammanohar Lohia (1910–67)**

A veteran Socialist leader; he was born at Akbarpur in 1910 and was educated at Bombay, Varanasi and Calcutta. He received his Ph.D. from Berlin University. He was the Founder-Member, Congress Socialist Party, 1934; its Joint Secretary, 1936, and member of its National Executive, 1934, 1937–38. He tendered his resignation in protest against the Party's policy towards the Communists, 1939. He was the Editor of *Congress Socialist*, 1934–35; Secretary, Foreign Department of AICC, 1936–38. He led the underground movement in 1942 and was detained in 1944–46. He initiated the Goa and Nepal struggles, 1946. He was Chairman, CSP Conference, Kanpur, 1947 and was arrested several times after independence. He served as General Secretary, PSP, 1954, formed the Socialist Party, 1955, and was its Chairman, 1956. He was elected to the Lok Sabha from Farrukhabad, 1963 and was re-elected in 1967. He wrote: *Fragments of a World Mind*; *Aspects of Socialist Policy*, *Wheel of History*, *Marx, Gandhi and Socialism* and *Guilty Men of India's Partition*.

The papers of Rammanohar Lohia comprise seven letters and 44 xerox pages. The letters are exchanged by him with Urmilesh Jha and relate to party affairs between 1956–64. The 44 xerox copies include letters received by Dr. Lohia from Narendra Deva, B.S. Mahadev Singh, Suryanarayan Sharma and Ramendra Varma. These relate mainly to the enquiries about his health, the possibility of his release from jail and condolence messages received by Lohia on the death of his father. The papers inclusively cover the years 1945–67. In addition, a diary written by Rammanohar Lohia in Lahore Fort during 1943–44 has been received through Shri Ajaya Kumar.

### **S.H. Lulla (1889–1967)**

A leading lawyer of Sind; he was born on 1st January, 1889 at Shikarpur, Pakistan. He was educated at D.J. Sind College, Karachi and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. He held various official posts: worked with the North-Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi, Trustee, Karachi Port Trust Committee. He was member, Indian Merchants Chamber, Karachi, Hon. Professor, Karachi Law College and member, AICC. He defended the RIN Mutiny sailors at the Karachi trial.

The papers of Srikrishnadas. H. Lulla were donated by his son Shri M.S. Lulla. This small collection contains his correspondence with B.S. Moonje, Vallabhbai Patel, Sri Prakasa and A.K. Brohi. In addition, the papers contain his certificates and passport. These span the years 1933–67.

### **Prabhakar Machwe (1917–1991)**

An eminent Hindi writer; he was born at Gwalior in 1917. He did his post-graduation in English literature, 1943, and was awarded doctorate in Hindi, 1958. He was the first Secretary of the INTUC in Indore, 1937. He was associated with the Majdoor Mahajan of Ahmedabad when he came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi. He worked as a lecturer in Philosophy and English at Ujjain and with the All-India Radio at Nagpur, Allahabad and Delhi. He was also visiting Professor, K.M. Institute, Agra and Kashmir Universities, 1976; Visiting Fellow, Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, 1977–79; Director,

Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad, Calcutta, 1979–85 and Brindawan Research Institute, 1985. He was awarded the Soviet Land Nehru Award, 1972, the U.P. Hindi Sansthan Award, 1985, and the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan Award, 1988. He wrote nearly 100 books in Hindi, Marathi and English including novels, plays and essays on literary criticism.

The papers of Prabhakar Machwe, comprising 16 files covering the years 1933–91, were donated by his son Shri A. Machwe. The correspondence is exchanged mainly with his family members, publishers and contemporary literary figures. The subject files relate to Prabhakar Machwe's tenure as Chairman, Sahitya Akademi, Editor, *Chautha Sansar*, his foreign tour itineraries and condolences received on his death.

The major part of the collection consists of handwritten as well as published articles by Prabhakar Machwe on a variety of subjects like philosophy, comparative literature, religion, art, drama, culture, poetry, and also on personalities like Vinoba Bhave, S. Radhakrishnan, Rahul Sankrityayan, etc. Apart from these, there are short stories, poems, book reviews, speeches and addresses by Prabhakar Machwe. In addition, the collection includes seven notebooks and two diaries containing notes on his America and Mauritius tours and miscellaneous notes.

Besides, there are files containing writings by others and miscellaneous clippings. The papers are in English, Hindi Marathi, Bengali and Malayalam.

### Madan Gopal (1919– )

An eminent journalist and author; he was born at Hansi in 1919. He was the first diploma holder of the journalism course in India of Punjabi University. He worked on the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, *The Statesman*, New Delhi, *Sunday Standard*, Bombay and later as editor of *Dainik Tribune* till 1982. He retired as Director of Publications Division, Government of India. He is the author of 48 books, including the first ever biography in English of Munshi Premchand, Bhartendu Harishchandra, Goswami Tulsidas and Balmukund Gupta. He also translated Premchand's short stories into English. He is especially famous for his work *Munshi Premchand: A Literary Biography*. He wrote articles in literary journals on famous Hindi writers.

The papers of Madan Gopal, consisting of approximately 1000 documents, have been donated by Shri Madan Gopal himself. The collection comprises correspondence exchanged, among others, with Rajendra Prasad, K.R. Narayanan, N.G. Ranga, Benarsidas Chaturvedi, B. Gopala Reddi, P. Lal, Maithili Sharan Gupta, Chandra Gupta Vidyalkar, Mulk Raj Anand, etc. and various other editors, writers, publishers and family members. The collection mainly relates to his literary activities, including the collection of material for and publication of his book on Munshi Premchand. In addition, the typescript of his autobiography entitled 'The Etching of an Age' and a few certificates and testimonials also form a part of the collection. The papers are in English, Hindi and Urdu.

### **Mehr Chand Mahajan (1889–1967)**

He was President, High Court Bar Association, Lahore, 1938–48. He served as Director, Punjab National Bank, 1933–43; President, DAV College Managing Committee, 1938–43. He was Judge, Punjab High Court, 1943, East Punjab High Court, 1947, Supreme Court of India, October 1948 and Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India, 1954. He was member, RIN Mutiny Commission, 1946, and Punjab Boundary Commission, 1947. He was the Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1947–48. Later he became the Constitutional Advisor to His Highness, the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1948.

This is a small collection of about 50 documents, given by Shri Jeet Mahajan, containing Justice Mahajan's correspondence concerning some of his post-retirement assignments, such as Advisor to the Maharaja of Bikaner, appointment as the Chief Justice of India. The letters are exchanged with Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and Swaran Singh, among others. A few speeches also form a part of the collection. These cover, inclusively, the years 1940–58.

### **P.C. Mahalanobis (1893–1973)**

A distinguished scientist and statistician; he was born at Calcutta in 1893. He was educated at Presidency College, Calcutta and the University of Cambridge. He was Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1922–45 and Principal, 1945–48; Professor Emeritus since 1948; Hon.



Statistical Advisor to the Cabinet, Government of India, 1949 and member, Planning Commission, 1955–67. Some of his publications are: *Experiments in Statistical Sampling in the Indian Statistical Institute* (1961); *Talks on Planning* (1962) and *An Approach of Operational Research to Planning in India* (1963).

The papers of P.C. Mahalanobis, comprising approximately 2,000 letters, were handed over to the NMML by his wife Smt. Nirmal Kumari Mahalanobis. Among the letters are those received by him from his Cambridge friends between the years 1910–15. The letters written in later years are more official, relating to the professional activities of Mahalanobis. There are letters relating to Calcutta University and the research students of other universities. Among the important correspondents are Brajendra Nath Seal, E.J. Russell, C.D. Deshmukh, P.M. Blackett, Meghnad Saha, Kalidas Nag and C.V. Raman. There are letters from C.F. Andrews containing references to Gandhiji's health. In addition, there are a few reports and statements. The papers inclusively cover the years 1910–70 and are in English and Bengali.

### **Raja of Mahmudabad (1879–1931)** **(Maharajkumar Mohammad Amir Haider Khan)**

A nationalist Muslim leader, he was member, United Provinces Legislative Council, 1921–27 and later the Vice-President of the Council. He was also President of the All-India Muslim League in 1918 and 1929.

Twenty documents of Raja of Mahmudabad papers have been handed over to the NMML by his family. These comprise letters mostly from Harcourt Butler, the then Lieutenant Governor of U.P. There is also one letter of 1930 from Dr. M.A. Ansari giving his views on the Congress-led Civil Disobedience movement. In addition, there are four letters exchanged with Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, which have been amalgamated with the Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru papers, respectively. The papers cover the years 1920–42.

### **Harekrushna Mahtab (1899–1987)**

An eminent Congressman and erstwhile Chief Minister of Orissa; he was born in November 1899 at Agarpara, Orissa.

He was educated at Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. He was elected as MLA, Bihar and Orissa, 1924, and Chairman, District Board, Balasore, 1924–28. He was Editor, *Prajatantra* and *Jhankar*, a monthly literary journal of Orissa. He courted arrest several times in the freedom movement. He was President, Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee, 1930 and 1937; member, Congress Working Committee, 1938–62; Chief Minister, Orissa, 1946–50 and 1957–60; Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, 1950–52; Secretary-General, Congress Parliamentary Party, 1952–54; Governor of Bombay, 1955–56; and member, Lok Sabha, 1962–67. His publications include: *History of Orissa*, *Beginning of the End*, etc.

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab has deposited a large collection of his own papers comprising approximately 2,000 letters, 70 subject files, a number of speeches and writings and printed material. The first category, i.e. correspondence, includes letters exchanged with M.K. Gandhi, Rajendra Prasad, S. Radhakrishnan, Morarji Desai, C.D. Deshmukh, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sushila Nayar, V.V. Giri, K.N. Katju, V.L. Mehta and other prominent leaders.

Among the subject files are papers relating to the Cabinet Mission, Hirakud and Salandi projects, Utkal University, industrial development, Biju Patnaik affair, textile workers' strike in Bombay, Utkal University, Konark Temple Committee, etc. In addition, there are speeches, statements, broadcasts and press notes by Harekrushna Mahab. The printed material in this collection relates to religion, inscriptions, history and sculpture. The papers, relating to the years 1939–70, are in English and Oriya.

### **Sunil Maitra (1927–1996)**

Son of Asutosh Maitra; he was born at Chittagong (now in Bangladesh) on 1st February, 1927. He was educated up to B.A. He took an active part in politics. He was member, CPI (M) and visited Moscow and Tashkent as a member of the CITU in the Asian Seminar of Trade Union International of Workers in Commerce. He also was a member of the Seventh Lok Sabha.

**A small collection of Sunil Maitra papers, consisting of 15 documents, has been transferred to the NMML by Smt. Neelima Maitra.**

The papers mainly contain writings by him on various topics such as 'Whither Indian Economy', 'The Jungle of Capitalist World', 'Open Wide Door to India' and 'World Social Development and Marxism'. In addition, there is an issue of *Insurance Worker* comprising articles by Sunil Maitra. The papers inclusively cover the years 1974–97.

### **Sundar Singh Majithia (1872–1941)**

Born in February 1872 at Majithia, Amritsar district, S.S. Majithia was educated at Amritsar and Lahore. He was the Secretary of the Chief Khalsa Diwan, 1902; President of the Educational Conference four times during 1908–40; additional member of the Punjab Legislative Council, 1911–16 and member, Imperial Legislative Council. He was taken on the Viceroy's Executive Council as the representative of the Sikh Community, 1919. He was the First President of the Gurdwara Board established in 1920 and member of the first autonomous cabinet of the Punjab, April 1937. He held the portfolio of Revenue, 1937–41, and was leader, National Progressive Party. He was awarded the title of CIE in 1920 and KCIE in 1926.

An important collection of the papers of Sunder Singh Majithia, comprising approximately 230 letters, 173 subject files, 34 diaries and a number of printed items, have been donated by his son Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia. These cover a period of about 40 years, 1901–41. The letters of S.S. Majithia are exchanged, among others, with Sir W.M. Hailey, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Joginder Singh, and Giani Sher Singh. The subject files deal with the affairs of Khalsa College, Amritsar, the social and political problems of the Sikh community after the First World War, women's participation in Punjab politics, etc. Some of the files pertain to Shahid Ganj Gurdwara affair, Singh Sabha movement, Akali politics, Khalsa Nationalist Party, and the Gurdwara Act. There are also some papers on the Communal Award and the problem of communal representation. The diaries also form an invaluable part of the collection, which is in English as well as in Punjabi.

A few letters of Sardar Kirpal Singh Majithia have also been acquired along with these papers. These are letters exchanged with Sir Stafford Cripps, Nahar Singh and Trilochan Singh during the year 1942.

The papers are useful for a study of the Punjab politics in the pre-1947 period.

## Gunada Charan Majumdar (1909–92)

Born at Bhawanipore, Calcutta, he was educated at Calcutta. He participated in the Simon agitation, 1928; the Salt Satyagraha, 1930 and was jailed in 1930. He was the Acting-Secretary, Bengal Congress Socialist Party, 1937; member, National Executive of the Congress Socialist Party, 1938. He was detained for two and a half years for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942. He was the leader, Bengal Socialist Party, 1952 and Chairman, Rural Development Corporation, Calcutta. He wrote: *Nachiketar Kahani*, *Plan Keno?*, *Amra Ki karate Pari?*, *Meyeder Adhikar* and *Nalkuper Katha*.

Shri Gunada Majumdar has handed over a small collection of his own papers. These contain his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru and S.K. Dey relating to Jawaharlal Nehru's meeting with Shivpuri Baba at Kathmandu, Bharat Darshan educational tour for national integration and the riotous situation in West Bengal in 1964. In addition, the papers include a printed pamphlet and a cyclostyled copy of a paper, 'Why Community Development Failed in India' by Gunada Majumdar.

## Govind Malaviya (1902–61)

The youngest son of Madan Mohan Malaviya, he was educated at Allahabad and Banaras. He participated in the boycott of the Prince of Wales, 1921. He was a member of the Congress Working Committee, 1931; General Secretary, All-Parties Unity Conference, Allahabad, 1932; member: U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937–45, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1945–46, Constituent Assembly, 1946–50 and member, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52. He also served as Vice-Chancellor of Banares Hindu University, 1949–51 and as Director, New Insurance Limited since 1951.

A small collection of the papers of Govind Malaviya, containing 27 pages, was acquired for microfilming from the Bharat Kala Bhawan, Varanasi. This comprises 17 letters relating to the years 1928–32. These contain letters exchanged with Padma Kant Malaviya, S. Venkatapathaiya, Sham Lal, Rameshwari Nehru, S.V. Bapat and others. The papers are in English and Hindi.

## Harsh Deo Malaviya (1917–89)

A noted journalist and economist; he was born at Allahabad on 17th October, 1917 and was educated at Allahabad University. He was a member: City Congress Committee, Allahabad, 1937–39, U.P. Congress Committee, 1939–40, Central Kisan Council of All-India Kisan Sabha, 1939–44, and Administrative Reforms Committee of the Government of Kerala, 1957–58. He was Assistant Secretary, U.P. Zamindari Abolition Committee, 1947–48 and Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee of AICC, 1948–49. He was Secretary, Yehiapur Ward Congress Committee, Allahabad, 1936–39; Asian Secretary, World Peace Council, Helsinki, 1970–72; Indian Secretary of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, Cairo, 1958–60; General Secretary, U.P. Kisan Sabha, 1943–44; Convenor, All-India Congress Forum for Socialist Action, 1967–70 and its Vice-President, 1970; and General Secretary, All-India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, 1972. He also became member, Rajya Sabha, 1972–77. He was the Editor of *AICC Economic Review*, 1950–57 and *Socialist Congressman*, 1961–69.

The papers of H.D. Malaviya, comprising approximately 500 letters, 30 subject files and a large number of speeches and writings by him, have been donated by his daughter Ms. Vibha Maurya. The letters are exchanged with eminent persons, including Sahajanand Saraswati, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, Sisir Roy, Purushottamdas Tandon, Jawaharlal Nehru, Satya Deo Malaviya, U.N. Dhebar, and (Swami) Shivanand Saraswati. There are some letters exchanged with family members also.

The subject files contain papers relating to eviction of tenants in different states and the Census of Landholdings and Cultivation received from various states. Besides, a number of speeches/writings by him also form a part of the collection.

There are manuscripts of some books written by Malaviya, for instance; *Kerala, Village Panchayats in India, Land Reforms in India*, etc. In addition, there are 21 diaries and note-books containing notes on his visits within India and abroad.

The collection also includes a number of press-clipping files relating to land reforms, land tenure problems, Congress politics and Nehru's death. A large number of books and journals are also a part of these papers, which cover the years 1940–84. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### K.D. Malaviya (1903–81)

Born at Allahabad on 11th August, 1903, he was educated at Allahabad. He joined the Congress in 1921 and was General Secretary, U.P. PCC for ten years. He was member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1946–51; Minister, Development and Industries, U.P., 1947–51. He left the Congress and joined KMPP in 1951. He rejoined the Congress and was member, Lok Sabha, 1952. As Minister he held various portfolios at the centre, 1952–63, 1968–69, and 1974–77. He was the Vice-Chancellor, Gurukul University, Hardwar, President, All-India Co-operative Union and National Federation of Industrial Cooperative Ltd.

A huge collection of the papers of K.D. Malaviya has been given to the NMML by his daughter Ms. Asha Sheth for permanent preservation. It comprises 9000 letters, 474 subject files, a number of speeches and writings, and a few publications. These cover the years 1940–81. His correspondence includes letters exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Indira Gandhi, G.B. Pant, G.L. Nanda, C. Subramaniam, Morarji Desai, Lal Bahadur Shastri, C.D. Deshmukh, and T.T. Krishnamachari on a wide range of subjects.

The topics in the subject files category pertain to his tenure as Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, oil exploration programme, taxation policy on petroleum, oil refinery in Assam and in the South, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Congress Party affairs, Congress Forum for Socialist Action, organizational affairs of U.P. PCC, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, and *Future India*, a magazine on science and technology. This rich collection throws light on the economic policy, petrochemical industries and oil policy of the Government of India during the formative period of India's development after independence.

### Madan Mohan Malaviya (1861–1946)

An eminent nationalist and founder of Banaras Hindu University; he was born in 1861 at Allahabad and was educated at Muir Central College, Allahabad. A lawyer by profession, he was also the Editor, *Hindustan*, 1888–89 and *Indian Union*, 1889–92: He started *Abhyudaya*, a Hindi weekly in 1907, *Leader*, an English daily, 1909, and *Maryada*, 1910. He was member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1902–9, Imperial Legislative

Council, 1910–19, and Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924–30. He was the President, Indian National Congress, 1909, 1918 and 1933. He presided over the Hindu Mahasabha sessions, Hardwar, 1916, 1917, Varanasi, 1923, Belgaum, 1924 and Gauhati, 1926. He founded the Banaras Hindu University, 1916, and was its Vice-Chancellor, 1919–29. He was the Ex-Officio President, Punjab Sub-Committee of Indian National Congress, 1929. He founded the Nationalist Party, 1926 and was a member, the second session of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931.

The papers of Madan Mohan Malaviya, received for microfilming from Bharat Kala Bhavan, BHU, cover a period of four decades from 1902–1942. These include letters exchanged by him among others, with B.S. Moonje, C. Vijayaraghavachariar, G.B. Pant, Sri Prakasa and B.R. Ambedkar. These relate to varied subjects, including the activities of Banaras Hindu University, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Provincial Hindu Conference, Bengal Anti-Communal Award Committee, convening a conference representing Hindu interests, the Round Table Conference, communal problem and the political situation prevailing in 1941–42. There are a few letters written by Padma Kant Malaviya also.

In addition, there are five pamphlets and booklets written by Malaviya relating to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the Congress Nationalist Party. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **Nawab of Malerkotla (1906– )**

Nawab Mohammed Iftikhar Ali Khan of Malerkotla, he was educated at Cambridge. He became the ruler of Malerkotla on 10th October, 1947 and remained so till signing the Instrument of Integration with India on 19th September, 1948. The family was very close to the Nehrus.

The Nawab of Malerkotla has deposited 500 documents of his own papers spanning the years 1948–76. These deal with the merger of the princely states of Punjab and the formation of the PEPSU; Akali agitation for the Punjabi Suba; reorganisation of states and politics in Punjab. The correspondence includes letters exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Partap Singh Kairon, Gulzari Lal Nanda, Dharma Vira, Indira Gandhi, Sant Fateh Singh, and the Maharaja of Patiala.

### K.R. Malkani (1921– )

Kewalram Rattanmal Malkani was born on 19th November, 1921 at Hyderabad, Sind and was educated at N.H. Academy, D.G. National College, Hyderabad, Fergusson College, Pune and the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay University. He joined the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, 1941. He was lecturer, D.G. National College, 1945–47. He was sub-editor, *The Hindustan Times*, 1948, Editor, *Organiser* (weekly), 1948–83, Editor, *The Motherland* (daily), New Delhi, 1971–75 and Editor, *Manthan* quarterly. He was a Nieman Fellow, Harvard University, USA, 1961–62. He was detained under MISA, June 1975 to March 1977. He was General Secretary, The Editors' Guild of India, 1978–79; member, Indian Press Delegation to China, 1978; Vice-Chairman, Deendayal Research Institute from 1983. His publications are: *The Midnight Knock*, *The I.S.S. Story* and *The Sindh Story*.

The papers of K.R. Malkani, covering the years 1940–79, have been donated by K.R. Malkani himself. These comprise letters, unpublished articles and reports. The major part of these papers consists of transcripts of interviews with leaders such as Morarji Desai, Sanjiva Reddy, Charan Singh, J.B. Kripalani, I.K. Gujral, Madhu Limaye and S.K. Patil. The letters are exchanged mainly with Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Indira Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari, K.M. Cariappa, Swaraj Paul and J.B. Kripalani. Some of the letters are addressed to N.R. Malkani.

### N.R. Malkani (1890– )

Born at Hyderabad, Sind, he was educated at Bombay and Calcutta Universities. He was the Professor of Economics, G.B.B. College, Muzaffarpur. He joined the Congress, 1921, and became Hon. Worker, constructive work sessions, A.I.C.C. He was member: AICC, Central Harijan Board National Advisory Committee on Public Co-operation, Gandhidham, and Port Development Authority, Legislative Assembly from Sind, 1945–47, Rajya Sabha, Advisory Board, Central Institute for Study and Research and Community Development and Working Committee, All-India Panchayat Parishad. He was the Additional Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 1948; Director of Rehabilitation, Rajasthan, 1949–52. He was also



President: Sind Congress Workers' Samiti, Working Committee, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Little Theatre Group, Delhi and Chairman, Public Co-operation, All-India Bharat Sevak Samaj.

This is a small collection of letters addressed to N.R. Malkani by Jawaharlal Nehru from 1936-41. Besides, there is a copy of an interview of Jawaharlal Nehru taken by N.R. Malkani at Allahabad in 1945.

### **Sir R.P. Masani (1876-1966)**

Sir Rustom Pestonji Masani was born on 23rd September, 1876. He was educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay University. He was the Editor, *Kaiser-e-Hind*; Joint Honorary Secretary of the Parsi Girls' Schools' Association. He joined the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1899, was its Secretary, 1908 and Municipal Commissioner, 1922. He was Manager, Central Bank of India; member, Board of Directors of Oriental Government Life Assurance Co., 1933-56; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1939-42; Provincial Leader, National War Front, 1942; knighted, February 1943; Trustee, N.M. Wadia Charities Trust; President, Indian Institution for Educational and Cultural Co-operation and Vice-President, Indian Centre of PEN. He held the directorship of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India and fellowship of the Council of the Indian Institute of Bankers. He was on the board of trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum.

The papers of Sir R.P. Masani, received from Smt. Manijeh Masani, consist of 3000 letters, some files and copies of articles and speeches. These have been broadly classified under two heads, i.e. correspondence and speeches and articles. The correspondence consists of unbound letters arranged alphabetically and 71 files of bound correspondence. The letters are exchanged among others, with Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari, B. Shiva Rao, Vinoba Bhave, V.R. Bhende, C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, C.F. Andrews, Akbar Hydari., L. Morin, Pyarelal, and V.S. Srinivasa Sastri. The files relate to subjects such as adult education, local self-government, international relations, National War Front and Municipal Corporation.

The articles and speeches by R.P. Masani cover a wide variety of subjects relating to history, education, religion and philosophy.

### **Kishorlal G. Mashruwala (1890–1952)**

A reputed journalist, he was President, Gandhi Seva Sangh, 1934–40. He worked on the Committee on Basic Education under the chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Husain, 1937. He was imprisoned during the Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and 1932 and the Quit India movement, 1942.

Gomti Behn Mashruwala allowed the NMML to film the papers of Kishorlal Mashruwala. These comprise correspondence, subject files and two diaries relating to the period 1923–52. The correspondence portion consists of seventy letters received by Mashruwala from Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Brijlal Biyani and others. The subject files relate to the Harijan Sevak Sangh and land distribution under Bhoodan Yajna.

### **M.A. Master (1884–1970)**

One of the pioneers of the Indian shipping industry, he was President, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, 1945 and of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1947. He was one of the trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, 1937–56.

Smt. Jyoti Trivedi, daughter of M.A. Master, donated the papers of her father relating to the period 1913–67 for permanent preservation. There are approximately 1200 subject files, 72 files of speeches and writings and 100 press-clipping files. The files mainly deal with the affairs of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, the National Harbour Board, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay Port Trust, Central and Provincial budgets, shipping policy, etc. A large number of speeches also relate to Indian shipping, the Five-Year Plan, port development policy, Merchant Navy, etc. The correspondence in these papers is exchanged among others, with Walchand Hirachand, D.S. Erulkar, Lalubhai Samaldas, Narottam Morarjee, Ramaswami Mudaliar, and his own family members.

## John Mathai (1886–1959)

A renowned economist and educationist; he was born in the old Travancore state, educated at Madras Christian College, London School of Economics and Balliol College, Oxford. He joined as High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910–14. He was Officer on Special Duty, Co-operative Departments, Madras, 1918–20; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920–25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1920–25; member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922–25 and of Indian Tariff Board, 1925–31; President, Tariff Board, 1931–34 and Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935–40. He joined Tata Sons Ltd. in 1940 and was appointed Director, 1944. He also served as Minister of Industries and Supplies, 1946–47, Interim Government, of Railways and Transport, Government of India, 1947–48 and of Finance, Government of India, 1948–50. He resigned from Government and was again Director, Tata Sons Ltd., 1950–55; Chairman, Taxation Enquiry Commission, 1953–54 and Board of Directors, State Bank of India, 1955–56; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1955–57 and Kerala University, 1958. His publications are: *Village Government in British India*, *Agricultural Co-operation in India*, and *Excise and Liquor Control*.

The papers of Dr. John Mathai were filmed by the NMML through the good offices of his wife Mrs. Mathai. These contain his correspondence during his ministership, i.e. 1946–50, exchanged mainly with Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari, J.R.D. Tata and Jayaprakash Narayan relating to his appointment as Finance Minister in the new Interim Government, Railway and Finance Minister in the Council of Ministers after 1947 and his resignation in 1950. The collection also contains a typed copy of the reminiscences of his association with the Government and eminent public men.

## M.O. Mathai (1909–81)

Jawaharlal Nehru's Personal Secretary.

Shri M.O. Mathai handed over to the library a collection of approximately 1000 letters, some subject files and speeches and writings.

These papers are mainly of Jawaharlal Nehru which he came to acquire as his personal Secretary. These comprise Jawaharlal Nehru's correspondence exchanged with, among others, Motilal Nehru, M. Asaf Ali, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, B. Shiva Rao, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mridula Sarabhai, B.G. Kher, Frances Gunther and other eminent contemporaries during the period 1926–61. A few documents and letters addressed to M.O. Mathai are also included in the papers, which relate to the years 1977 and 1981.

The subject files deal with the translation of Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography into various Indian languages, the Cabinet Mission, National Planning Committee, affairs of Bareilly College, Kashmir issue, INA Enquiry and Relief Committee, situation in Hyderabad, etc. These also include debates in the Lok Sabha and Jawaharlal Nehru's visits abroad. Besides, a number of notes, articles and speeches by Jawaharlal Nehru, by M.O. Mathai and by others also form a part of the collection.

### **G.V. Mavalankar (1888–1956)**

The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha; he was born on 27th November, 1888 at Baroda and was educated at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. He passed BA, LLB, 1912. He was member, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1919 and its President in 1930 and 1935. He left legal practice during the Non-Cooperation movement, 1922–23. He took part in the Kaira District Agriculturists Satyagraha, and in the strike in Ahmedabad against the Simon Commission. He was also member and Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937–45. He took part in the Individual Civil Disobedience movement, 1940 and the Quit India movement, 1942. He was a member, Constituent Assembly; President, Central Legislative Assembly, 1946; Speaker, Lok Sabha, 1947. He led the delegations to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, 1948 and 1952, and to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, 1950. Some of his books are: *Kahee Phulay* (in Marathi), *Manvatana Zarane* (Spring of Humanism) and *Sansmarano* (in Gujarati).

Professor P.G. Mavalankar handed over to the NMML for micro-filming 16 diaries of his father G.V. Mavalankar. These diaries contain his daily record of events and relate to the years 1927–39.

## Albert Mayer ( )

One microfilm roll of the Albert Mayer Papers, comprising of documents selected from the 'Guide to the Albert Mayer Papers on India' available in the University of Chicago Library, have been acquired on microfilm. These contain files relating to Pilot Development Projects relating to Delhi, correspondence and publications entitled: *Nehru the Man—And India's Travail and Post-Final—Proposed: A New Role for Nehru*. The correspondence in the collections is exchanged with Jawaharlal Nehru, Govind Ballabh Pant, Evelyn Wood and Rudra Dutt Singh. They cover the years 1946–72.

## Mazharul Haque (1866–1930)

A nationalist Muslim leader as well as a poet and writer; he was born in Patna district and was educated at Patna and Canning College, Lucknow. He went to England and was called to the bar in 1891. He started practice in Chhapra. He was the organiser and later President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1911; President of the Bihar unit of the Home Rule League, 1916. He presided over the Bombay session of the Muslim League, 1915 and participated in the Non-cooperation and Khilafat movements. He was elected Vice-Chancellor of the Bihar Vidyapeeth. He started the *Motherland*, an eight-page English weekly (later bi-weekly, from September 1921). He was sued and imprisoned for writing defamatory articles in it. An ardent champion of communal harmony, Mazharul Haque retired from politics after being disillusioned with the communal trouble. His well-known book is *Tufan-i-Nuh*.

The NMML has acquired a small collection of Mazharul Haque papers from Shri Shivaji Rao Ayde, Secretary, Mazharul Haque Memorial Board, Chhapra. It comprises a souvenir on his birth centenary, a booklet and a press-clippings file. The booklet contains his Presidential speech at the Bombay session of the All-India Muslim League. The press-clippings relate to the Danapur session of the Indian National Congress in 1912. The papers inclusively cover the years 1910–18 and 1966.

### **Shudha Mazumdar (1899– )**

A social worker, she was appointed as non-official visitor of the Women's Prisons, 1927; Vice-President, National Indian Association and member, ILO Corresponding Committee on Women Work in India. She visited Geneva to attend the ILO Meeting of Experts on Women Work, 1951. She was Vice-President, AIWC, 1955; zonal member and Treasurer, West Bengal State Welfare Board, 1955–58; and Chairman, Menoka Village Welfare Association, 1959.

The papers of Shudha Mazumdar, consisting of 145 files/packets covering the period 1911–88, have been received from her. The correspondence is exchanged with important individuals, such as Jayaprakash Narayan, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Phulrenu Guha, P.C. Sen and institutions, such as Ramakrishna Mission and Belur Math, International Biographical Centre (England) and Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. The papers relate to the activities of various organisations such as Menoka Village Welfare Association, All-India Women's Conference, International Council of Women, All-Bengal Women's Union, etc. The papers are in English and Bengali.

### **Bisnu Ram Medhi (1890–1981)**

The "Iron Man of Assam" was a prominent freedom fighter and administrator. He was born in the village of Hajo (Kamrup, Assam) and was educated at Presidency College, Calcutta. He enrolled as Pleader, Gauhati Bar, 1914 and Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1931. He was active in Congress movements since 1920 and was imprisoned in 1921, 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942. He was President, Assam PCC, 1930–39 and member of Assam Legislative Assembly in 1938 and 1946. He was Minister of Finance, Revenue and Legislation, 1946–50 and Chief Minister of Assam, 1950–57. He was also Governor of Madras, 1957–62.

The papers of Bisnu Ram Medhi, comprising 60 letters, some documents and press-clippings, pertain to the period 1947–62. The correspondence includes letters exchanged among others, with, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, Govind Ballabh Pant, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and B.P. Chaliha. The subject files deal with the Naga

problem, the location of the oil refinery in Assam, the Chinese aggression and administration of NEFA.

The papers have been deposited with the NMML by Shri Girin Choudhury, son-in-law of Shri Bisnu Ram Medhi.

### Yusuf Meherally (1903–50)

Born at Bombay, he was educated at Calcutta and Bombay. He founded the Young India Society, 1925. He was one of the members of the Youth League and he launched the National Militia, 1929 and was its General Officer Commanding. He founded *Vanguard*, 1929. He was jailed during the freedom movement. He was the founder member, Congress Socialist Party, 1934; member of its National Executive, 1937; Joint Secretary, 1938; tendered resignation in protest against the Party's policy towards communists, 1939; General Secretary, CSP, 1940; President, All-India Students Federation (nationalist wing), Patna, 1941; member, AICC and Bombay PCC; Mayor of Bombay, 1942 and member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1948–50. His publications are: *A Trip to Pakistan*, *Leaders of India*, *The Modern World: A Political Study Syllabus* and *The Price of Liberty*.

The papers of Yusuf Meherally comprise of his letters and articles written by him during the years 1926–49. These have been donated to the library by Shri P.T. Sanghvi and Shri V.N. O'key. The correspondence includes letters exchanged with, among others, Acharya Narendra Deva, Jayaprakash Narayan, Smt. Prabhadevi, Minoo Masani, Asoka Mehta, M.R. Jayakar, Aruna Asaf Ali, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and P.M. Patwardhan. The papers mainly deal with the activities of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, the All-India Youth Congress and elections for the Mayor of Bombay.

Apart from the above, some speeches and writings by Yusuf Meherally, articles by others and printed material also form a part of the papers. Printed material includes pamphlets such as 'Congress Socialist', an issue of *Communist*, and 'Congress Samajavadi Paksh', etc.

### S.R. Mehrotra (1931– )

He was Professor of History at the Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla. He taught in various universities such as Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, University of Sagar, London and Himachal Pradesh. He was a Visiting Fellow at St. John's College, Cambridge. He is an eminent author and has written a number of books, such as; *India and the Commonwealth 1885–1929*, *The Emergence of the Indian National Congress*, and *Towards India's Freedom and Partition*.

Professor S.R. Mehrotra has deposited with the NMML the material collected (on xerox and microfilm) by him, for his various research projects. There are extracts from books and pamphlets and typed copies of papers from the Home Department files (1889–99). The xerox copies of the extracts from newspapers such as *Madras Times*, *Englishman*, *Bengal Harkaru*, *The Pioneer* and a few others, are available in five volumes. The papers belong to the years 1821–1921

Of the 19 microfilm rolls, 11 rolls contain extracts from the newspaper *Friend of India*. The other newspapers on microfilm are: *The Times of India*, 1861–79; *Bengalee*, 1876–77; *Hindoo Patriot*, 1876–78; *Indian Mirror*, 1878 and *Poona Observer*, 1876–79. Besides the newspapers the following materials are available: (i) a dissertation of Briton Martin Junior, 'A Study of British Official Policy and the Emergence of the I.N.C.'; (ii) Austen Chamberlain and Reading correspondence; (iii) report of the proceedings of the Fourth session of the National Liberal Federation of India at Allahabad, 1921 and (iv) extracts from *Principles of Indian Reforms*, a book by J. Chapman.

Besides, there are xerox copies of extracts from Lord Ripon Papers (from the British Library, London) containing his correspondence with persons in India during the years 1880–84. These contain letters from/to Syed Mahmud, J. Fergusson and J. Gibbs and news regarding 'Local Governments' and a note on 'Education in India'.

### G.L. Mehta (1900–74)

Former Ambassador to USA; he was born on 15th April, 1900 at Ahmedabad and was educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay and the London School of Economics. He was Assistant editor, *The Bombay Chronicle*, 1923–25. He joined



the Scindia Steam Navigation Company at Calcutta, 1926 and worked there for 22 years. He was the President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1939–40, and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1942–43. He was also member, delegation to the International Labour Conference, 1937 and delegation to the International Business Conference on Trade and Employment, Geneva, 1947. He headed the Indian Tariff Board, 1947–50 and was the Indian Ambassador to the USA, 1952–58. He was Chairman of the Hindustan Shipping Board, 1959–63 and also of Air India, 1965.

Two instalments of G.L. Mehta papers comprising 165 files, covering the years 1955–74, have been donated by Mrs. G.L. Mehta and his daughter Mrs. Uma Panderia. The papers deal with G.L. Mehta's activities as Indian Ambassador to USA and as Chairman, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. In addition, there are papers relating to institutions such as Society for International Development, Washington; Sardar Patel University; Amnesty International and the London School of Economics. Among the subjects dealt with are foreign aid to India and management in industrial enterprises. A large part of the collection is in the form of writings and speeches, including letters to editors, lectures, notes, memoranda, on a variety of subjects belonging to the post-independence period. The correspondence is exchanged by G.L. Mehta with his contemporaries such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Morarji Desai, K.K. Birla, Mrs. Martin Luther King and Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. The papers also include tributes and condolence letters received by Mrs. Mehta on G.L. Mehta's death. The papers are useful primarily, for a study of Indo–U.S. relations in the formative period after India's independence.

### **Hansa Mehta (1897–1995)**

A distinguished woman educationist and a noted writer; she was born at Surat and was educated at Baroda, Bombay and London. She entered public life in 1926. She took part in the anti-Simon Commission agitation and Civil Disobedience movement. She became the founding member and secretary of the Bombay Branch of All-India Women's Conference (AIWC); President, AIWC in 1945–46. She was associated with a number of voluntary organisations: President, Gujarati Women's

Cooperative Society, Bombay, 1924–48; Secretary, National Council of Women, 1930; President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1930. She was member, Legislative Council, 1933–40 and 1940–50. She was Parliamentary Secretary for Education and Health, 1937–39. She was also founder-member and Vice-Chancellor of Maharaja Sayaji Rao University, Baroda, 1949–58. She represented India on many delegations abroad: Human Rights Commission of the UN, 1947–52; Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, 1948; and Deputy Leader of the Indian Delegation to the UNESCO Conference, Paris, 1958 and 1960. She was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1959.

The collection of Hansa Mehta comprises her correspondence, 40 subject files and writings and statements. The correspondence includes letters exchanged by her with eminent persons such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Amu Swaminathan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Indira Gandhi and Durgabai Deshmukh. The subject files relate to her multifarious interests such as the organisation of Swadeshi store, the status of women in India, the age for marriage, the condition of women in rural areas, Vice-Chancellorship of M.S. University, Baroda and membership of the Human Rights Commission. The speeches include those delivered by her in her capacity as President of AIWC and the Indian Council of Social Work; Secretary, National Council of Women and Vice-Chancellor, M.S. University, Baroda.

### **Jivraj Mehta (1887–1978)**

Physician, administrator, diplomat and politician, he was born on 29th August, 1887 at Amreli in Saurashtra and was educated at Grant Medical College, Bombay and England. He was appointed personal assistant to the ruler of Baroda Sayaji Rao III, 1921 and Justice of Peace, Bombay, 1926 but renounced the title in 1930. He took part in the Salt Satyagraha and the Quit India movement. He was member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research India, 1942–62; and CSIR, 1960–62; Director General of Health Services, Government of India, 1947–48; Minister for Finance, Government of Bombay, 1952–60; Chief Minister, Gujarat, 1960–63; and Indian High Commissioner, U.K., 1963–66. He was elected Member of Parliament, 1971.

The papers of Jivraj Mehta, covering the years 1915–70, have been donated by Dr. Mehta himself. These contain letters, subject files and a number of speeches and writings. The personal correspondence has a large number of letters exchanged with Gandhiji and his associates, Indira Gandhi, Nityanand Kanungo, G.L. Mehta, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, K.T. Shah, Manilal Nanavati and others. In addition, there are a number of files in Gujarati. A large bulk of the documents relate to his activities in the various positions held by him, i.e., Chief Minister, Gujarat, High Commissioner to U.K., etc. Some of the main subjects covered are: Bombay Legislative Congress Party and Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee, the granting of full responsible government to the people of Baroda State, the bifurcation of Bombay State, minutes of the meetings of Atomic Research Committee, Indian Academy of Medical Sciences, Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital and various social, medical and educational institutions with which he was associated.

The speeches/writings by Jivraj Mehta have also been arranged according to the posts held by him. Besides, the papers also contain a few pamphlets on health, prohibition, election rules and Gujarat Vidyalaya, etc.

### **Mohan Sinha Mehta (1895–1985)**

A noted administrator, educationist and diplomat; he was born on 20th April, 1895 at Bhilwara, and was educated at Allahabad and the London School of Economics and Political Science, London. He became a Lecturer in Economics; Agra College, 1918–19; Government College, Ajmer, 1919–20; Secretary, All-India Seva Samiti; Head Quarters Hon. Scout, Commissioner for India SSBSA, 1922–38; Mewar State Service in 1922 as District Magistrate; Assistant Settlement Officer, 1923; Revenue Officer, 1928; Officiating Revenue Commissioner, 1935; Diwan, Banswara State, June 1937 to August 1940; Revenue and Education Minister from April 1941 and Minister for Supplies, Mewar State, 1940–44. He founded the Vidya Bhawan Society (a progressive co-educational institution) at Udaipur in 1931 and was the Vice-President, All-India Seva Samiti (Allahabad). He was Convener, Supply Committee of the Regional Board of Rajputana, April 1942. He also served

as member of the Central Advisory Board of Education; Chief Minister, Banswara State (Rajasthan), 1944–47; Finance Minister, Mewar State; Mewar State Representative to the Constituent Assembly of the Indian Union, 1946–47; India's Ambassador to the Netherlands, 1949–51 and High Commissioner to Pakistan, 1951–55. He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan, 1969. He is the author of *Lord Hastings and the Indian States*.

The papers of Mohan Sinha Mehta, comprising 575 letters, 54 subject files and a few speeches have been acquired by the NMML from his son Shri Jagat Mehta. The collection contains letters exchanged by M.S. Mehta among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, G.D. Birla, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, B.G. Kher, Jairamdas Doulatram, Madan Mohan Ruia and M.S. Oberoi. The subject files relate to his activities during various positions held by him from time to time, i.e. Revenue and Education Minister, Prime Minister of Banswara State, Ambassador to Netherlands and Switzerland and High Commissioner, Pakistan. The collection is useful for a study of Indo-Pak relations and the direction of India's foreign policy during the years immediately following independence. In addition, there are papers on social and educational institutions with which Shri Mehta was connected. Some of these are: Seva Mandir, Udaipur, Indian Adult Education Association, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, etc.

### **Pherozeshah Mehta (1845–1915)**

A moderate leader and a distinguished lawyer; he was born in Bombay on 4th August, 1845, and was educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay from where he graduated in 1864. He was called to the bar in 1868. He entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1873 and remained its member for 46 years, four times its Chairman and President. He was the founder of the Bombay Presidency Association, 1865 and one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. He presided over the Congress session, Calcutta, 1890. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council, 1892; member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1900–02. He also founded the newspaper, *The Bombay Chronicle*, 1913.

The papers of Shri Pherozezshah Mehta have been acquired from Shri Piloo Mody. These cover a period of nearly 49 years, i.e., 1862–1910, and comprise 225 letters mostly written by his eminent Indian contemporaries, including Dadabhai Naoroji, G.K. Gokhale, M.K. Gandhi and M.G. Ranade and his English friends such as A.O. Hume, W. Wedderburn, William Digby and Lord Reay. The collection is important for a study of the political history of the last quarter of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century India.

### **Rohit Mehta (1908–95)**

Born in 1908 at Surat; he was educated at Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad. He was Secretary, Ahmedabad Youth League, 1928; member, Servants of the People Society 1929–35. He was jailed for participating in the Salt Satyagraha, 1930 and the Civil Disobedience movement, 1932. He was the founder-member, Congress Socialist Group, 1934; Secretary, Gujarat Socialist Group, 1934–35 and also member of its National Executive Committee, October 1934; International Secretary, Theosophical Society 1936–44 and also its General Secretary, Indian Section 1944–69. He was also the co-editor, *Consciousness*, 1939–44 and member, Uttar Pradesh Universities Commission. He has written a number of books.

The xerox copies of a small collection of Rohit Mehta, comprising 23 documents, have been received from Dr. Bhaskar Vyas. These include correspondence of Rohit Mehta with some prominent political leaders such as: M. K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Jayaprakash Narayan, Yusuf Meherally, J.B. Kripalani, Bhulabhai Desai, Jairamdas Doulatram, etc.

The papers covering the period 1928–38, are in English and Gujarati.

### **Vaikunth Lal Mehta (1891–1964)**

A devoted Gandhian and Chairman, Bombay Branch of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi; he was born at Ahmedabad and matriculated in 1907. He was the Mayor of the Central Co-operative Bank, 1915–23, its Managing Director, 1923–46; member: Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929, Textile Labour

Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1937–40, Bombay Provincial Board and Harijan Sewak Sangh, Finance Commission, 1952, and Taxation Inquiry Commission, 1953–54. He was Minister, Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, Government of Bombay, 1946–52; Chairman: Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, 1953–60, Committee on Agricultural Co-operative Credit, 1959 and Khadi and Village Industries Commission. He was awarded Padma Bhushan, 1954. He has authored several books on the Co-operative movement and some of these are: *The Co-operative Movement* (1915), *Planning for Co-operative Movement* (1941), and *Why Village Industries* (1963).

The papers of V.L. Mehta, received from his brother Shri G.L. Mehta, contain 330 letters and 25 subject files, along with a number of articles and speeches by V.L. Mehta delivered from time to time. The letters in the collection are from eminent people, such as M.K. Gandhi, B.G. Kher, Sarojini Naidu, Jawaharlal Nehru, A.V. Pai, G.D. Birla and Chester Bowles. Some of these letters are addressed to G.L. Mehta. The subjects covered in the files relate to Andheri Taluka Congress Committee, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Second World War politics, Khadi and Village Industries Board, V.L. Mehta Smarak Trust and condolence messages received on the death of V.L. Mehta. A large part of the papers comprises speeches by V.L. Mehta, G.L. Mehta and others, journals and press-clippings.

The papers inclusively cover the years 1935–64. Some of the documents are in Gujarati.

**K.A. Damodara Menon (1906–80)**  
**Leela Damodara Menon (1923–95)**

Damodara Menon, a freedom fighter, journalist and writer; he was born at Alwaye and educated at Trivandrum. He participated in the Salt Satyagraha, 1930, the Civil Disobedience movement, 1932 and Quit India movement, 1942. He was imprisoned for a period of three years at Vellore and Amaraoti jails, 1942–45. He was Editor, *Samadarshi*, 1936, *Mathrubhumi*, 1937–48 and 1965–78; *Swatantra Kahalam*, 1949–50 and *Powrasakhti*, 1953. He was a member; Provincial parliament, 1950–52, Lok Sabha 1952–57 and Kerala Legislative Assembly, 1960–64. He was Secretary, Aikya Kerala Committee,

1948–56; President, KPCC, 1957; Minister for Industries, Government of Kerala, 1962–64. His treatises and autobiography are popular books in Malayalam.

Mrs. Leela Menon, a politician and a woman activist, was born at Ottappalam and was educated at Ernakulam. After marriage she entered politics along with her husband, 1941. She was President; Kerala Mahila Congress; Member, AICC, Kerala State Legislative Assembly, 1957–64, Senate, Madras University, 1950 and Kerala University, 1962–64. She has many publications to her credit, out of which her autobiography *Chittente Nizhail* received the Kerala Sahitya Akademi Award, 1985.

The papers of Shri K.A. Damodara Menon and Mrs. Leela Damodara Menon, comprising approximately 300 pages, have been acquired from their daughter Smt. Usha Rajagopalan. The papers comprise correspondence, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, P.V. Narasimha Rao, R. Balakrishna Pillai, P.C. Alexander, M.K.K. Nair, etc., relating to Kerala Pradesh Congress Conferences, construction of Damodara Menon International Research Centre for Social Economic and Political Studies and formation of its Trust. The papers also consist of articles and speeches of the Menons and others. Besides, some photographs of Mrs. and Mr. Menon, a blueprint and an abstract estimate for the construction of the Damodara Menon Memorial Centre, also from a part of the collection. The papers, covering the period 1950–90, are in English and Malayalam.

### **K.B. Menon (1897–1967)**

A noted Socialist leader; he was born at Taliparamba, Kannur district, Kerala and was educated at Chinnur, Madras and USA. He taught in the City High School, Hyderabad, 1918–23 and Colorado University. He edited *Independent India*, 1925–30. He returned to India, 1936. He was Secretary, Civil Liberties Union, 1936; Joint Secretary, All-India States' People's Conference, 1937; member: Madras Legislative Assembly, 1952–57; Lok Sabha, 1957–62 and Kerala Legislative Assembly, 1965. He took part in the agitation against the Communist Government in Kerala, 1959.

The papers of K.B. Menon have been donated to the NMML by

Shri K.R. Menon. These contain his correspondence with eminent leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Asoka Mehta, V.K. Krishna Menon, Sarojini Naidu, B.R. Ambedkar, Rabindranath Tagore, and with the President of the Indian Civil Liberties Union relating to 1930s. The subjects covered in the papers are: Constitution and the resolutions adopted at the All-India States' People's Conference, 1939–40; Second Provincial Special session of the Praja Socialist Party (PSP) at Cannanore, Kerala. Other papers include a notebook containing his views on various problems, a thesis on 'Famines and Poverty of India' by M.S. Dua and a few booklets. The collection throws light on the position of the laws and liberty in India and brings into focus the ordinances which the British administration passed encroaching upon the elementary rights and liberties of the Indian people.

### **K.P.K. Menon (1886–1978)**

Born on 1st September, 1886 in Palghat taluk, South Malabar, he was educated at Madras and London, called to the Bar, 1915. He set up practice at Calicut in 1915 and joined the Indian national movement, 1916. He was the Secretary, the Home Rule League started by Annie Besant, at Malabar, 1916, Malabar District Conference, 1917 and Kerala PCC, 1921. He gave up legal practice to join the Non-cooperation movement, 1921; founded the *Mathrubhumi*, a nationalist Malayalam daily, 1923. He led the famous Vaikom Satyagraha movement in Travancore, 1924–25. He set up legal practice in Singapore, 1927 and took an active part in all the Indian associations and labour organisations. He was imprisoned by the Japanese, 1944. He was President, Aikya Kerala Committee, 1949; High Commissioner to Ceylon, 1951–52; Working President, Kerala Sahitya Akademi, 1957–62 and Fellow, Kerala Sahitya Akademi, 1970. He was conferred the Padma Bhushan in 1966.

A small collection, the papers of K.P. Kesava Menon has been donated by Shri Menon himself. The papers deal with the activities of the Malaya Indian Association, the Indian Independence League, condition of Indians in Malaya and the formation of the first INA. In addition, there are letters exchanged by him with Jawaharlal Nehru and C. Rajgopalachari as the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon. The papers, covering the years 1924–52, are in English and Malayalam.



## K.P.S. Menon (1898–1982)

Born on 18th October, 1898, he was educated at Kottayam, Christian College, Madras and Christ Church College, Oxford. At Oxford he took a First in History and joined the ICS in 1921. He was the first Indian to be selected into the Foreign and Political Department in 1924 and posted to Hyderabad state as Under Secretary in 1925; Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, 1929–33. He was deputed by the Government of India on Special Mission to Zanzibar, Kenya and Uganda to inquire into the position of Indians there, 1934. He was the Dewan of Bharatpur State, 1935–38; Chief Minister, Bharatpur State, 1935–38; Chief Minister, Bharatpur, 1940–43. He attended the San Francisco Conference, 1945 and the General Assembly of the U.N., 1946. He was Agent-General of the Government of India in China, 1943–47; Ambassador to China, 1948; Foreign Secretary, Government of India, 1948–52 and Ambassador to USSR, Hungary and Poland, 1952–61. Some of his publications are: *Russian Panorama*, *Resurgence of India*, *India and the Cold War*.

The papers of K.P.S. Menon have been donated by his son for permanent preservation. It is a large collection comprising approximately 700 letters, 29 files relating to various themes, the speeches of K.P.S. Menon and his diaries covering the years 1918–75.

The correspondence is exchanged among others, with, Jawaharlal Nehru, Gopala Menon, Jagat S. Mehta, N.R. Pillai, Lalitha Menon, K.M. Kumara Pillai and many of his family members. The subject files relate to his various diplomatic assignments, as Agent of India to Ceylon; Ambassador to China and Russia, in addition to the activities of the Indian Statistical Institute, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Indian Council of World Affairs. There are also files relating to the award of the Lenin Peace Prize to K.P.S. Menon and his lecture tour to Ceylon. An important part of the papers are the diaries which Shri Menon meticulously maintained for the period 1918–75.

### **P. Govinda Menon (1908–70)**

An eminent lawyer and former Union Minister; he was born at Cochin and was educated at Trichur, Trichinopoly and Madras. He began his career as a lawyer, High Court, Ernakulam. He was elected to the Cochin Legislature, 1935, 1938, 1945 and 1948; member, Constituent Assembly, 1947–50 and of Lok Sabha, 1962–67. He was Minister for Food, Cochin State, 1946; Minister for Education, 1948–51 and for Finance, Travancore-Cochin State, 1952–55; Chief Minister, Travancore Cochin State, 1955; member, Third Finance Commission, 1961; Chairman, Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings, 1964; Minister of State for Food, 1966, of Law, 1967 and of Railways, 1969, Government of India.

A small collection of the papers of P. Govinda Menon has been donated to the library relating to the years 1963–70 by his son Lt. Col. P.M. Menon. There are in all 22 files containing a number of important notes drafted by Govinda Menon as Union Law Minister on various constitutional issues, such as powers of the President, amendments to the Constitution, and privileges of ex-rulers. The collection also includes texts of speeches delivered by him as Union Law Minister on various legal and constitutional problems. In addition, there is a manuscript of a speech delivered by him at the 52nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Belgrade, in 1963.

### **V.K. Krishna Menon (1896–1974)**

A renowned orator, writer and diplomat; he was born at Calicut and was educated at Tellichery, Calicut, Madras and London. Attracted to Annie Besant's Home Rule movement in 1915, he organised scouts in the Malabar Cochin territory, 1918–24. He was lecturer at the National University run by the Theosophical Society, Adyar, 1919–22. He left for England in 1924 to take a teacher's diploma course; taught history for a year in St. Christopher's School in Hertfordshire, 1924. He joined the Commonwealth of India League in 1925, which was earlier called Home Rule for India, British Auxiliary and became its Joint Secretary, 1928, and Secretary, 1929. He

differed with Annie Besant on the question of “Dominion Status for India” and demanded “freedom and self-determination” which ultimately led to the formation of India League in October 1930 with Menon as its Secretary and continued in that position till 1947. He was the Indian High Commissioner to U.K., 1947–52 and concurrently the Indian ambassador to Ireland, 1949–52. He was the leader of the Indian delegation to the U.N., 1952–53, 1954–62; member, Rajya Sabha, 1953–56, 1956–57; Lok Sabha, 1957–62, 1962–67, 1969–71 and 1971–74. Minister without Portfolio, 1956–57, and for Defence 1957–62, Government of India, and President, All-India Peace Council, 1970–73. He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan.

The vast and valuable collection of V.K. Krishna Menon papers has been received from various sources of which the major chunk was bequeathed to the NMML by late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. Krishna Menon papers consist of about 1,500 files containing original correspondence, notes, memoranda, in addition to printed material and press-clippings belonging to the period 1928–1956.

The papers throw light on a variety of subjects pertaining to: India League, Menon’s role in educating and arousing public opinion in England in favour of Indian Independence through India League, his association with British Labour Party, his role as India’s representative in the UNO and as High Commissioner for India in U.K. Apart from these, the collection also deals with women’s movement, struggle of Indians in South Africa, Civil Liberties Union, Indian Medical Mission to China, Spanish Relief Committee, Indian States’ People’s Movement, India’s foreign policy, especially with China and Pakistan, disarmament, etc.

Some of the noted personalities whose letters figure in the collection include: Jawaharlal Nehru, Jayaprakash Narayan, N.M. Joshi, B. Shiva Rao, Yusuf Meherally, Peter Freeman, Reginald Sorensen, Stafford Cripps, J.B.S. Haldane, Lord Zetland, C.R. Attlee, Winston Churchill, Horace Alexander, Agatha Harrison, and Fenner Brockway.

The printed material includes Congress presidential addresses, All-India Kisan Sabha bulletins, official publications of the Government of India on economic planning, family planning, community development, foreign policy, scientific policy and on Kashmir. The press-

clippings contain articles on various subjects by V.K.K. Menon, Jawaharlal Nehru and others.

The collection also contains five one-hour cassettes pertaining to the work of V.K. Krishna Menon at the United Nations.

Since a considerable bulk of the papers pertain to the post-independence period, some of which are of confidential nature, the post-1947 papers are kept closed.

### V.P. Menon (1894–1966)

Born at Kothakuruchery near Ottapalam, Kerala; he was educated at Ottapalam. He joined government service in 1914 as a dispatch clerk. He was Assistant Secretary, Reforms Office, Government of India, 1933, its Under Secretary, 1934, Deputy Secretary, 1936–40 and Joint Secretary, 1937–38; Deputy Secretary to Governor-General (Reforms), 1940–42, and its Joint Secretary, 1941; Reform Commissioner, 1942–47; Secretary to Governor-General (Public), 1945–46; Cabinet Secretary, 1945; adviser to Ministry of States, 1948–49; Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of States, 1949–51; Governor of Orissa, 1951, and member, Finance Commission, 1951–52. He retired from service in 1952. His publications include: *The Transfer of Power in India*, *Story of the Integration of Indian States*.

The papers of V.P. Menon were made available to the NMML on microfilm by his daughter Ms. Meenakshi Misra. There are seven rolls comprising 120 files, some unbound correspondence and printed reports covering the years 1937–50. The papers cover India's constitutional history from the formation of the provincial ministries in 1937 to the transfer of power. As such, there are files relating to the establishment of federation, the position of Interim ministries in the provinces, talks with Gandhiji on Dominion Status and the right of secession, Sind ministry, Cripps proposals, Cabinet Mission, future of Burma, Gandhiji's correspondence with the Viceroy, integration of states and correspondence between A.K. Azad and the Viceroy. The correspondence portion contains letters from A.V. Alexander, Lord Pethick Lawrence, Lord Wavell, Lord Mountbatten and M. Asaf Ali to V.P. Menon.

The papers are very valuable for the study of a crucial period of Indian history, i.e. the transfer of power from the British to the Indians.

### **James Meston (1865–1943)**

Erstwhile Lieutenant Governor of U.P., Agra and Oudh; he was born at Aberdeen and was educated at Aberdeen and London. He entered the ICS in 1885. He was Financial Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1899–1903; Adviser to the Governments of Cape Colony and Transvaal on Civil Service Reform, 1904–6; Secretary to the Finance Department, Government of India, 1906–12; Lieutenant Governor, United Provinces, Agra and Oudh, 1912–18 and Finance Member, Governor General's Council, 1919. He retired in 1919 and became Chancellor, Aberdeen University, 1928. He was President, Royal Statistical Society, 1932.

The papers of James Meston, comprising 21 files, covering the years 1912–20, have been acquired on microfilm from the India Office Library. These include his official correspondence as the Lieutenant Governor of U.P. with Lord Chelmsford, Lord Lothian and Lord Montagu relating to the First World War and Indian constitutional development, various reform schemes, Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Act, 1919 and Crewe Committee on the Home Administration of Indian Affairs.

### **Mir Mushtaq Ahmad (1915–2001)**

A Socialist leader from Delhi; he was born at Simla and was educated at Simla and Delhi. He was elected General Secretary of Anglo-Arabic College, 1936, and was its Vice-President, 1937. He was member: All-India Students' Federation, Congress Socialist Party, Delhi Legislative Assembly, 1952–57, National Executive of Praja Socialist Party, 1958–62. He joined the Individual Satyagraha, 1941 and was imprisoned. He participated in the Quit India movement and was detained, 1942–44; worked as Assistant Maulvi, Imperial Records Department. He was General Secretary of Congress Socialist Party Delhi branch; He joined the Congress, 1962; President, Delhi PCC, 1963–67; Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, 1966 and Chairman, Delhi Metropolitan Council, 1972–77. He left politics in 1977, and started *Asia*, an Urdu weekly. He was awarded Padma Shri, 1992.

A small collection of the papers of Mir Mushtaq Ahmad has been acquired by the NMML, comprising 43 letters and three pamphlets covering the years 1937 to 1963. It contains his correspondence with eminent leaders such as Acharya Narendra Deva, Jawaharlal Nehru, M.K. Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri. The pamphlets contain his speeches delivered on his election as the Vice President of the Arabic College Union and later on his retirement from this post.

### **Mira Behn (1892–1982)**

A disciple of Gandhiji; her real name was Madeleine Slade. She was born in England and was educated at home by a governess. She came to India to join Gandhiji in 1925. Gandhiji named her Mira. She joined Kanya Gurukul at Dehradun and accompanied Gandhiji to the Round Table Conference, 1931–32, lived in Sevagram near Wardha, 1934 and was devoted to constructive work. She was arrested during the Quit India movement and was confined to the Aga Khan Palace, Poona, 1942–44. After her release, she opened the Kisan Ashram near Rishikesh. She was Special Advisor, Grow More Food campaign, U.P. government, 1946. She worked for ten years in India after the assassination of Gandhiji. She settled down in a village near Vienna, 1958. She wrote an autobiographical book, *The Spirit's Pilgrimage*.

The papers of Mira Behn have been acquired from two sources: Collected works of Mahatma Gandhi and Ms. Rossetta Spalt. The former contains letters written by Mahatma Gandhi to Mira Behn during the years 1925–48. Some of these letters are written by Mahadev Desai also. The latter bunch of papers, donated by Rossetta C. Spalt of Austria, broadly comprise her correspondence, articles, notes of interviews and book reviews stretching over the period 1934–82.

A major part of the collection covers her correspondence, notes of interviews with several noted British and Indian leaders such as Sir Gilbert, Lord Linlithgow, Lord Halifax, Sir Samuel Hoare, General Smuts, Winston Churchill, M.K. Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and Morarji Desai. Her correspondence during the 1930s and 1940s reveals magnificent efforts at an interpretation of Gandhiji to the western bureaucracy. Though she left India for Austria in 1958, she continued her interest in

Indian affairs in the post-independence era. Her correspondence reflects her deep concern for the application of Gandhian ideals to free India.

The papers also contain articles written by her (for republishing) under the title *Whither India and the World* and book reviews of her autobiography *The Spirit's Pilgrimage*.

In addition there are six diaries and notebooks relating to day-to-day health and other activities of Gandhiji, and notes taken from Bapu's conversation/remarks.

### D.P. Mishra (1901–88)

Born at village Padri, Unnao district, U.P., he was educated at Raipur, Kanpur, Jabalpur and Allahabad. He left studies and joined the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, 1920. He was Editor, *Shri Sharda*, 1922. He participated in the National movement and was imprisoned several times. He was member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1926–29. He started *Lokmat*, a Hindi daily, 1930. He was President, Jabalpur Municipal Committee, 1932; Minister for Local Self Government, 1937–39 and for Home Affairs, 1946, C.P. and Berar. He also started *Sarathi*, a Hindi weekly, 1942. He was elected to the Congress working Committee, 1950. He was the Vice-Chancellor, Sagar University, 1956–61 and Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, 1963–67. His publications include: *Krishnayana*, *Anudita*, and *Living an Era* (2 vols).

The papers of D.P. Mishra have been transferred to the NMML in various instalments. The first instalment was donated by Shri D.P. Mishra himself and the later ones were donated by his grandson Shri Harshavardhan Mishra. The papers in this collection contain 3,000 letters, 170 subject files, speeches of D.P. Mishra delivered in the M.P. Legislative Assembly and press cuttings, and cover the years 1939–77.

The massive correspondence comprises correspondence exchanged by D.P. Mishra in his capacity as the Vice-Chancellor of Sagar University, Chief Minister of M.P., Home Minister of C.P. Government and Chairman, Central Election Committee. Among the notable correspondents are Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Lal Bahadur Shastri, U.N. Dhebar, H.V. Pataskar, Shankar Dayal Sharma, Kishorlal Mashruwala, Seth Govind Das, Indira Gandhi, and Kamta Prasad. In

addition there are letters from historians like Tara Chand and litterateurs such as Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar', Dr. Ramkumar Varma, Ramnaresh Tripathi, Rambriksha Benipuri, Sumitra Nandan Pant, and Benarasidas Chaturvedi.

The subject files deal with the Hyderabad Affair, Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee affairs, Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly elections, the formation of a Ministry in Madhya Pradesh, the setting up of a steel plant in Bastar district, confiscation of arms at Jabalpur, All-India Rashtrabhasha Conference at Wardha, general strike of textile workers in C.P. and Berar, congratulatory messages on his appointment as the Minister in Central Provinces and Berar, the Hindu Code Bill and letters of appreciation for his Hindi weekly journal *Sarathi*.

Some of speeches and writings of D.P. Mishra and press-clippings, containing important articles and presidential addresses form a small but an important part of the collection. The papers are important for a study of political and social life of Madhya Pradesh during the pre- and post-independence period, specially during the period when D.P. Mishra held sway in Madhya Pradesh politics. Many of the letters are in Hindi.

### **Ramnandan Mishra (1905–1989)**

A noted Socialist leader of Bihar; he was born in Raghunathpur village, Darbhanga district, Bihar and was educated at Varanasi. He lived at Sabarmati Ashram for some time. He opened Charkha centres and girls' schools at several places in Bihar. He was imprisoned during the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930. He was the founding member, Congress Socialist Party, 1934. He offered Individual Satyagraha, 1940 and was arrested. He was also detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942–46. He escaped from Hazaribagh jail along with Jayaprakash Narayan. He wrote books and pamphlets in Hindi such as *Kranti Kaise Ho*, *Marx Ka Darshan*, *Zamin Ka Batwara*.

The papers of Ramnandan Mishra, comprising 12 letters, 13 subject files and a number of speeches have been acquired from him. The papers, covering the years 1928–54, relate to the peasant movement in Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Assam and other places, and highlight the role of Hind Kisan Panchayat and the Socialist Party in



the movement. Included in the collection are Ramnandan Mishra's articles, speeches, and statements on the food situation, agricultural price policy, peasant problems, famine in Bihar, Champaran Satyagraha, Socialist Party and Praja Socialist Party affairs, and other related subjects. The letters in the papers are exchanged mainly with Gandhiji.

### **Vishvambhar Mishra**

He was a political worker at the Azad Dasta ashram of Baba Raghavdas, Devaria district.

A few documents of Vishvambhar Mishra papers have been donated by himself. These contain two circular letters of Azad Dasta, an account of activities of District Congress Committee, Gazipur and a fortnightly issue of *Inquilab* containing an article "The C.S.P. and the August Resolution" by Aruna Asaf Ali. The papers, relating to the years 1943–44, are in English and Hindi.

### **Asok Mitra (1917–99)**

Economist, litterateur, teacher and administrator; he was born at Purnea, Bihar and was educated at Burdwan, Calcutta, and Oxford. He entered the ICS in 1939, and occupied many coveted bureaucratic posts in the West Bengal State Government and the Central Government. His tenure as Registrar General and Census Commissioner in Delhi from 1958–68 saw the transformation of Indian census to an authoritative body of data, suited to the needs of a developing society. He joined the Planning Commission as Officer on Special Duty, 1969 and its secretary, 1970. He was Secretary to the President of India, 1973. He retired from service in 1975. He was appointed as Professor of Population Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi in 1975 and held the post till 1982. A prolific writer in Bengali and English, he died on 9th July, 1999.

Asok Mitra, a former member of the ICS, has donated a massive collection of his own papers, comprising 1000 files covering the years 1946–80. These comprise his correspondence, diaries, manuscripts of books, articles and draft printed reports: The main thrust of these papers

is on agriculture, land reform, irrigation, flood control, small-scale industries, education, scientific research, health and family planning, welfare of backward classes, transport and communication etc.— basically those issues with which the Planning Commission was involved. The papers also include documents on the five-year plans of different provinces such as West Bengal, U.P. and some of the Union Territories. Printed reports of the Planning Commission and railway maps also form a part of these papers. They provide valuable information and insight into the processes of planning in India.

### **Roma Mitra (1919–85)**

A close associate of Rammanohar Lohia, she was Lecturer in History, Miranda House, University of Delhi.

The papers of Roma Mitra, comprise 115 letters donated by herself. These letters were written by Rammanohar Lohia to her and cover the period 1958–67. These are in English and Hindi.

### **Sir P.C. Mitter (1875–1934)**

A Vakil at High Court, Calcutta, 1897–1924, he represented the landholders in the Bengal Legislative Council, 1916–28. He was Minister for Education, Registration, Endowments, Archaeology in Bengal 1921–24 and for Local Self-Government, Public Health, Medical, Agriculture, Industries, Co-operative Credit and Public Works Departments, 1927–28. He was also the delegate from Bengal to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–31 and 1931–32; Vice-President and Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association and also the President and Patron, Backward Classes Society, Bengal.

The papers of Sir P.C. Mitter, relating to the years 1920–32, have been donated by S.K. Mitter for permanent retention. A major part of the papers pertain to the Second Round Table Conference and proceedings of its various committees, i.e. Federal Structure Committee, Federal Finance Sub-Committee and Minorities Committee. Other subjects covered are communal and organisational representation in the Bengal Legislative Council, and arrangement of his return journey

after the Round Table Conference. A draft of a book by B.B. Roy, namely 'The Background of the Round Table Conference' and 'Bridging the Gulf' by P.C. Mitter also form a part of the collection.

The letters in the collection are exchanged mainly with Samuel Hoare, Lord Irwin, Aga Khan, C.C. Ghose, A.K. Ghose, N.C. Banerjee T.B. Sapru and others.

### H.P. Mody (1881–1969)

Born and educated at Bombay, he was member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1913–43. He was Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927–28, and Indian Merchants Chamber, 1928–29. He was member: Indian Legislative Assembly, 1929–43 Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941–43 and the Constituent Assembly, 1948–49. He attended the First and Second Sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–31. He was Director, Tata Sons Ltd., 1934–59. He was the Founder President, Employers' Federation of India, 1935–59 and Employers' delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937; He also served as the Governor of Bombay, 1947, and U.P., 1949–52; Life President, Indian Council of World Affairs, and Founder President, Indian Banks Association. His publications include: *The Political Future of India*, *Sir Pherozeshah Mehta* and *A Political Biography*.

The papers of H.P. Mody have been donated by his son Shri Piloo Mody. The papers, comprising correspondence, subject files writings which include H.P. Mody's autobiography, writings by others and printed material, cover the period 1874 and 1896–1967. These deal with various activities of Sir Homi Mody as a politician, statesman, legislator and a prominent figure in the civic life of Bombay. Some of the subjects covered are: the visit of the Secretary of State Montagu to Bombay, bills introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Round Table Conference, appointment and later resignation of H.P. Mody as the Supply Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, his appointment as the acting Governor of Bombay, his activities as the Governor of U.P. and activities of the Swatantra Party. The letters are exchanged, among others, with prominent Indians and British officials, like K.M. Munshi, Jawaharlal Nehru, G.B. Pant, C. Rajagopalachari, J.R.D. Tata, Lord Linlithgow, Lord Wavell, and Lord Brabourne

pertaining to the constitutional and political problems before and after independence.

In addition, a number of writings and speeches as well as press-clipping volumes form a rich biographical source material. Extracts from debates of the House of Commons and speeches of H.P. Mody in printed form are also a useful addition to the papers.

### **Maulana Mohamed Ali (1878–1931)**

Prominent Muslim leader and first Vice-Chancellor of Jamia Millia at Aligarh; he was born at Rampur, U.P. He also composed Urdu Poetry under the pen name of "Jauhar". He was educated at Aligarh, Allahabad and London. He was the Chief Education Officer, Rampur State, 1902–03. He served in Baroda State, 1904–10. He attended the Muslim League session, 1906. He founded *Comrade*, an English weekly, 1911 and *Hamdard*, an Urdu weekly, 1913. He participated in the Kanpur mosque agitation and the Pan-Islamic movement. He was interned, 1915–19. He attended the Congress session at Amritsar, 1919. He was a member, Khilafat delegation to London, 1920 and presided over the Khilafat Conference, Karachi, 1921, and Calcutta, 1928. He started Jamia Millia Islamia at Aligarh, 1920 and was its first Vice-Chancellor. He was tried for sedition and imprisoned, 1921–23. He was President, Congress session at Cocanada, 1923 and opposed the Nehru report and left the Congress, 1928. He attended the First Session of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930.

The papers of Mohamed Ali were procured from two sources. The first set of papers were microfilmed by the NMML through the courtesy of Jamia Millia, New Delhi. The papers, comprising 2000 letters, cover inclusively the years 1902–31. The correspondence primarily relates to the Khilafat movement and other political developments in the country. The collection also includes papers about the publication of the *Comrade* and *Hamdard*.

The second set of papers, a valuable collection of documents, was received from Prof. Mushirul Hasan. These include letters exchanged with Aga Khan, Abdur Rahamani and others. These also include proceedings of a public meeting of the Mohammedans held at Dacca; xerox copies of an article on the Muslim League, and a speech. The

papers inclusively cover the years 1907–20 and are in English, Urdu and French.

Prof. Mushirul Hasan has also donated copies of correspondence exchanged between M. Taslim Hasan, Syed Masood, Sheikh Abul Karim, A. Pasha, etc., and xerox copies of the statements of Hakim Abdur Razzaq Ansari, Maulvi Mazharuddin, Matlub-ur-Rahman, and Maulvi Saiyid Mohammad Murtaza Hasan.

### **Karnidan Singh Mohta (1925– )**

He is heir to an illustrious business family of Bikaner whose ancestors held high positions in the State administration for fourteen generations.

Approximately 300 letters, some in original and some xeroxed, have been received from Shri Karnidan Singh Mohta. The documents, pertaining to the 19th and 20th centuries, throw light on the administration and commercial history of Rajasthan, in particular Bikaner State. In addition, there are issues of *Khayat* running into more than 300 pages. The papers are in Kamdari Marwari script.

### **Edwin Samuel Montagu (1879–1924)**

Secretary of State for India and British Liberal politician, he was educated at London. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Chancellor of Exchequer, 1906–8 and to the Prime Minister, 1908–10. He was the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, India, 1910–14; Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1914–16; member, War Committee, 1916; and Secretary of State for India, 1917–22.

Four microfilm rolls of Edwin Montagu papers were acquired from the India Office Library, London. These contain 32 volumes comprising correspondence, among others, with Lord Reading, Lord Willingdon, Sir George Lloyd and Lord Ronaldshay. These pertain to the years 1912–22, and deal with Indian affairs.

### **Asutosh Mookerjee (1864–1924)**

An eminent educationist and lawyer; he was born and educated at Calcutta. He won the Premchand Raichand Scholarship, 1886.

He was the Professor of Mathematics, Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, 1887–1903. He enrolled as Vakil, Calcutta High Court, 1888. He was the Representative of the University on Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, 1899–1903 and the Bengal member of Indian University Commission, 1902. He was appointed judge of Calcutta High Court, 1913–24; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1906–14 and 1921–23—a post he resigned in protest against Lord Lytton's attempt to curb the autonomy of the university. He was also President, Asiatic Society, Bengal, 1897–9 and 1921–23; President, First Indian Science Congress, 1909 and Bengali Literary Conference, 1916 and 1918; member, Calcutta University Commission, 1917–19. His publications include: *Geometry of Conics*, *Law of Perpetuities*, and *Jatiya Sahitya*.

Shri Uma Prasad Mookerjee has donated the papers of his father Asutosh Mookerjee for permanent preservation. These comprise more than 800 letters, a few subject files and a number of speeches and writings, notes and press-cuttings covering the years 1877–1924. Among the important correspondents are G.K. Gokhale, Lord Minto, Lord Hardinge, Theodore Morrison, J.A. Cunningham, A.C. Banerjee, Biman Bihari Dey and many of his family members, including Jogmaya, Ramaprasad Mookerjee, etc. The files relate to the Calcutta University, and the state of education in Bengal, Sadler Commission and the accounts and income-tax papers of Asutosh Mookerjee.

The speeches by Asutosh Mookerjee include those on the sati system, astrological and astronomical studies, annual addresses delivered at the Asiatic Society of Bengal and convocation address at the Calcutta University. Degrees of Asutosh Mookerjee, his visiting cards and horoscopes of the family members are some of the additional papers in the collection.

### **Ganga Prasad Mookerjee (1836–89)**

Father of Asutosh Mookerjee, he was an eminent medical practitioner of Calcutta. He was educated at Calcutta University, 1857–66.

Shri Uma Prasad Mookerjee has donated the papers of his grandfather Ganga Prasad Mookerjee. These comprise four notebooks containing accounts and personal notes and cover the years 1866–91.

## Hemontho Kumar Mookerjee (1866–87)

The uncle of Syama Prasad Mookerjee and brother of Asutosh Mookerjee.

The papers of Hemontho Kumar Mookerjee, comprising 200 documents, include his correspondence, notes, printed material and cover the years 1883–87. Correspondence includes letters of his family members, friends as well as of contemporaries such as Asutosh Mookerjee, Ganga Prasad Mookerjee, Satish Chandra Ghose, Khitish Chandra Roy, etc. These deal with personal matters as well as the activities of the Youngmen's Debating Club and Presidency College Union. The documents, which are in English and Bengali; have been donated by Shri Uma Prasad Mookerjee.

## Syama Prasad Mookerjee (1901–53)

Educationist, Parliamentarian, administrator and leader of the Hindu Mahasabha and Jan Sangh, he was born at Calcutta and was educated at Calcutta and London. He was elected to the Senate and Syndicate of the Calcutta University, 1924; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1934–38. He was member: Bengal Legislative Council, 1929, 1937–42 and 1946, Constituent Assembly 1946 and Lok Sabha, 1952–53. He joined the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, 1939; its Working President, 1940–44 and presided over its annual conferences at Amritsar, 1943 and Bilaspur, 1944. He was Finance Minister, Bengal Government, 1941–42; Minister of Industry and Supply, Government of India, 1947–50. He resigned from Cabinet in protest against Nehru-Liaquat Pact, 1950. He formed the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, 1951 and became its president. He founded *The Nationalist*, an English daily. His publications include: *Leaves from a Diary* and *Integrate Kashmir*. He was placed under house arrest in Kashmir, 1953 and died in detention.

A huge collection of the papers of Syama Prasad Mookerjee, running into 70,000 pages, has been received from Justice Rama Prasad Mookerjee and Shri Uma Prasad Mookerjee in several instalments. It covers the years 1928–52. It includes more than 3000 letters, approximately 235 subject files, a number of speeches and writings

delivered by S.P. Mookerjee and others, press-clipping files and printed material. The correspondence by S.P. Mookerjee is exchanged with Jawaharlal Nehru, Asutosh Lahiry, Vallabhbai Patel, Taraknath Das, Mrinal Kanti Bose, A. Suhrawardy, S.C. Banerjee, B.S. Moonje, N.B. Khare, M. Visveswaraya, in addition to his own family members. But the largest part of the papers comprises subject files relating to the activities of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly, Hindu Mahasabha and the Wavell Plan, partition of Bengal and boundary adjustment, refugees from Pakistan and their rehabilitation in Assam and West Bengal, Gandhi murder case, formation of Jan Sangh, educational institutions such as the Calcutta University, Benaras Hindu University, Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, Board of Secondary Education, and his tenure as the Minister of Industry and Supply. Personal papers include his horoscope, accounts and letters from displaced persons seeking help. A small but significant part of the papers comprises four diaries for the years 1939–46. These trace his ancestral history, childhood reminiscences, Hindu Mahasabha and resignation from the Bengal ministry in 1942.

The press-clippings pertain to the Cripps Mission, failure of Linlithgow's talks with Gandhiji and Muslim Leaders, Cabinet Mission and the Kashmir problem. The papers throw light on the position held by the Hindu Mahasabha on the partition of India, the refugee problem and the boundary dispute in East Pakistan.

### **B.S. Moonje (1872–1948)**

An eye specialist turned politician, he worked for the national as well as the Hindu cause. He was born at Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh and was educated at Nagpur and Bombay. He offered his services during the Boer War and lived with Gandhiji at Durban, 1900. He started medical practice at Nagpur, 1901; organised the C.P. Provincial Conference, 1904. He was influenced by Tilak and took part in the Home Rule movement, 1917. He was imprisoned during the Forest Satyagraha. He joined the Hindu Mahasabha and later became its President. He was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly, 1926; which he resigned in 1930. He attended the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931–32. He signed the Moonje–Raja pact regarding Harijan representation and represented the Hindu Mahasabha on Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933. He



established the Hindu Military Education Society and the Bhonsla Military School in Nasik, 1937. He wrote *Netra Chikitsa* in Sanskrit.

The papers of B.S. Moonje have been received in two instalments. The first (on microfilm) comprises 12 rolls received from the National Library. It constitutes his correspondence prior to 1936. Among the subjects discussed are the affairs of the Hindu Mahasabha, Round Table Conferences, Joint Parliamentary Committee, etc. The film also includes copies of Dr. Moonje's diaries for the years 1926–36.

Another instalment of original documents of B.S. Moonje, comprising 300 letters, has been received from Smt. Veena Hardas and E.S. Patwardhan from Nagpur. Among the prominent correspondents are B.G. Tilak, G.M. Chitnavis, C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, S.V. Reddi, M.S. Aney, M.R. Jayakar, M.B. Abhyankar, Jadunath Sarkar, Narayan Vittal and several British officials such as C.R. Cleveland, G.K. Corbett, and Lord Lothian. These deal with the contemporary political situation, i.e. Indian attitude towards the First World War, Congress session at Amritsar and Nagpur, etc. The subject files relate to the Tilak Purse Fund, the Delhi Conference with the Viceroy in 1918, criticism by Moonje of the recruitment policy of the government during the first World War, Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, activities of the Indian Home Rule League, the Second Round Table Conference and Dr. Moonje's participation in it, evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee as President of the Hindu Mahasabha and the establishment of the Central Hindu Military Education Society and Bhonsle Military School. In addition, there is a diary of B.S. Moonje containing copies of his letters sent to various people during 1920–22, another containing a scheme of courses of study at the Bhonsle Military School, and some press-clipping files. The collection inclusively covers the years 1900–47, and is in English and Marathi.

### **Lord Morley (1838–1923)**

Supporter of the Irish Home Rule League and the Secretary of State for India, he was a Liberal politician and journalist. He was born at Blackburn, England and was educated at London. He was barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1878. A Liberal member of Parliament, 1883–1908, he became Chief Secretary for Ireland,

1886 and 1892–95, and Secretary of State for India, 1905–10. Along with Viceroy Minto, he secured the enactment of the Indian Council Act of 1909, popularly known as Morley-Minto Reforms. He wrote *Life of Gladstone*, *Oliver Cromwell*, *Edmund Burke*, etc.

The papers of Lord Morley were obtained on microfilm from the India Office Library, London. These contain 29 files comprising Lord Morley's correspondence during his period as Secretary of State for India with Lord Minto, Sir George Clarke, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Lord Hardinge relating to the Indian Council Act of 1909, Committee of Imperial Defence appointed to consider the requirements of the Empire and treatment of under-trial prisoners in India. The papers also include Government of India's despatches. The collection covers the years 1905–1912.

### **Lord Louis Mountbatten (1900–79)**

Viceroy and Governor General of India; he was born at Windsor, England and was educated at Osborne, Dartmouth and Cambridge. A Naval Cadet in 1913, he held important positions during the First and Second World Wars in the Navy's Head of South-East Asia Command, 1943 and commanded Allied operations against the Japanese in Burma, 1943–46. He was the Viceroy of India, 22nd March–15th August 1947 and was the first Governor-General of independent India, August 1947–June 1948. He handled the partition of India. He retired from the Navy, 1959. He was the Chief of UK Defence Staff and Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee, 1959–65. He was killed by Irish revolutionaries who blew up his yacht on 28th August, 1979 off Mullaghmore, Ireland.

Thirty microfilm rolls of Lord Mountbatten papers, comprising 247 files, have been received by the NMML from the India Office Library and Records, London. The papers cover the period of Lord Mountbatten's career in India as Viceroy and Governor General which corresponds to the crucial period of transfer of power from British to Indian hands. The collection deals with the situation in Bihar, Bengal and Bombay during early 1947, the Cabinet Committee for Partition, Indian National Congress and the question of the defence of India and Pakistan,

Indian Independence Bill, the political situation in India and the constitutional position of the Viceroy, the provinces and their future, the refugee problem, the Sikh problem, the States' Negotiating Committee and the transfer of power.

In addition, there are Viceroy's daily notes, his interviews and minutes of miscellaneous meetings, conference papers, minutes of Defence Committee meetings and India–Burma Committee meetings.

### **Muhammad Taqi (1887–1962)**

Freedom fighter and an Advocate at the Supreme Court.

The papers of Muhammad Taqi (on xerox), received from his grandson Salahudin Batla consist of 20 documents pertaining to the years 1910–38. These comprise his degrees and papers relating to his enrolment as Senior Advocate of Patiala High Court, the High Court, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore and Pleader of the First Grade admitted by the Chief Court of Punjab.

### **Sabyasachi Mukharjee (1927–90)**

Former Chief Justice of India, he was educated at Calcutta and London. He was called to the Bar by the Society of Middle Temple. He was General Secretary, Presidency College Students Union, 1945 and the Indian Socialist group, 1948–49. He enrolled as Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1949 and thereafter in the Supreme Court. He was Standing Counsel, Income Tax Department, Calcutta, 1958–68; member, Administrative Reforms Commission, 1964–65. He was appointed permanent Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1968; member, 8th Finance Commission, 1982. Chief Justice of Calcutta, and Judge of Supreme Court of India, 1983 and Chief Justice of India, 1989.

The papers of Sabyasachi Mukharjee were transferred to the NMML by his wife Smt. Ratna Mukharjee. These consist of 60 speeches and writings of Justice Mukharjee relating to subjects such as "The Role of Law in Modern India", "Professional Ethics", "Centre–State Relationship in the Indian Constitution", "Industrial Law", etc. These cover the years 1981–90.

### **Anand Gopal Mukherjee (1926–89)**

Trade union leader and member of Parliament; he was born at Bhiringi village, Burdwan district, West Bengal. He was educated at Calcutta. He entered the trade union movement, 1946. He was member, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1952–67 and 1972–76; Vice-President, Indian National Metal Workers Federation; President, West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee and All-India National General Insurance Employees Association, Director, Durgapur Projects Ltd and Durgapur Chemicals Ltd, 1972–76; member, INTUC Central Executive Committee, 1974 onwards; and member, Lok Sabha, 1980–84 and 1985–89.

The collection of Anand Gopal Mukherjee, consisting of 120 files, covering the period 1975–89, has been acquired from his son Shri Apurba Mukherjee. It comprises correspondence exchanged with prominent persons such as R. Venkataraman, Zail Singh, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, V.P. Singh, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Buta Singh, K.C. Pant, N.D. Tiwari, Jyoti Basu, H.K.L. Bagat, etc. In addition, there are files dealing with various activities of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, All-India Congress Committee (I), Bengal PCC, Steel Authority of India Ltd., INTUC, ILO and various other workers' unions. The collection also includes reports, conference and seminar papers, press-clippings and printed material. The papers form useful biographical material.

### **Jatindranath Mukherjee (1879–1915)**

A leading revolutionary of the Jugantar Party; he was born at Koya, Nadia district (now in Bangladesh) and was educated at Calcutta. He left studies and took up a job in a mercantile firm. He came in contact with Sri Aurobindo and Vivekananda through Sister Nivedita. He took initiation from Sanyasi Bhalananda Giri, 1904. He was convicted in the Howrah Conspiracy case, 1910. Also known as "Bagha Jatin", he planned an armed revolt in the country with German help in 1914. His hideout was raided by police in 1915. He was wounded fighting with the police and later succumbed to his injuries.

Papers of Jatindranath Mukherjee popularly known as “Bagha Jatin” have been deposited with the NMML by his grandson Dr. Prithvindra Mukherjee. The collection comprises original letters of Jatindranath Mukherjee, in his own handwriting to his wife Indubala Devi, his sister, Vinodebala Devi for the years 1900, 1910 and 1915; a poem written by him on the occasion of the marriage of Dr. K. Kumarnath Bagchi in 1909, a diary of his sister for the period 1901–5 and life sketch of Jatindranath Mukherjee written by his sister Vinodebala Devi. The collection also includes letters and other writings received by Dr. Prithvindra Mukherjee from surviving revolutionaries such as Bhavbhushan Mitra, Dr. Kumarnath Bagchi, Nalini Kanta Kar, and Birendra Chandra Sen relating to the life and times of Jatindranath Mukherjee.

### **Sunil Mukherjee (1914–92)**

A veteran CPI leader, he was born at Bhagalpur, Bihar and was educated at Mungher. He led a strike in school in 1931. He joined the Jugantar Party and was arrested for revolutionary activities in his school days. He came in contact with revolutionaries in jail. He was the Founder-Secretary, Bihar CPI, 1939 and its Secretary, 1939–50; member, Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1962–65, 1969–72 and 1972–77; member, Bihar Legislative Council, 1967–69; and Secretary, CPI Bihar, 1978–84. He left active politics owing to ill health.

A few documents of Sunil Mukherjee were donated by his grandson Shri Rohitabh Das. These comprise a letter, a personal diary, an identity card and his unpublished reminiscences. Eight photographs have also been received along with these papers which cover inclusively the years 1975–86.

### **K.M. Munshi (1887–1971)**

Politician and jurist; he was born at Broach, Gujarat and was educated at Broach, Baroda and Bombay. He was elected to the Bombay Council, 1927 from which he resigned on the Bardoli issue, 1928. He participated in the Salt Satyagraha and was imprisoned in 1930. He was Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; Joint Editor with Munshi Premchand,

*Hans.* He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937 and was Home Minister in the B.G. Kher ministry. He was the Founder, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1938. He offered Individual Satyagraha and was arrested, 1940. He organised 'Leaders Conference at Delhi' for the release of Gandhiji and others, 1943. He was the defence counsel in the Quit India movement conviction cases, 1943-4. He was member, Constituent Assembly, 1946-50; member, Provisional Parliament, 1950-52; Agent General of Government of India in Hyderabad, 1948; Minister of Food, Government India, 1952; Governor, U.P., 1953-58 and Executive Chairman of Indian Law Institute, 1957-60. He left the Congress in 1960 and joined the Swatantra Party. He was the author of several books in Gujarati and English.

More than 100 rolls of the papers of K.M. Munshi have been microfilmed by the NMML in Bombay through the courtesy of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. It is a large collection of about 400 files relating to the period 1920-61. The papers include K.M. Munshi's correspondence exchanged among others, with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sarojini Naidu, T.B. Sapru, Lord Mountbatten, M.K. Gandhi, Har Bilas Sarda, B.G. Kher, C. Rajagopalachari, G.B. Pant, R.R. Diwakar, Sushila Nayar, Sri Prakasa, G.D. Birla, B.C. Roy, M.R. Masani and others.

Most of the papers are in the form of subject files relating to his political activities as Governor of U.P., as Constitutional Advisor to H.H. the Maharaja of Udaipur, Minister in the Bombay Government, Bardoli Satyagraha, revival of Swaraj Party, the Congress-League attitude towards the communal problem, demand for Pakistan, the formation of linguistic states and the appointment of K.M. Munshi as Agent-General, Hyderabad. In addition, there are a number of files on the cultural activities of the institutions with which K.M. Munshi was connected, i.e. All-India Sanskrit University, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bai Kabibai and Hansraj Morarji Charity Trust, Institute of Agriculture, Anand, Somnath Trust and Sanskrit Vishwa Parishad.

The collection also includes legal papers and the will of K.M. Munshi, press-clipping files relating to K.M. Munshi's multifarious activities and some important articles written by him.

### **Gurmukh Singh Musafir (1899–1976)**

Akali leader, rebel poet and politician; he was born at Adhwal village, Campbellpore district (now in Pakistan), and was educated at Adhwal, Rawalpindi and Sargodha. He taught in Khalsa High School, Kallar, 1918–21. He was member, Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, 1922–42 and its General Secretary, 1936–37; Secretary, Sikh Missionary Society, 1923–25; General Secretary, Shiromani Akali Dal, 1926; Jathedar, Akal Takht, Amritsar, 1929–31. He was arrested for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930. He was a member, AICC, 1930 onwards. He was the Chief Editor, *The Akali*, 1937–42; President, Punjab PCC, 1947–59; member, Constituent Assembly, 1947–50, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52; and Lok Sabha, 1952–57, 1957–62, 1962–66; Chief Minister, Punjab, 1966–67; and member, Rajya Sabha, 1968–74, 1974–76.

The papers of G.S. Musafir have been donated by his daughter Smt. Joginder Sant. These comprise 380 letters, 37 files and mainly relate to the Salt Satyagraha, the Quit India movement, problems of constitution making and the Kashmir problem. Some of the correspondents are Gurbaksh Singh, Giani Harbans Singh, Ishar Singh Majhail, Sant Nihal Singh and Mulk Raj Anand.

The engagement diaries maintained by Shri Musafir between the years 1933–50 form an important part of the collection. There are some diaries on microfilm also. These throw light on the significant role played by him as President of the Punjab Congress Committee, member of Parliament and as Chief Minister of Punjab. The diaries are in Gurmukhi and Urdu. In addition, there are copies of his writings, speeches and press-clippings.

### **Kalidas Nag (1892–1966)**

An eminent educationist and Rajya Sabha member; he was born at Calcutta and was educated at Calcutta and Paris. He became Professor, Post Graduate Department, Calcutta University; member, Governing Body, Bengal Social Service League, 1915; and member, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, 1923–43. He was the Founder-Secretary, Greater India Society,

1926; Collaborator, League of Nations, 1930; Representative of the Calcutta University to the International Universities Association, UNESCO, Paris, 1949; President, Alliance Francaise, Calcutta, 1949; member, Council of Cultural Relations, Ministry of Education, 1950; member, Fulbright Committee, USA, 1950–52; and founder-member, Indian Academy, 1951. He also served as Editor, *Maha Bodhi Society Journal* and *Sir William Jones Bicentenary Volume*, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. His publications include: *Diplomatic Theories of Ancient India*, *New Asia*, and *Tolstoy and Gandhi*.

The papers of Kalidas Nag have been received from his wife Smt. Santa Devi. They have been categorised into various groups, i.e. correspondence, subject files, articles and notes and miscellaneous papers. The collection covers a period of approximately four decades from 1926 to 1963 and deals mainly with Dr. Nag's literary activities both in India and abroad. Some of the main correspondents are: Horace Alexander, Marie Rolland, Amiya Chakravarti, Ramanand Chatterjee, Lakshmi Chandra Jain, Humayun Kabir, Kshitis Roy and Prafulla Kumar Das. There are many letters in Bengali and some in French. In addition, there are copies of some of the articles which he contributed to different journals, and his lecture notes. Besides, there are papers relating to the Bengal Social Service League and some press-clippings.

### **S. Nagasundaram ( –1947)**

A prominent journalist who was in politics since 1920. He took part in the Swadeshi movement.

The papers of S. Nagasundaram, received on permanent custody from his son N.G. Subramaniam, consist of nine letters exchanged by him with M.K. Gandhi, Mahadev Desai, K.M. Munshi and Justice Shelat during the years 1924–57 and deal with K.M. Munshi's appointment as the Governor of U.P. and explains Gandhiji's objective of persuading the Ali Brothers to sign the documents called "Apology".

### **Bijoy Singh Nahar (1906–97)**

A well-known politician and social worker; he was born at Azimganj, Murshidabad district, West Bengal and was educated



at Calcutta. He became Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1933–44. He was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942–45. He was member: Bengal Legislative Council, 1952–57, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1957–62, 1962–67, 1967–69, 1969–71, 1971–72 and 1972–77, Calcutta University Senate, 1958–62 and Lok Sabha, 1977–79; Minister, Government of West Bengal, 1962–67 and 1968. He also served as President, Bengal Buddhist Association, 1964–75 and West Bengal Congress Committee, 1969–72; General Secretary, Janata Party, 1977. He was member, Numismatic Society of India.

The papers of Bijoy Singh Nahar, comprising 90 documents (on xerox) have been received from his son Ratan Singh Nahar. The collection mainly contains letters received by Bijoy Singh Nahar from eminent persons such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, S.P. Mookerjee, J.R.D. Tata, Indira Gandhi, V.V. Giri, N. Sanjiva Reddy, Shankar Dayal Sharma, Morarji Desai, B.C. Roy, Sushila Nayar, L.K. Advani and others. It also includes a medical prescription and a note by B.C. Roy.

The correspondence deals with issues such as the AICC meetings, the resignation of Nahar from the trusteeship of 'Auromitra', the celebration of the birth centenary of Ramakrishna Paramhansa, Subhas Congress Fund, elections to the Bihar Legislative Assembly, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, 1937, suggestion of Maharaja of Karimbazar's name for the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

The papers, covering the years 1936–85, are in English, Hindi and Bengali.

### **Padmaja Naidu (1900–75)**

An eminent freedom fighter; she was born at Hyderabad and was educated at Hyderabad and Mussoorie. She was the Founder, Hyderabad Swadeshi League, 1921; Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Khadi Prachar Sangh; Founder, Plague Relief Association, 1929, Food Relief Association, 1943, and Indian Conference of Social Work, Hyderabad, 1949. She was detained for taking part in the Quit India movement in September 1942. She was also a member, Provisional Parliament, 1950–51. She was associated with the Senate of Osmania University; was member, All-India Handicraft Board; Governor,

West Bengal, 1956–67; Vice-Chairman, Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, New Delhi; Chairman, Executive Council of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Society, New Delhi, 1968–74 and the Indian Red Cross Society, 1971–72.

A huge collection of the papers of Padmaja Naidu, containing approximately 4,500 letters, some subject files, a few press-clipping files and printed material, has been deposited with the NMML by Padmaja Naidu herself. The correspondence in these papers is exchanged with eminent people such as M.K. Gandhi, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, the King and Queen of Bhutan, G.B. Pant, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, B.C. Roy and Zakir Husain. However, a large number of letters are from her own family members, i.e. her mother Sarojini Naidu, father M.G. Naidu, sister Leilamani Naidu and others, relating to personal matters. The papers contain material on the Indian Red Cross Society, the problem of evacuees from Assam, Bangladesh Red Cross Society, the establishment of Indo-Tibetan Research Institute in Gangtok and activities of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.

In addition, there are more than 30 items of speeches, poems, forewords, appeals, and talks by Padmaja Naidu and by others. A few publications on Sarojini Naidu, sculptures of the Deccan, handicrafts of Hyderabad, and Parliamentary debates also form a part of the papers. These pertain to the years 1913–75.

### **R. Venkata Ratnam Naidu (1862–1939)**

A noted social reformer and educationist; he was born at Machilipatnam, A.P., and was educated at Madras. He taught and served at various places from 1886 onwards. He retired as Principal, Pithapur Rajah's College, Cocanada, 1919. He was member, Madras Legislative Council, 1920–23. He was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal and was knighted in 1924. He was also Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, 1925–28.

Eleven hundred letters of the R. Venkata Ratnam Naidu papers have been deposited with the NMML by Shri Tharakam. These are exchanged mainly with Ramakrishna Rao and N. Jagannadha Guru Rao during the years 1910, 1919–1938. They shed light on the social reform movement launched under the aegis of the Bramho Samaj in Andhra Pradesh and the establishment of Andhra University.

### **Sarojini Naidu (1879–1949)**

Poetess and former Governor of U.P.; she was born at Hyderabad and was daughter of Aghorenath Chattopadhyay and Varadasundari Devi. She married Dr. M.G. Naidu, 1898. She was educated at London and Cambridge, later became a Fellow, Royal Society of Literature, 1914; member, Bombay Municipal Committee, 1923–29 and President, Indian National Congress, 1925. She attended the Second Session of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931, and was member, Indian delegation to South Africa, 1932. She was also Governor of U.P., 1947–49. Her publications include: *The Golden Threshold*, *The Bird of Time: Songs of Life, Death and Spring* and *Reminiscences of Gopal Krishna Gokhale*.

The papers of Sarojini Naidu were acquired by the NMML as a part of the Padmaja Naidu papers. There are in all 150 documents relating to the years 1908–49. The letters in the collection are exchanged with Dwarkadas Kanji, M.K. Gandhi, Syed Mahmud, Shaukat Ali, Rabindranath Tagore, Syed Hossain, apart from her husband M.G. Naidu and daughter Leilamani Naidu. Some other important papers are—a scrap-book containing an account of activities in 1924, congratulatory messages on her appointment as the Governor of U.P., manuscripts of some of her poems, presidential addresses, forewords, articles, welcome addresses received by her from various associations and organisations, and a few honorary degrees conferred on her.

### **A.C. Kannan Nair (1898–1963)**

A prominent freedom fighter from North Malabar, he was the chief organiser of the Congress and its nationalist activities in Hosdurg and Kasargod taluks from 1915 onwards. He was member, AICC, and played a decisive role in the nationalist movement during the 1930s and 1940s.

The papers of A.C. Kannan Nair have been received from Dr. K.K.N. Kurup of the University of Calicut. These comprise 43 diaries relating to the years 1920–63. These are in Malayalam.

### **G. Sankaran Nair (1891–1982)**

Born on 28th June 1891 at Trivandrum, he was educated at Trivandrum and Madras. He was Secretary, Malayali Club, Madras, 1913; Assistant Teacher and later Headmaster, English High School, Karukachal, Kottayam district, Kerala, 1914–21. He practised Law, 1921–23. He was associated with the Malabar Tenants Association and was also its Organising Secretary, 1922. He was a member, Land Revenue Reforms Committee, Madras Government, 1950 and member of the Panel on Land Reforms, Planning Commission, Government of India, 1955–65. He died on 11th April 1982.

Shri Sankaran Nair has donated the unpublished diaries maintained by him during the years 1922–31, for permanent retention. These contain a day-to-day account of the work carried out by him and throw light on the landlord–tenant relationship that existed in Malabar.

### **K.P. Madhavan Nair (1905–1997)**

Born at Edapally, Kerala, he was educated in Kerala. He was member, Indian National Congress, 1922–69. He was one of the builders of Cochin State Prajamandal; President, Travancore-Cochin PCC and later Kerala PCC; member, Rajya Sabha, 1952–56 and 1956–62; Secretary, AICC, 1955–58; President, Kerala Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Kerala Sarvodaya Sangh; Chairman, Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Federation.

A very small collection of three letters comprising Jawaharlal Nehru's letters to K.P. Madhavan Nair and copy of a letter addressed to Pattom Thanu Pillai has been received by the NMML. These relate to the year 1955.

### **A.C.N. Nambiar (1896–1986)**

An eminent diplomat, he was educated at Madras and London. He worked for India's freedom in Europe and lived in exile in Germany till 1947. He was Counsellor of the Legation in Berne, 1948–51, Minister in Sweden, Denmark and Finland, 1953–55

and the Indian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, 1955–58.

A collection of 25 letters of Jawaharlal Nehru to A.C.N. Nambiar, written during 1947–62, have been procured from Shri Nambiar himself. The letters pertain to both personal and important public affairs.

### **K.N. Nambudiripad (1896– )**

He entered politics in 1920, when he came in contact with Gandhiji. He played an important role in the Vaikom Satyagraha, 1924–26. He was active during the Quit India movement, 1942 and was imprisoned several times during the freedom struggle. He was member, Kerala Legislative Assembly, 1958–61; President, Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Association, 1964–66 and left politics in 1967.

Sixty letters of K.N. Nambudiripad have been received by the NMML for permanent retention. These comprise his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, K. Kamaraj, U.N. Dhebar and S. Nijalingappa on important political matters during the years 1957–69.

### **Nana Sita (1898–1969)**

A philosopher of Passive Resistance and civil affairs campaigner in South Africa, he was born at Bhoolia, Matvad district, Gujarat and was educated privately. He went to South Africa, 1912 and started business in Pretoria, 1918. He was influenced by Gandhiji's Swadeshi movement, 1922. He was Secretary, Pretoria Indian Congress, 1928. He was arrested and jailed for participating in the Passive Resistance campaign, 1946–47 and the Defiance Campaign, 1952. He was President, Transvaal Indian Congress, 1949–52.

A small collection of Nana Sita papers, consisting of 55 pages of press-clippings and printed material, has been donated by his daughter Ms. Maniben Sita. The collection has been brought by Dr. Hari Dev Sharma from South Africa.

The collection relates to Nana Sita and his family's contribution to the freedom struggle of South Africa. There are papers concerning

Nana Sita's defiance of the Group Areas and his subsequent imprisonment and trial. The collection also contains congratulatory messages received by him and his family for the courageous stand taken by him. It also comprises articles on Nana Sita, such as: "South Africa's Apostle of Non-violence" by Jill Chisholm; "He's Back ... and Still Defiant?" by Johannes Gumbi, an obituary on his death and Nana Sita's biographical sketch by Ms. Maniben Sita.

In addition, there are a few press-clippings on Ms. Maniben Sita. The papers inclusively cover the years 1962 and 1984–94.

### **Manilal Nanavati (1877–1967)**

A well-known economist; he was born at Baroda and was educated at Baroda, Bombay and Pennsylvania. He joined Baroda State Service, 1904. He was director of Commerce and Industries, Baroda State, 1912. He held various posts between 1912–31; Commissioner, 1932–33; Naib Dewan (Member of Executive Council), 1934–35; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1936–41; and President, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, 1941–59. He is the author of *Report on the Agricultural Indebtedness in the Baroda State, 1913*.

The papers of Manilal Nanavati contain 36 files comprising approximately 300 letters, hundreds of articles by Nanavati and press-clippings files. The letters are exchanged among others, with C.D. Deshmukh, Morarji Desai, V.T. Krishnamachari, B.G. Kher, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, H.P. Mody, Balwantray Mehta, and Jivraj Mehta. The subjects covered in the files relate to his activities as the Naib-Dewan of Baroda—looking after commerce and industry in the Baroda State, agricultural indebtedness and rural reconstruction in Baroda, industrial development in the state; as Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India—currency and balance of trade, Committee on Finance for the private sector, conference of banks, and also as Member of the Bengal Famine Commission. In addition, there are papers relating to Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, rural problem, co-operative movement in agricultural and industrial fields and Panchayats in Gujarat. A large number of articles and speeches and letters in the collection reveal Nanavati's deep interest in rural development, banking and agricultural economics. The papers, covering the years 1913–67, have been received from his son Shri S.N. Nanavati.

### **Sarojini Nanavati (1911– )**

A close associate of Kakasaheb Kalelkar.

The papers of Sarojini Nanavati, consisting of approximately 1000 letters, (on xerox), were donated by herself. These comprise letters written by Kaka Kalelkar to Sarojini Nanavati. The letters, relating to the period 1940–71, are mainly in Gujarati.

### **Gulzarilal Nanda (1898–1998)**

A Gandhian and twice interim prime Minister of India; Gulzarilal Nanda was born at Badoki Gosan village of Gujranwala (now in Pakistan) and educated at Allahabad University. After completing M.A. from Allahabad University in 1921, he became Professor of Economics at the National College, Bombay. It was here that he came in contact with Gandhiji and joined the Non-cooperation movement, for which he was jailed in 1921. On Gandhiji's advice, he came to Ahmedabad to work amongst the textile employees. He was Secretary, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, 1922–46. He took part in the freedom movement and was imprisoned in 1932 and 1942–44. He was responsible for organising the Indian National Trade Union Congress. He was Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission (1950–51 and 1960–63), and Minister for Planning (1951–52), Irrigation & Power (1952–57), Home Affairs (1963–66) and Railways (1970–71). He became interim Prime Minister in 1964 and 1966 following the deaths of Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri, respectively. In the early 1970s he retired from active politics and was involved in social work. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1997. Some of his works are: *Some Aspects of Khadi*, *History of Wage Adjustments in the Ahmedabad Textile Industry* and *Approach to the Second Five Year Plan*.

The papers of Gulzarilal Nanda, consisting of 40 microfilm rolls, have been received from the National Archives of India. The collection contains letters of U.N. Dhebar, K.D. Malaviya, Prafulla Chandra Sen, Pyarelal, Sadiq Ali, Hitendra Desai, Dewan Chaman Lall, Sri Prakasa,

Jag Parvesh Chander, C. Subramaniam and others. These papers deal with subjects like Indo-Pak relations, Kashmir issue, Nagaland Peace Mission, Congress Party, activities of Indian National Mine-workers Federation, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, All-India Manava Dharma Mission, Citizen Council of India and Association for Hindu Dharma, etc. Besides, the papers also comprise speeches/writings by him and others, printed material and press-clippings. The collection is in English, Hindi and Gujarati, and covers the period 1950-78.

### **Master Nanhu Ram (1911- )**

Congress leader and former member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, he was born in Gohana tehsil, Rohtak district, Haryana. He became a government teacher, Jasrana village but resigned the teaching job in 1930. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested in 1931-32. He was again arrested for offering Individual Satyagraha, 1941. He participated in the Quit India movement and was kept under house arrest, 1942. He was also involved in social work in Gohana. He was member, Punjab Legislative Assembly 1952-57, 1957-62; member, District Board, Rohtak and President, District Congress Committee, Rohtak, 1957. He resigned from Congress membership in 1975. He was a recipient of Tamrapatra.

The papers of Master Nanhu Ram, comprising 310 postcards, one notebook and a diary have been received from Nanhu Ram himself. These span the years 1942-72. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Darbara Singh, Choudhary Ranbir Singh, Shri Ram Sharma, etc. There are replies to the congratulatory messages sent by Nanhu Ram to the Punjab ministers in 1962, letters of felicitation on being elected MLA, invitations to attend various meetings and functions of Punjab Shanti Sena Samiti, District Board and such other organisations.

In addition, there are monthly reports of his activities as an MLA, 1954-57, a notebook and an engagement diary. The papers are in Urdu, Hindi and English.



## Dadabhai Naoroji (1825–1917)

Born and educated at Bombay, he became Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Elphinstone College, Bombay. He left for England to join business in 1855. He was the Professor of Gujarati, University College, London, 1956–66. He established the London Zoroastrian Association, 1861, and was its President till 1907. He started his own business, 1862. He was one of the founders of London India Society and its President, 1865–1907. He was Founder Secretary, East India Association, London, 1866; Dewan of Baroda, 1874; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1875–76 and 1883–86; appointed Justice of Peace, 1883. He also started *Voice of India*, 1883; was a member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1885–88; Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Association, 1885. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, 1885, and its President, 1886, 1893, and 1906. He gave evidence before the Public Service Commission, 1887, and started *Rast Goftar*, a Gujarati weekly, 1889. He was member, Welby Commission, 1897 and was elected member, House of Commons, 1902. He represented India at the International Socialist Congress, Amsterdam, 1905. He authored a book entitled *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*.

The papers of Dadabhai Naoroji, comprising more than 300 letters, have been received for permanent preservation through Shri K.P.S. Menon. These contain mainly letters exchanged by Naoroji with eminent moderate leaders of his times, namely D.E. Wacha, Valentine Chisol, Surendranath Banerjee, W.C. Bonnerjee, M.R. Jayakar and many Britishers, who had a sympathetic attitude towards India, for instance A.O. Hume, William Wedderburn, William Digby, Charles Bradlaugh, etc. The papers cover the years 1871–1912. In addition, there are xerox copies of letters received from James Rutnam. These comprise copies of letters from Dadabhai Naoroji to William Digby.

## Madalsa Narayan (1917–99)

Daughter of noted Gandhian Jamnalal Bajaj, a close associate of Vinoba Bhave and wife of Shriman Narayan; she was born

at Wardha. She had no formal education. She took an active part in the National movement and many social and educational activities, including Harijan uplift. She was Chairperson of many Gandhian institutions at Wardha, such as Mahila Seva Mandal, Shiksha Mandal, and was a Trustee of the Gandhi Gyan Mandir. She was a famous poetess who authored several books. Some of her important publications are. *Anusandhan*, *Smriti-Sangam*, *Tarunabhinandan*, etc.

A fairly large collection of Madalsa Narayan papers was donated by her sons Shri Bharat Narayan and Shri Rajat Narayan. The papers, comprising approximately 200 files, cover the years 1940–99.

The papers contain correspondence exchanged by Smt. Narayan, among others, with Indira Gandhi, M. Hidayatullah, A.M. Thomas, Kanakmal Gandhi, Damodradan Mundra, Usha Bhagat, N.D. Tiwari, Ms. Mukul Mukherjee, Balram Vanamali, many Gandhians and her own family members. In addition, there are a number of files relating to the activities of the institutions with which Madalsa Narayan was associated in one capacity or another, viz., the Sarva Sangh, Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Akhil Bharat Krishi Goseva Sangh, Shiksha Mandal, Wardha, and Jamnalal Foundation, Bombay. Besides, there are a number of files containing typed scripts of articles, notes and poems written by Madalsa Narayan and by others. The papers are useful for a study of the working of Gandhian institutions in independent India.

The papers are in Hindi, English and Gujarati.

### **Acharya Narendra Deva (1889–1956)**

An eminent socialist leader and educationist; he was born at Sitapur, U.P. and was educated at Sitapur, Allahabad and Varanasi. He started legal practice at Faizabad but gave it up to join the Non-cooperation movement, 1920. He taught Indian history at Kashi Vidyapith, 1921–26 and was imprisoned in 1930, and in 1932–33. He presided over the Congress Socialist Conference, Patna, 1934 and was the President, U.P. PCC, 1936–38; member, Congress Working Committee, 1936–38. He was associated with *Congress Socialist*, an English weekly, and *Sangharsh*, a Hindi weekly. He was also a member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937–48. He took part in the Individual Satyagraha, was arrested in January 1941 and was released in

September 1941. He participated in the Quit India movement, 1942 and was detained, 1942–45. He was the Founder-Editor, *Janavani*, 1946; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1947–51, and Banaras Hindu University, 1951–54; Chairman, Socialist Party 1949; Chairman, Praja Socialist Party, 1954–56; and member, Rajya Sabha, 1952–56.

The papers of Acharya Narendra Deva comprise approximately a hundred letters and another hundred items of speeches and writings by Narendra Deva and others and printed material. The correspondence is mainly exchanged with Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sibnath Banerjee, T.P.S. Menon, Humayun Kabir, Sri Prakasa and Ashoka Nath Verma. In addition, there are a number of forewords and articles by Narendra Deva and speeches delivered by him on various occasions, covering the years 1912–55. Some of these are: Speech at the Fifth Annual Congress Socialist Party Conference, Presidential Address at the Second Conference of the PSP at Gaya, notes on Austria, a manuscript of “Baudha Dharma Darshan” and a translation of Aurobindo Ghose’s book *Jaatiyata* into Hindi. The papers inclusively cover the years 1912–56 and have been donated by his son Shri Ashoka Nath Verma.

### **P.A. Narielwala (1900–84)**

An industrialist and businessman, he was associated with the House of Tatas. He was born at Bombay and was educated in India and U.K. He was Chairman, Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.; Director, Tata Industries Private Ltd., Rallis India Ltd., Voltas Ltd., Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.; member, Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi; Vice-President, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi. He was President: Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tata Memorial Centre, Indian Cancer Society, Bombay and Trustee of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.

A small but important collection of P.A. Narielwala papers has been acquired from Shri Narielwala himself. It includes four letters exchanged between Jawaharlal Nehru and Mohanlal Nehru, one of them dated 18th January 1935 written from Almora District Jail, and eight letters exchanged with Indira Gandhi during the years 1974–84.

The four letters exchanged with Nehru now form a part of Jawaharlal Nehru papers. The papers also contain a poem on Nehru by Angela Morgan.

### **G.A. Natesan (1873–1949)**

First General Secretary of the Indian Liberal Federation; he was born at Ganapathy Agraharam village, Thanjavur district, Madras and was educated at Kumbakonam, Trichinopoly and Madras. He founded *Indian Review*, 1900. He was a Fellow, Madras University, and Councillor, Madras Corporation for over twenty years. He also served as Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922. He was a member: Council of State, 1923–26, 1928–33, the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, 1928 and Indian Tariff Board. He represented Madras University at the Universities Conference, 1929. He was Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery, 1932; Sheriff of Madras, 1938 and Director, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, 1939. His publications include: *All About War* and *What India Wants: Autonomy within the Empire*.

G.A. Natesan papers, donated by Shri Manian Natesan, include the manuscripts of some articles and forewords and a collection of 253 letters exchanged by him with some of the important personalities of his time during the years 1899–1948.

The earliest letters in the collection are from Dadabhai Naoroji and R.C. Dutt. The other letters are from Pherozeshah Mehta, William Wedderburn, G.K. Gokhale A.O. Hume, D.E. Wacha, H.S.L. Polak, C.F. Andrews, M.K. Gandhi, Srinivasa Sastri, C. Rajagopalachari and M.A. Ansari.

### **Shanti Nayak (1922– )**

A freedom fighter and Maharashtra State Minister; she was born at Karwar, Karnataka and was educated at Poona. She participated in the Quit India movement, 1942. She was arrested and jailed in September 1942–August 1943. She was the Secretary and Treasurer, Poona City Congress Committee,

1944–47; member, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, 1977–80; Minister, Social Welfare, Housing and Finance, Maharashtra.

One file of the papers of Smt. Shanti Nayak for the years 1947–63 has been donated by herself. It contains letters exchanged with Rammanohar Lohia and Shafiq Ahmad Khan Tatari, dealing with the refugee problem and activities of the Socialist Party in Bihar. In addition, there are articles also.

### **Sushila Nayar (1914–2001)**

A Gandhian, freedom fighter and former Union Minister, she was born at Kunjah, Gujarat district, Pakistan. An MBBS, she was medical attendant to Mahatma Gandhi. She took part in the freedom movement and was imprisoned along with Gandhiji and Kasturba, 1942–44. She was member: Delhi State Assembly, 1952–56; Lok Sabha, 1957–70 and 1977–79; ICMR governing body, 1957–70 and 1977–79. She was Minister for Health, Rehabilitation, transport and Charitable Endowments, Delhi Government, 1952–55 and Minister for Health, Government of India, 1962–67. She was also Speaker, Delhi State Assembly, 1955–56. The other positions she held were: Vice-chairman, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, 1955–72; President, ICMR, 1962–67, AIIMS and Tuberculosis Association of India, 1964–67 and PGIMER Chandigarh, 1978–79; Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society, 1964–67 and Academic Committee AIIMS, 1977–79; Director, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram, 1980–2001. She was the recipient of the President's Award for Literature, 1962.

The papers of Sushila Nayar, which were received along with the papers of Pyarelal, have been donated by herself. These comprise 1100 letters, 28 subject files, approximately 60 speeches and writings which include her diaries (1935–46), and press-clippings files. The papers span a period of five decades from 1935–88. These contain correspondence exchanged, among others, with M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, V. V. Giri, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, G.B. Pant, Mira Behn, Humayun Kabir, K.D. Malaviya, Mahadev Desai, Brahm Perkash and her own family members. A major portion of the

correspondence throws light on the years spent by her in Gandhiji's Ashram.

Some of the important subjects dealt with in the files are: the Cabinet Mission, Delhi Ministry (1952–55), the publication and release of the biography of Gandhiji by Pyarelal, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Geneva, eradication of illiteracy among women and condolence messages received on the death of her mother. Besides, there are files containing accounts and receipts, etc. Speeches and writings by her and by others include talks, articles, speeches such as "Ba and Bapu", "Gandhian Outlook in Medicine", etc.

In addition, the diaries written by her in the Aga Khan Palace Detention Camp during 1942–44, and a biography of Kasturba Gandhi form an invaluable part of the papers. The papers are mainly in English, Hindi and Gujarati.

### **Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964)**

The first Prime Minister of India and one of the prominent leaders of our national liberation struggle, he was born at Allahabad and educated at Allahabad, London and Cambridge. He was called to the Bar, 1912. He was Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918. He joined the Non-cooperation movement, 1920. He became General Secretary, AICC, 1923 and President, Indian National Congress, 1929, 1937, 1946 and 1951–54. He was also President, All-India States' People's Conference, 1939 and Chairman, National Planning Committee, 1939. He was interned several times between 1930–36 and 1942–45 period for participating in freedom movement. He was Vice-President, Interim Government, 1946 and member: Constituent Assembly, 1946–50, Provincial Parliament, 1950–52 and Lok Sabha, 1952–57, 1957–62 and 1962–64. He was the Prime Minister of India, 1947–64. His publications include: *Autobiography*, *Glimpses of World History* and *Discovery of India*.

The nucleus of the Manuscript Division of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library was formed with the acquisition of the private papers of Jawaharlal Nehru. This voluminous collection is perhaps one of the largest we possess and covers the period 1903–1964.

The Nehru papers can be divided into two parts: pre-1947 period and post-1946 period. The first part covering the years 1903–46 has been classified under the following heads: correspondence, subject files, speeches and writings by Jawaharlal Nehru, papers by others on Jawaharlal Nehru, press-clippings etc. The post-1946 period papers can be classified as individual correspondence, institutional correspondence, subject files, writings by others, Jawaharlal Nehru's manuscripts, press-clippings, fortnightly letters, etc.

The pre-1947 period papers contain more than six thousand letters, one hundred and sixty five subject files, about four hundred speeches and writings and about eighty diaries and notebooks. Besides, a large number of reports, statements, quotations and manuscripts of his books are a part of this collection. The second part, covering the years 1947–64, comprise more than 750 files of official correspondence as Prime Minister, 200 files of individual correspondence, approximately sixty press clippings files, 160 subject files and eighteen files of this manuscripts/notes etc. The subject files pertain to AICC, fortnightly letters, Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, etc. The second part of the papers is closed for consultation.

This immensely rich collection, consisting of thousands of pages, speaks about the formative years which determined Nehru's life and outlook along with many crucial issues pertaining to various stages of India's national liberation struggle, his leanings towards socialism and his deep interest in the peasant and trade union movements. These papers also reveal Nehru's thoughts about India's social and economic condition, the popular awakening in Indian states and their integration with the main struggle for Indian independence, the Quit India movement, the Simla Conference, the Interim Government, the communal tensions, the transfer of power, the partition of India, the Kashmir problem, India's relations with her neighbours, the process of nation building, economics and planning, science and technology, foreign policy, etc.

As Nehru was one of the central figures of India's freedom movement and the maker of the modern India, his collection throws light on various aspects of pre-and post-independence history of India. Any serious writings on modern India, whether it be on political, social economic, cultural or international affairs, would be impossible without consulting the Nehru papers.

## Motilal Nehru ( 1861–1931)

An eminent lawyer and a stalwart of India's national liberation struggle; he was born at Agra and was educated at Kanpur and Allahabad. He started practising law at Kanpur but later shifted to Allahabad. He was a member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1909–19, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1923–30 and Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee, 1922. He was President, Amritsar Congress, 1919, and Calcutta Congress, 1928. He founded the *Independent*, 1919. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement and was arrested in 1921 and released in 1922. He founded the Swaraj Party along with C.R. Das, 1922. He was Chairman, All-Parties Conference Committee, 1928. He was imprisoned, June 1930 in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement and was released, September 1930 on grounds of ill-health.

The Motilal Nehru papers, though not very large in volume, constitute a very important part of the pre-independence archival holdings. The papers received from the family have been catalogued under the following heads; (i) Correspondence; (ii) Subject Files; (iii) Speeches/Statements/Notes and Diaries.

(i) Under the first head, there are 820 letters. These include 320 letters from Jawaharlal Nehru to his father written from 1905–30 (many of these were written from England), which are very useful for a study of the mind of young Nehru and the father–son relationship. Some of the other Indian leaders with whom he exchanged letters are C.S. Ranga Aiyar, Horace Alexander, C.F. Andrews, Annie Besant, G.D. Birla, Subhas Chandra Bose, M.K. Gandhi, Hasan Imam, M.A. Jinnah, Vallabhbhai Patel and Lala Lajpat Rai.

(ii) There are around 40 subject files containing papers on the Coronation Durbar of 1911, Martial Law cases in Punjab, Jallianwala Bagh incident, Meerut Conspiracy Case, All-Parties Conference, Golmari strike, Andheri case, Muslim unity and Allahabad Improvement Committee.

(iii) In this category are included Motilal Nehru's notes on the legal cases, diaries and statements, including his presidential addresses at the sessions of the Indian National Congress. The diaries relating to the years 1901–30 contain notes on his trip to Europe, various legal cases, and on Hindu Law as well as daily engagements. The papers



throw useful light on Motilal Nehru's contribution as a legal luminary and moderate leader of the early 20th century toward India's independence movement and constitutional development.

### **Rameshwari Nehru (1886–1966)**

A prominent social worker; she was educated privately. She was Honorary Adviser and President, Central Advisory Board for Rehabilitation of Displaced Women; Founder-President, Delhi Women's League, 1926; President; All-India Women's Conference, 1940, London Committee of Women's Indian Association, Women's Committee of India League, 1931–32, Children's Aid Society, Lahore, 1946 and Delhi, 1947. She was also member: Age of Consent Committee, 1928, Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India, Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of India and Agent, Kasturba Memorial Fund Committee for Punjab and Kashmir. She was awarded the Padma Bhushan, 1955 and the Lenin Peace Prize, 1961.

The collection of Rameshwari Nehru, donated to us by Shri A.K. Nehru, belongs to the years 1936–64 and consists of correspondence, articles and speeches. There are over 2000 letters exchanged by her with Indian leaders friends and relatives. There are letters from Amrit Kaur, Jawaharlal Nehru, U.N. Dhebar, M.R. Jayakar, B.G. Kher, Amtus Salam, Jairamdas Doulatram and others. In addition there are copies of 35 letters from Gandhiji containing views on Satyagraha, his fast and other important subjects. The thematic files contain papers on Harijan Sevak Sangh, Afro-Asian Solidarity, Asian Conference, World Council of Peace, World Cultural Forum, All-India Women's Conference; basically all the organisations in which Rameshwari Nehru took a keen interest.

A large part of her collection consists of the articles written by her on a variety of subjects, and speeches delivered on various occasions. There are a series of articles on experiences of her visits to places in India and countries like Russia, Sweden and Egypt. In addition, there are articles on Rameshwari Nehru as well. A few reports received along with the papers relate to the work done by the Women's Section of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

### **R.K. Nehru (1902–81)**

An eminent administrator and diplomat; he was born at Allahabad, U.P., and was educated at Allahabad and Oxford. He joined the ICS in 1925. He was District officer, Central Provinces, 1925–32; Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Secretary, Government of India, 1932–47; Chairman, Central Board of Revenue, 1947; Minister in Washington, USA, 1948; Ambassador to Sweden, Denmark, Finland, 1949–52; Foreign Secretary, Government of India, 1952–55; Ambassador to China, 1955–58, to United Arab Republic, 1958–60; Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 1960–63; Special Ambassador for Disarmament, 1964; and Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, 1965–68.

The papers of R.K. Nehru, consisting of seven files/packets, have been received from his wife Smt. Rajan Nehru. These papers, collected for publishing a memorial volume of R.K. Nehru, include correspondence carried out by Rajan Nehru and Ravinder Kumar with K. Natwar Singh, T.N. Kaul, K.P.S. Menon, C.D. Deshmukh, B.K. Nehru, Nagendra Singh and others. The collection comprises articles by R.K. Nehru on topics such as ‘West Asian Crisis’, ‘Our China Policy—a Personal Assessment’ and ‘Two Portraits’. It also contains articles on him by T.N. Kaul, S. Gopal, Karan Singh, V.V. Paranjpye, B.K. Nehru, etc. In addition, there are press-clippings relating to his farewell press conference at Cairo. The papers cover the years 1950–84.

### **Sham Kumari (née) Nehru (1904–80)**

A social worker and the daughter of Shamlal Nehru; she was educated at Allahabad. An advocate, Allahabad High Court, she participated in the Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements. She was the first woman Secretary, Vice-President and President, Allahabad University Union, 1924–28. She married Abdul Jamil Khan, 1937. She was the Alternate Delegate to the Economic and Social Council, United Nations, 1953; member, Rajya Sabha, 1964–68; General Secretary, Swaraj Bhawan Trust and Children’s National Institute, Allahabad and Vice-President, U.P. Social Welfare Board. She

was also associated with various other social welfare organisations and was the President, Indian Council for Child Welfare.

A very small collection of three letters of Sham Kumari Khan (Nehru) has been received from her. This contains letters received by her from Kamala Nehru and Motilal Nehru during the years 1926–27.

### **Daya Narain Nigam (1882–1942)**

An eminent journalist; he was born and educated at Allahabad. He was inspired by Madan Mohan Malaviya and Balakrishna Bhatt. He entered the field of journalism and started *Zamana*, a monthly journal. His magazine published Prem Chand's work. He was a moderate, a nationalist and possessed liberal views.

The collection, comprising 43 letters and covering the period 1903–42, was received from Shri B.N. Nigam. The letters were exchanged between Munshi Daya Narain Nigam as editor of *Zamana* (Kanpur) and Naubat Rai Nazar and Capt. Surya Pratap.

### **S. Nijalingappa (1902–2000)**

Politician, former Chief Minister of Mysore and maker of modern Karnataka; he was born at Haluvagulu, Bellary district, Karnataka, and was educated at Bangalore and Poona. He joined the Congress in 1924. He enrolled as advocate of Mysore High Court, 1926. He took part in the freedom movement and was jailed in 1939, 1942–44 and 1947 and was debarred from legal practice in 1940. He was President; Mysore PCC, 1945–46, 1960–62 and Karnataka PCC, 1945–54, Indian National Congress, 1968–69 and Indian National Congress (O), 1969–71. He was member, Constituent Assembly, 1946–50, Lok Sabha, 1952–56, Mysore Legislature, 1956–58 and Legislative Assembly, 1962–68. He was Chief Minister, Mysore State, 1956–58 and 1962–68. He was Chairman, Working Group of Cooperative Farming, 1979.

The papers of S. Nijalingappa have been donated by Shri Nijalingappa himself. These were further augmented by his son who donated some more letters. The collection comprises approximately 2000 pages of important correspondence, subject files, press-cuttings and notes and statements, relating to the years 1937–39. The letters are exchanged

with eminent persons, i.e. C. Rajagopalachari, Jawaharlal Nehru, K.N. Katju, R.R. Diwakar, Morarji Desai, K. Hanumanthaiya, Indira Gandhi and others. They deal with problems relating to the formation of Karnataka state, administration of railways and transport, promotion of the sale of coffee, Sardar Patel Smarak Trust and the Goa problem.

### **Vidyagauri Nilkanth (1876–1958)**

A social worker; she was born in Ahmedabad and graduated in 1901. She started Ladies' Club, 1902 and Mahila Mandal, Ahmedabad, 1914. She was President, All-India Women's Council, Ahmedabad, 1926–35, and All-India Women's Conference, 1932–33. She was awarded Kaiser-i-Hind, 1926 but returned it in 1930. She is the author of a number of books and articles on women and social reforms.

The papers of Vidyagauri Nilkanth, comprising 482 letters and one subject file, were received from her daughter Ms. Vinodinee Nilkanth. There is correspondence exchanged with Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Sharda Mehta, Balaben, Gatubhai Harilal Tulsidas and other contemporaries. The collection also includes a file containing greetings of the people on her receiving Kaiser-i-Hind in 1926. The papers are in Gujarati and English and cover the period 1889–1941.

### **Krishnabai Nimbkar (1906–97)**

A freedom fighter and social worker; she was born in Tirunelvely district, Tamil Nadu and was educated at Madras. She participated in student and youth activities. She was a teacher, Costhwaite Girls College, Allahabad, 1927–30; member, Allahabad Youth League, 1927–30. She participated in the Salt Satyagraha and was imprisoned, 1930. She took part in the Quit India movement, 1942. She was engaged in social work and the uplift of weaker sections of society. She attended the International Rural Women's Conference, Toronto, 1953. She was associated with Etawah Pilot Project for rural women's development, 1956. She was also Founder-member, Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh.

The papers of Krishnabai Nimbkar, consisting of 37 files, speeches

and writings and printed material, covering the period 1920–83, have been donated by herself. The papers, containing correspondence with various women leaders and workers, comprise subject files relating to education and social welfare, her tour programmes and activities of institutions such as: Associated Country Women of the World, Planning Research and Action Institute and Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh. They also include reviews of her book, *A Political Dissenter's Diary* and connected correspondence with important persons such as V.V. Giri, K. Santhanam, M.C. Chagla, M.R. Masani, Apa B. Pant and Rajmohan Gandhi. However, the largest part of the collection is that of printed booklets and pamphlets on Nepal, women's organisations such as Associated Country Women of the World, adult education, and newsletters of the Sarva Seva Sangh. Some of the booklets are in Nepalese.

### **R.P. Noronha (1916–82)**

A civil servant; he was born at Secunderabad and was educated at Visakhapatnam, Madras and London. He joined the ICS, 1939. He started as Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, 1939 and retired as Chief Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Government, 1974. He worked hard for the tribal welfare in Bastar. He was the Chief, Civil Administration, Goa, 1965–66; Adviser to the Governor of Punjab, 1968. He was awarded Padma Bhushan, 1975. He retired to a village near Bhopal. He is the author of: *A Tale Told by an Idiot* and *Animal and Other Animals*.

The papers of R.P. Noronha have been gifted by Mrs. Noronha for permanent preservation. The collection belongs to the period 1951–81 and comprises 165 letters, 9 subject files, writings, talks and photo-albums. The letters are exchanged mainly with D.P. Mishra, Arjun Singh, Maneka Gandhi, K.P. Rustamji, and M.J. Desai. The subject files relate to protection of pumping stations on the Upper Lake, Bhopal and suggestions for the protection of Bhopal water works, R.P. Noronha's career as Adviser to the Governor of Punjab and Adviser to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh, etc. In addition, the collection contains Noronha's speeches, radio-talks, and a tour diary as Deputy Commissioner, Bastar.

## **Colonel Olcott**

An important addition to the archival collections of NMML on microfilm are the papers of Colonel Olcott. Ten microfilm rolls of these papers comprise thirty diaries relating to the years 1878–1907. These are mainly daily diaries, but some important events of those years are also recorded in them.

## **L.C.M. Ouwerkerk**

Professor of History, College of Arts, Trivandrum.

This collection, on microfilm, includes her correspondence between 1936–38 exchanged, among others, with C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, President and Secretary of International Fellowship.

## **Nath Pai (1922–71)**

A prominent politician; he was born at Vengurla and was educated at London. A Bar-at-Law, he became President, Socialist Youth International, Vienna and London Majlis; Vice-President, British Asian Socialist Fellowship and Congress of Peoples of Colonial Freedom, London. He was detained for 19 months for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942. He was member, Lok Sabha, 1957–62, 1962–67 and 1967–71, and Goa Vimochan Samiti. He was jailed for leading the strike by Central Government employees, 1960 and for resisting the transfer of Indian territory to Pakistan, 1968.

The papers of Nath Pai, consisting of 16 files, have been donated to the Library by his wife Smt. Christine N. Pai. These cover the period 1945–70 and include correspondence with G.B. Pant, Lal Bahadur Shastri, S.B. Chavan, Gulzarilal Nanda, V.K. Krishna Menon, Indira Gandhi and other prominent leaders. The subject files available in the collection pertain to British Asian Socialist Fellowship, Goa's liberation and Nath Pai's activities as a member of Parliament.

## **M.M. Pakvasa (1882–1968)**

Freedom fighter and former Governor of Madhya Pradesh; he was educated at Bombay. He was the Dakshina Fellow, Elphin-

stone College, Bombay. He was a solicitor for thirty years. He was imprisoned several times in the freedom movements. He went on a world tour, 1935. He was the President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1937–47 and Bharat Scouts and Guides Association. He was Governor: Madhya Pradesh, 1947–52, Acting Governor, Bombay, 1954–55, and Mysore, 1960–61.

A small collection of the papers of M.M. Pakvasa, comprising his correspondence with M.K. Gandhi, B.D. Jatti, Lal Bahadur Shastri, G.B. Pant, Maharaja of Mysore and others, has been received from his son Arvind Pakvasa. It covers the years 1944–61 (with gaps).

### **Chiranjilal Paliwal (1905–1980)**

Politician and freedom fighter from Delhi; he was born and educated at Delhi. He organised Tarun Samaj, 1925. A Congressman in Delhi since 1930, he was Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Students' Convention, 1930; President, Delhi Students' Union, 1930–32. He was connected with the revolutionaries. He was imprisoned twice for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930 and 1932. He was General Secretary, Delhi Congress Socialist Party and Delhi PCC, 1935–36; and Secretary, Mekhma Khas, Jaisalmer state.

The papers of C.L. Paliwal, donated by his son Shri P.L. Paliwal, comprise 30 documents running into approximately 60 pages. Most of these cover an important phase of Shri Paliwal's career when he had to leave Delhi because of constant shadowing by the British police on account of political activities in the mid 1930s and settle down in the state of Jaisalmer. Other papers relate to his work in associations such as World Constitutional Convention, Crusade for World Government and World Federation for Peace Movement. Some of the correspondents in these papers are: Dewan of Jaisalmer state, Lord Wavell, Henry Osborne (member, House of Commons) J.R.D. Tata, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Sri Prakasa. The papers cover the years 1936–64.

### **Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (1895–1968)**

An eminent politician and journalist; he was born at Tanora Village, Agra district, U.P. and was educated at Agra and Aligarh. He was the Editor, *Pratap* and *Prabha*, Kanpur, 1921

and started *Sainik*, a weekly from Agra, 1925. He was the President, Kanpur City Congress Committee, 1921, U.P. Kisan Mazdoor Conference, Aligarh, 1925 and U.P. Pradesh Congress Committee (PCC), 1940–46. He was member: U.P. Legislative Council, 1923–30, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934–47, Constituent Assembly, 1946–48, and U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1956–61 and Rajya Sabha, 1967–68. He was Chairman, Agra District Board, 1938–47. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was jailed, 1930, 1932 and 1933 and took part in individual Satyagraha and the Quit India movements and arrested in 1940, and was released in 1942. He was detained again from 1942–45. He was the Minister of Finance and Information, U.P. Government, 1947–48. His publications include *Samyavada*, *Seva Marga* and *Kisan Raj*.

One microfilm roll of Krishna Dutt Paliwal papers consists of five notebooks. These were written by him during his imprisonment between the years 1938–43.

### **Padmanabhan Palpu (1863–1950)**

A social reformer and medical practitioner; he was born at Trivandrum, and was educated at Madras and London. He joined Madras Medical Service, 1890, Mysore Service, 1891 and retired as Medical Superintendent of Jail, 1920. He was one of the signatories of Malayali Memorial, 1891, and submitted the Ezhava memorial to the Travancore Government 1895. He was the Founder, SNDP Yogam, 1903. After retirement he devoted his time for uplift of the backward classes and encouraged cottage industries and secular education.

The papers of Dr. Palpu constitute valuable source material on the social history of Kerala in the early twentieth century. The collection contains Dr. Palpu's correspondence with eminent persons, i.e. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Mirza Ismail, R.T. Pantalu, and a number of persons holding important positions in the Government of Travancore-Cochin between the years 1892–1950. The subject files relate to the grievances of the depressed classes, brahminical administration and its impact on Travancore society, representations sent to the Prince of Wales, Palpu's service in Mysore Health



Department, and development of cottage industry and craft, etc. In addition, there are a few presidential addresses delivered by him at the sessions of the SNDP Yogam.

The papers have been deposited by his grandson Mr. Siddharthan.

### **Nanak Chand Pandit (1886–1966)**

An educationist and politician of Punjab; he was born at Nalagarh, Ambala district, Punjab and was educated at Lahore and Oxford. He started legal practice at Hissar and later moved to Lahore, 1915. He was the Founder-President, Punjab Democratic League, 1923; Secretary, National Reform Party in the Punjab Legislative Council; Fellow of Punjab University, 1923–36. He attended the Second Session of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1932. He retired from politics, 1936 and was associated with the Managing Committee of D.A.V. College, Lahore. He wrote: *Law of Elections and Election Petitions* and *Wisdom of India*.

This is a small collection of papers containing a few subject files, autobiographical and miscellaneous notes, articles and printed material. The subject files contain circular letters issued by the Secretary, Indian Round Table Conference, regarding various points to be discussed at the Conference, proceedings of the Punjab Legislative Council, debates on communalism in the services, and papers regarding Hindi agitation in Punjab launched by the Hindi Raksha Samiti. In addition, six notebooks containing notes on Swami Dayananda's life, Vedic mantras and shlokas and their meanings also form a part of the collection.

The papers, covering the period 1915–35, have been donated by Nanak Chand Pandit's son, Justice Premchand Pandit.

### **Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (1900–90)**

A freedom fighter and diplomat; she was born at Allahabad. She took part in the National Movement and was imprisoned thrice, 1931, 1941 and 1942. She was the Minister of Local Self-government and Health, U.P. Government, 1937–39 and 1946–47. She was member, Constituent Assembly, 1946; Lok Sabha, 1952–54 and 1964–68. She led an "unofficial"

delegation to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, 1945. She was delegate to the UNO in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1950 and 1963. She was also the first woman President of the U.N. General Assembly, 1953–54. She was India's Ambassador to USSR, 1947–49, USA, 1949–52, and Mexico, 1949–51 concurrently she was also the Ambassador to Ireland, 1955–61, to Spain, 1958–61 and concurrently High Commissioner to U.K. 1955–61. She served as Governor, Maharashtra, 1962–64. She was the recipient of 16 doctorates from Indian and foreign Universities. She wrote: *So I Became a Minister*, *The Evolution of India* and *The Scope of Happiness*.

The papers of Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, consisting of 308 documents, were donated by Smt. Pandit herself. They contain letters exchanged with Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Krishna Hutheesing and other family members, such as Indira Gandhi, Kamala Nehru and Ranjit Pandit. These cover the period 1905–36. The letters not only give intimate details of the relations within the Nehru family, especially her intimacy with Jawaharlal Nehru, but are also intertwined with the freedom movement during the period.

### **Kamalashanker Pandya (1904–92)**

A Socialist leader from Gujarat; he was born at Rajpipla, Gujarat and was educated at Bombay and Ahmedabad. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement, 1920, and the Satyagraha movement, Dohad, 1930–31. He was one of the founders of the Gujarat Central Youth League and the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party. He was member, National Executive of Congress Socialist Party, 1938; Vice-President, Central India States' People's Conference, 1939–45. He participated in the Individual Satyagraha and the Quit India movement. He was also Secretary, Gujarat Kisan Sabha, 1934–42. He left politics after 1948. He was Convener, Bharat Sevak Samaj. He wrote his autobiography, *Viran Jeevan*.

The papers of Kamalashanker Pandya, donated by Shri Pandya himself, comprise 175 letters, subject files, prison diaries and press-clippings. The correspondence portion contains letters exchanged, among others, with M.K. Gandhi, S. Sampurnanand, Asoka Mehta, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bernard Shaw, M.R. Masani, Morarji Desai and

V.M. Tarkunde. There are some Gujarati letters also, written from Nasik and Sabarmati prisons during the years 1942–43.

The subject files contain his correspondence as Secretary, Gujarat Congress Socialist Party with Jayaprakash Narayan, Narendra Deva, M.R. Masani, Hansraj Muljee, Maniben Kara and others. There are papers relating to the problems of physically handicapped and the Indian Rationalist Association.

Besides, there are prison diaries containing notes prepared for his autobiography *Veeran Jeevan*, and translation of Bernard Shaw's book *An Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism* into Gujarati. In addition, there are ten newspaper-clippings files which relate to the years 1935–57.

These papers cover the years 1930-82.

### **Apa B. Pant (1912–92)**

Born in Poona; he was educated at Poona, Oxford and London and he was a Bar-at-Law. He was elected Prime Minister of Aundh State, 1944–48. He was a member of AICC in 1948. He was the Indian Commissioner in British East Africa, 1948–54; Consul-General to Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi and Commissioner to Central Africa and Nyasaland, 1950; OSD External Affairs Ministry, 1954–55; Political Officer in Sikkim and Bhutan, 1959–61; Ambassador to Indonesia, 1961–64, Norway, 1964–66, and UAR, 1966–69. His publications include: *Tensions and Tolerance, Aggression and Violence—Gandhian Experiment to Fight Them*, and *Vivekananda in Indonesia*.

Shri Apa B. Pant has deposited the collection of his own papers comprising correspondence, diaries, speeches, addresses and articles. There are in all 1,200 letters, 31 subject files and a number of speeches. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Margaret W. Ackroyd, Pyarelal and Dorothy Woodman. However, the largest number of letters are exchanged with the then Maharaja of Aundh. In addition, there are subject files relating to his assignment as High Commissioner to U.K. and other diplomatic assignments.

The collection also contains a draft written by his father on the

history of Aundh State. Apa Pant's speeches on the occasion of Independence Day, Commemoration of Gandhiji's 97th birthday and papers presented at various conferences and a few press-clippings files also form a part of the papers. The papers, spanning the years 1930–81, are in English and Marathi.

### **G.B. Pant (1887–1961)**

A prominent leader and former Chief Minister of U.P.; he was born at Almora, U.P., and was educated at Almora and Allahabad. He enrolled as an advocate, 1909; member, Kashipur Municipal Board; Leader of the Swaraj Party, U.P. Legislative Council, 1923–30; President, U.P. PCC, 1927–30. He took part in the Congress movements, 1930, 1940 and 1942. He was a member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934–36; Leader of the Congress Party, U.P. Legislative Assembly and Premier, 1937–39; Chief Minister, U.P., 1946–55; member, Rajya Sabha, 1955–61; Minister of Home Affairs, Government India, 1955–61. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna, 1957.

Ten microfilm rolls of the papers of G.B. Pant have been acquired from the National Archives of India. The papers, running into thousands of pages, pertain to the years 1914–60. These contain his correspondence, speeches, notes, nine diaries and 18 albums. Hundreds of letters in the papers are exchanged with eminent individuals such as K.D. Malaviya, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Kishorlal Mashruwala, J.B. Kripalani, Seth Govind Das, K.N. Katju and Charan Singh. These relate to elections in U.P., his inability to accept the Finance portfolio at the Centre; Congress work in Garhwal, activities of the Kashi Vidyapeeth, AICC session at Bombay, taking over charge as Home Minister, Government of India and concessions given to the sugar industry.

In addition, the papers contain letters exchanged with family members, relatives and others pertaining to his health, personal and family matters and financial assistance grants to various institutions and students.

Besides, there are a number of speeches, inaugural addresses and convocation addresses by G.B. Pant and his diaries for the years 1914–16 and 1923–24.

### **Pitambar Pant (1919–73)**

Born at Nainital, Uttar Pradesh, he was educated at Allahabad University, 1939. He was a Lecturer of Physics, Allahabad University, 1939–42. He was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942–45. He was Secretary to Jawaharlal Nehru after his release from prison; Assistant Secretary, Constituent Assembly Office, 1946; Technical Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, 1946–48. He worked with the Ministry of Relief & Rehabilitation in different capacities, 1948–51; Secretary to Chairman, Planning Commission, 1952–64; member, Planning Commission, 1967–71; Chairman, National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination, 1971. He published many reports and articles on planning.

Copies of six letters written by P.C. Mahalanobis to Pitambar Pant during April–August 1954 from abroad have been added to the NMML holdings. These give a vivid account of his tours and stay in Europe and Moscow. These have been deposited by Mrs. Pitambar Pant.

### **R.P. Paranjpye (1876–1966)**

Born at Murdi village, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra, he was educated at Poona and Cambridge. He was Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1902–24. He was member: Bombay Legislative Council, 1913–23 and 1927, Poona Municipality, 1914–17 and Secretary of State's Council, 1927–31. He was also Minister, Bombay Government, 1921–23 and 1927 and Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932–38 and Poona University, 1956–59; Indian High Commissioner in Australia, 1944–47. His publications include: *Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dhondo Keshav Karve: A Sketch* and *Eighty Four Not Out* (autobiography).

The collection of R.P. Paranjpye comprises 2,600 letters exchanged by him with his eminent contemporaries, like G.K. Gokhale, C.Y. Chintamani, A.C. Chatterjee, Earl of Birkenhead, Sir Jagdish Prasad, M.S. Aney, Asaf Ali, M.R. Jayakar and Dinshaw Wacha. They relate to the affairs of Sarvajanic Sabha, Congress Party, National Liberal Federation, Congress and the Liberals, Non-Party Conference and educational matters. Besides, there are some speeches and writings.

The papers have been donated by his daughter Smt. Shakuntala Paranjpye for permanent retention. These cover the years 1889–1966.

### Vallabhbhai Patel (1875–1950)

Freedom fighter and former Indian Deputy Prime Minister; he was born at Karamsad village, Borsad taluk, Kaira district, Gujarat and was educated at Nadiad and England. He started legal practice in Ahmedabad, 1913. He entered public life, 1916. He came to prominence as a leader of the Khera Satyagraha, 1918, and the Borsad Satyagraha, 1923–24. He was President, Gujarat PCC, 1921–46, and Ahmedabad Municipality, 1924–28. He led the No-Tax Campaign in Bardoli, 1928. He was the President, Karachi Congress, 1931; Chairman, Congress Parliamentary Sub-committee, 1935–43; Minister of Home, Information and Broadcasting, Interim Government, 1946–47; Deputy Prime Minister of India and Minister of Home Affairs and States, 1947–50.

167 microfilm rolls of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel papers have been acquired from Dr. Gopal Krishna of the Centre For The Study Of Developing Societies. Out of these, manuscripts consist of 117 rolls, the rest of the 50 rolls contain press-clippings. It is an immensely rich collection for a study of the latter part of the national movement. It includes thousands of letters, subject files and press-clippings covering a span of about two decades, i.e., from the early thirties to 1951. Letters of Vallabhbhai Patel have been exchanged with prominent statesmen and politicians of the time, including Jawaharlal Nehru, M.K. Gandhi, Harekrushna Mahtab, C. Rajagopalachari, K. Kamraj, Ramnath Goenka, Shankarrao Deo amongst many more and contemporary political issues feature predominantly in these. The papers relate to various sessions of the Congress, its accounts, Congress Parliamentary Board meetings, the Labour Relations Bill, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Assam Quake Relief Fund, etc.

In addition, there are clippings from the *Hindustan Times*, *Bombay Chronicle*, *Times of India*, *Gujarat Samachar* and many other papers containing reports on various aspects of the nationalist struggle against the British Empire. The collection also contains some press-clipping articles. The papers are mainly in English and Gujarati.

The papers are closed for consultation for the time being.

### **Vithalbhai Patel (1873–1933)**

Lawyer and elder brother of Vallabhbhai Patel; he was born at Nadiad, Gujarat and was educated at Karamsad and Borsad. He practised law at Borsad. He left for England, qualified as Barrister and returned in 1905. He was member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1912. He was nominated to the Imperial Legislative Council and resigned in 1921, to participate in the Bardoli Satyagraha. He was President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924–25. He founded the G.S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital. He was elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924, and was elected its President, 1925–26. He left for Europe to recoup health, 1930. He toured Europe lecturing and educating people about the Indian problem.

The papers of Vithalbhai Patel consist of 26 xeroxed letters exchanged mainly with the Viceroy Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi during his tenure as President of the Central Legislative Assembly. The correspondence with Lord Irwin in 1927 relates to Patel's resignation from the presidentship of Indian Legislative Assembly.

### **S.K. Patil (1900–81)**

Politician and journalist; he was born at Sawantwadi, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra, and was educated at Bombay and London. He participated in the national movement and was imprisoned several times. He was General Secretary, Bombay PCC, 1929–46 and its President, 1946–56; member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937–46, Constituent Assembly, 1946–50, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52; and Lok Sabha, 1952–67 and 1969–70; Mayor of Bombay, 1949–52; member, AICC and Congress Working Committee for several years; Minister, Government of India, 1957–67; Treasurer, AICC, 1960–64 and 1969–71.

The papers of S.K. Patil, comprising 24 letters and 12 subject files running into 200 pages, have been acquired from his son Shri V.S. Patil for permanent retention. The letters are exchanged mainly with Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, Gulzarilal Nanda, Sheikh Abdullah, etc. The subjects covered in these papers are:

information provided to the cabinet ministers regarding Chinese aggression, election campaign of V.K. Krishna Menon, criticism of government policy on film industry, Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation and organisational matters of the Congress Party. The papers inclusively cover the years 1957–81.

### **A.P. Patro (1875–1946)**

Political leader and statesman; he was born at Berhampur, Ganjam district, Orissa and was educated at Madras. He was connected with the administration of Local Self-Government for twenty years as President and Chairman of Local Boards and Municipality. He was member, Madras Legislative Council, 1920–36; Minister of Education, Public Works, and Excise, 1921–27, Madras Presidency. As Minister of Education, he was the author of Madras University Reorganisation Act and Andhra University Act. He was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930; President, All-Parties Conference, Delhi, 1930. He was one of the leading figures of the Justice Party and was a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933.

The collection of A.P. Patro has 122 letters and three subject files covering the period 1911–51. The correspondence includes letters exchanged with Lord Goschen, Samuel Hoare, Arthur Hope, M.A. Jinnah, Lord Irwin, Ramsay MacDonald, J.G. Laithwaite, C.R. Reddy, T. Prakasam, Lord Wavell, Lord Zetland and V.S. Srinivasa Sastri. The subject files deal with the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress and A.P. Patro's views regarding the Secretary of State's announcement on the Indian constitutional problem. The papers have been donated by Mrs. A.P. Patro.

### **Prabhashankar Pattani (1862–1938)**

Dewan of Bhavnagar State and a close associate of M. K. Gandhi; he was born at Morvi and was educated at Morvi, Rajkot and Bombay. He entered the Bhavnagar State Service in 1887. He was private secretary to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, 1896–99 and Huzur Secretary, 1899–1902; Dewan, Bhavnagar



State, 1902–12; member: Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, 1912–15, Bombay Legislative Council, 1910, Imperial Legislative Council, 1917, Council of India, 1917–19, State Council, 1931, and Indian State delegation to the League of Nations, 1932. He was President, Council of Minority Administration, Bhavnagar state, 1920–21. He attended the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–31. He served on the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on the Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933. He was an elected member, Council of States, India, 1936. He is author of *Alternative to Dyarchy*, and *Memoranda to Butler Committee*.

Two hundred and thirty documents of Prabhashankar Pattani were donated by his grandson Shri M.A. Pattani. The papers, covering the period 1921–37, contain his correspondence with M.K. Gandhi, Mahadev Desai, A.V. Thakkar, Vallabhbhai Patel and others. Apart from these, there is a book in Gujarati containing Pattani–M.K. Gandhi correspondence (transferred to the library). The papers are mostly in Gujarati.

### **Bapsy Banoo Pavry (1906– )**

The Marchioness of Winchester and a litterateur, she was educated at Columbia University. She attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth, 1938. She was a member of the committee of various Charity Balls held in London, 1928–38. She attended the Paris Peace Conference, 1946 and Asian Relations Conference, New Delhi, 1947. Among her publications is *Heroines of Ancient Persia*.

The papers of Bapsy Pavry, consisting of ten xeroxed documents, have been received from Ms. Pavry herself. There are letters of M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Rabindranath Tagore written to Bapsy Pavry and her brother Dr. Jal Pavry. These also include a review of her book *Heroines of Ancient Persia*, and a message of Ali Yavar Jung on the inauguration of the Dashir Pavry Memorial Library.

### **Urmila Phadnis (1931–90)**

An academician and writer, she was educated at Varanasi. She was Associate Professor, Centre for South and South-east Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, 1968–73; Commonwealth Research Fellow, University of Sussex, U.K. 1973–74; Senior Fellow, ICSSR, 1979–81 and Fulbright Visiting Lecturer, University of California, Berkeley, 1985–86.

The papers of Prof. Urmila Phadnis, comprising 200 files, covering a span of 30 years from 1962–91, have been donated by her husband U.S. Phadnis. These are mainly in the nature of writings by her and by others, seminar papers, newspapers, press-clippings and dissertations on Sri Lanka. The papers deal with subjects such as India–Sri Lanka relations, ethnic violence, foreign policy, religion and politics and constitutional development in Sri Lanka. Apart from these, there are reports, data and xerox copies of books on Maldives, Sri Lanka and Kashmir. These form very useful source material for a study of India–Sri Lanka relations and the ethnic problem there. The papers were collected by her as background material for her writings.

### **Jagir Singh Phaguwalia (1899– )**

See Under Pritam Singh Gujran and Jagir Singh Phaguwalia.

### **Champakaraman Pillai (1891–1934)**

A noted revolutionary; born in Trivandrum, he was educated at Trivandrum, Italy, Switzerland and Germany from where he did his doctorate in Engineering and Economics. He left school and participated in the anti-British propaganda, 1905. Proficient in 12 languages, he came in close contact with Indian revolutionaries in Europe. He formed the Indian Independence Committee and Indian Volunteer Corps in Berlin, 1914. He was the Foreign Minister, Provisional Government of Free India, Berlin, 1915. He organised an exhibition of Indian goods at the Leipzig Fair, 1924. He protested against Hitler's remarks about the ability of Asians to govern themselves and became the target of Nazi atrocities.

The papers of this famous revolutionary have been received from the Government of Maharashtra. These relate to the years 1910–33. Since Dr. Pillai mostly worked in Germany from 1908 onwards, most of the collection is in German. The subject files contain his correspondence as a representative of the Indian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1930–33 and as President of the International Committee, and a paper “Pro-India” (Zurich), 1913–18. A part of the collection has been separated and kept as the papers of his wife, Smt. Lakshmi Pillai.

### **Chidambaram Pillai (1872–1936)**

An eminent freedom fighter and lawyer; he was born at Tuticorin and was educated at Tuticorin and Trichy. He enrolled as pleader in 1895. He took up Swadeshi work and started the Tuticorin Industrial Welfare Association. He also started the Swadeshi Navigation Company, 1906. He was delegate to the Congress session, Surat, 1907. He took up the cause of the workers of Tuticorin Spinning Mill, 1908. He was sentenced to six years rigorous imprisonment for his involvement in Tirunelveli riots and was released in 1912. He attended the Congress session, Calcutta, 1920 and he opposed the Non-cooperation resolution. He retired from politics, 1920.

Shri. O.C. Subramaniam has transferred the papers of his father Chidambaram Pillai to the NMML. These comprise 14 letters exchanged with M.K. Gandhi, C. Vijiiraghavachariar, S. Satyamurti and J.B. Kripalani; his certificates, three press-clippings (in English and Tamil) and a booklet. Besides, there are some letters written by the Superintendent of Cannanore Central Jail to Meenakshi Ammal. The papers cover the years 1892–1936.

### **G.P. Pillai (1864–1903)**

Journalist, social reformer and a leader of Travancore; he was born at Trivandrum, and was educated at Trivandrum, Madras and London. Called to the Bar in 1902, he was connected with the *Madras Mail* and *Madras Standard*. Member, Royal Asiatic

Society and Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. He drafted the Travancore Memorial, 1891. He joined the Congress, 1892 and was the Secretary, Indian National Congress for some time. He was one of the founders of the Madras Social Reform Association. He is the author of: *Indian Congressmen, Representative Indians, London and Paris and Grievances of Indians in South Africa*.

The papers of G. Parameswaran Pillai were handed over to the NMML by his grand-daughter, Ms. Indira Ramkrishna Pillai. It is a collection of approximately 1000 pages covering the years 1891–1903, in addition to back volumes *Madras Standard* (1896–1917 with gaps), which G.P. Pillai edited for seven years along with the back volumes of *Trivandrum Daily News* (1932–37) and *Justice* (1917–19). The papers include his correspondence with eminent contemporaries, such as, Pherozezshah Mehta, S.N. Banerjea, W.E. Gladstone, Dadabhai Naoroji, Anand Mohan Bose, William Wedderburn and M.K. Gandhi, besides his own family members. Besides, there are certificates, degrees and diaries for the years 1892, 1901 and 1903, a notebook containing his reminiscences and autobiographical notes and articles on G.P. Pillai. In addition, a few books were also received along with the papers. The papers are useful for a study of the birth of national consciousness in India during the last quarter of the 19th century.

### Lakshmi Pillai ( –1972)

She was the wife of Dr. Champakaraman Pillai, an Indian revolutionary in Germany. Not much is known about Mrs. Lakshmi Pillai who is believed to have hailed from Satara in Maharashtra and met Dr. Pillai in Berlin where they were married.

The papers of Lakshmi Pillai, consisting of approximately 300 folders, have been received along with the papers of her husband through the Government of Maharashtra. The collection contains correspondence exchanged among others, with M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, M.M. Malaviya, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Indulal Yajnik and S.K. Patil. The papers include files relating to her difficulties in settling down in India, Dr. Champakaraman Pillai Memorial Committee and congratulatory messages received by her on

various occasions. Apart from these, speeches and writings by others relating to Champakaraman Pillai and on other topics, diaries, press-clippings and printed material also form part of the collection. The papers, covering the period 1933–72, are in English and German.

### **P. Kesava Pillai (1860–1933)**

He was the first delegate from Anantpur to the first session of the Indian National Congress, 1885. He served as member: Anantpur District Board 1884, Madras Legislative Council, 1908, Forest Committee, 1912; President, Depressed Classes Conference, Cuddalore, 1915, Anantpur District Board, 1920. He was delegate to British Guiana and Trinidad, 1922 and Deputy President, Madras Legislative Council, 1923. He presided over the Anti-untouchability Conference, Ooty, 1933.

A very large collection of the papers of P. Kesava Pillai has been handed over to the library by Shri P.D. Pillai. It contains more than 4,000 letters exchanged with many well-known national leaders, including C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dadabhai Naoroji, C.Y. Chintamani, P.S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, C. Vijiaraghavachariar, A.P. Patro, P. Duraiswami Mudaliar and some of his English friends such as A.G. Cardew, William Meyer and H.S.L. Polak. The subject files, which are 50 in number, deal with his work as a member and later as Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, agitation for a separate province of Andhra, forest reforms, Ladies War Relief Fund, Anantpur, labour movement in Madras Presidency, formation of Madras Provincial Association and the anti-Brahmin movement, his visit to British Guiana, etc.

The press-clippings form a valuable part of the collection and pertain to the various aspects of Indian politics, non-Brahmin movement, prison reforms and Indians in British Guiana. These cover the period 1892–1933.

### **Pattom Thanu Pillai (1885–1970)**

Former Chief Minister of Kerala and erstwhile Governor of Punjab and Andhra Pradesh; he was born at Trivandrum and was educated at Trivandrum. He started practising law in 1915. He was elected to the Travancore Assembly, 1927. He gave up

legal practice and turned to politics. He was the leader, Travancore State Congress. He organised and led the Civil Disobedience agitation against restrictions on civil liberties and was arrested, 1939. He organised protests against the independent Travancore plan of C.P. Ramaswami Iyer and courted arrest. He joined Socialist Party in 1948 and was Chairman, P.S.P. Kerala Unit, 1954. He was Chief Minister, Travancore, 1948, Travancore–Cochin, 1954 and Kerala, 1960–62. He was the Founder-Editor, *Kerala Janatha*; Governor of Punjab, 1960–64 and of Andhra Pradesh, 1964–68.

The files of Pattom Thanu Pillai, spanning the years 1938–55, have been received from his wife Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai. A few more documents were later donated by his son-in-law Shri K. Krishna Pillai. The papers contain correspondence between the office-bearers of the Travancore State Congress Committee and several national and local leaders, including M.K. Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari, and K.F. Nariman. The papers contain considerable information on representations made by the State Congress against the then Dewan of Travancore, intervention of Gandhiji and subsequent suspension of the agitation and the Kerala ministerial crisis of 1955. The letters are exchanged with Jawaharlal Nehru, Narendra Deva, Rammanohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan and several other contemporaries.

The papers throw light on the various political developments in the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin States during the decade preceding independence.

### **Nanoo Pillay (1826–86)**

Diwan of Travancore; he was born at Neyyoor, Travancore, and was educated at Manavila, Neyyoor, Nagercoil and Trivandrum. He served as Volunteer Clerk in the Residency Office and was promoted as writer, 1857. He entered the Travancore State service, 1859; Deputy Sheristadar, Police Department, 1860 and Dewan Reistkar, 1866, Travancore State; Dewan of Travancore, 1877–80. He retired from service in 1880.

A small collection of Nanoo Pillay papers, covering the years 1872–86, has been added to the archival holdings of the NMML. It contains copies of letters exchanged with Rama Row Avergal, Chellappa Pillay, W. Bartow, P. Govinda Pillai and P.S. Menon. In

addition, there are letters from/to Madava Row and N. Sooba Row. A personal diary of the year 1886 containing 219 pages also forms a part of these papers.

The papers are in English and Malayalam.

### **Badri Vishal Pitti (1928– )**

A well-known socialist; he was born at Calcutta and was educated at Hyderabad and Allahabad. He was interested in literary activities since childhood. He established the Marwari Navyuvak Mandal at the age of 17. Later, he started *Uday*, a Hindi daily, 1948 and *Kalpana*, a Hindi bi-monthly, 1949. He was on the editorial board of *Kalpana*, *Mankind* (English monthly) and *Jayanti* (Telugu monthly). He also established Navhind, a publishing house for Hindi publications. He participated in the Quit India movement, 1942 and the Hyderabad freedom movement. He courted arrest in 1960 for participating in the 'Civil Nafarmani' movement organised by the Socialist Party. He was also the president of 29 trade unions. He was arrested in connection with the Telengana movement, 1969 and was sent to Rajahmundry Jail. He was elected as Chairman of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Socialist Party, 1961. He was again elected a member of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly, 1967. He was member, National Committee of the Socialist Party and of the Samyukta Socialist Party and was also from time to time the Chairman of their Parliamentary Board. He also served as member, National Executive Committee of the Samajwadi Party. Currently he is the Managing Trustee, Rammanohar Lohia Samta Trust. Besides, he is Chairman and member of various charitable and religious trusts.

A very large collection, comprising more than 1100 files, has been donated by Shri Badri Vishal Pitti in two instalments. These papers can be classified into two collections, viz., (a) the papers of the Socialist Party of India, and (b) private papers of Badri Vishal Pitti.

#### **A. PAPERS OF SOCIALIST PARTY**

Approximately 900 files of the Socialist Party papers covering the years 1942–77 have been transferred to the NMML for permanent retention. This valuable collection traces the origin and growth of the

Socialist party since its infancy. The files mainly relate to the affairs and activities of the Socialist Party, Samyukta Socialist Party, Praja Socialist Party, enlisting members to the party, donations to the party, etc. These also contain proceedings of various meetings and conventions, resolutions, minutes, lists of candidates for elections, voters' lists, party circulars, and correspondence with provincial branches of the party. Besides, there are files pertaining to the Samajwadi Yuvak Sabha, the Samajwadi Ekta Sammelan, election of Rammanohar Lohia, Ramayan Mela, Akhil Bharatiya Angrezi Hatao Sammelan and subscription to *Mankind* and *Chaukhamba* journals.

The collection also contains the correspondence of prominent Socialist leaders such as Acharya Narendra Deva, Jayaprakash Narayan, Rammanohar Lohia, George Fernandes, Asoka Mehta, S.M. Joshi, Prem Bhasin, Raj Narain, Sadashiv Bagaitkar, Madhu Limaye, Madhu Dandavate, Chandra Shekhar Mishra, Rabi Ray and other office-bearers of the Party and their correspondence with MLAs and MLCs.

Apart from these, there are speeches and writings by Rammanohar Lohia, Badri Vishal Pitti and other socialist leaders. The collection also comprises printed party literature. The collection forms an invaluable source material for a study of the history of the Socialist Party in India.

#### B. BADRI VISHAL PITTI PAPERS

The personal papers of Badri Vishal Pitti, transferred to the NMML along with the above-mentioned papers, consist of a large number of letters exchanged by him among others, with Ladli Mohan Nigam, Shanti Naik, Achyut Patwardhan, Roma Mitra, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Rohit Dave, K. Brahmananda Reddy, Ramnandan Mishra, and Padmaja Naidu. The papers, roughly covering the years 1942–77, are in English, Hindi and Telugu.

### **Poddar Family Papers**

The Poddars are an industrial family which is connected with a large number of companies dealing in banking, textiles, coal, automobiles, land development and housing, miscellaneous merchandise, etc. This family played a seminal role in the growth of India's commercial and industrial sectors from the 19th century onwards.



The Poddar family Papers have been donated to the NMML by Shri S.S. Poddar (1919–84), an illustrious industrialist and businessman, through Shri Govind Aggarwal of Churu. The collection contains 626 ‘Bahis’ (account books) pertaining to the period 1863–1943 belonging to his father and other ancestors. The contents of the ‘Bahis’ relate to the trade and commerce in Rajasthan and movement of goods from/to other parts of India passing through Rajasthan, particularly Churu. This is one of the earliest period collections that the NMML has in its archives. It depicts the practices of trade prevalent in the deserts of Rajasthan before the era of the steam-engine began. The collection will greatly assist historical scholarship in tracing the trade and commercial transformation of India, especially Rajasthan.

The papers are in Modi.

### **C.M. Poonacha (1910–90)**

Freedom fighter and former Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa; he was born at Attur Village, South Coorg, Karnataka and was educated at Mercara, Verajpet and Mangalore. He discontinued his studies to join the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930 and was imprisoned, 1932 and 1933. He offered Individual Satyagraha, and was imprisoned, 1940–41. He was also detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942–44. He was the President, Coorg District Board, 1941. He was member: Coorg Legislative Council, 1945, Constituent Assembly and Provincial Parliament, 1947–51 and Rajya Sabha, 1964–70. He was leader of the Congress Legislative Party in Council, 1945–51; Chief Minister of Coorg, 1952–56, Minister for Industries and Commerce, Mysore Government, 1956; Minister of State for Finance, 1965, for Railways, 1967–69 and for Steel and Heavy Engineering, 1969, Government of India. He was Chairman, State Trading Corporation, 1959–63 and Governor of Madhya Pradesh, 1978–80, of Orissa, 1980–83.

Shri C.P. Beliappa, son of late Shri C.M. Poonacha, has transferred a small collection of his father’s papers to the NMML. These comprise 29 documents, including xerox copies of a photograph and a press-cutting. The papers, covering the period 1950–69, are in the form of correspondence with eminent persons, such as Jawaharlal Nehru,

Vallabhbai Patel, G.B. Pant, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi. In addition, 34 photographs and a biography of C.M. Poonacha (in Kannada) have also been received, along with the papers.

### **N. Giri Prasad (1931–97)**

A freedom fighter, social worker and Parliamentarian; he was born at Thondala Gopavaram village, Khamman district, Andhra Pradesh and was educated at Madras. He participated in the Telengana peasants' armed struggle led by the Communist Party of India and the Andhra Mahasabha, 1947–48. He was engaged in the uplift of tribals. He was the Secretary: Communist Party of India, Khamman district, 1954–64; Andhra Pradesh Communist Party of India, 1978–91, and National Council, Communist Party of India, 1992; member: Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 1962–66; Rajya Sabha, 1992–96 and Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India.

Fifty xerox documents of N. Giri Prasad collection have been received from his wife Smt. N. Kamala Devi. These contain correspondence, exchanged, among others, with R. Venkataraman, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, V.P. Singh and N.P. Singh, relating to his tenure as Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Council and the Communist Party of India. Besides, there are speeches/writings by him such as Parliamentary debates, press statements and articles. In addition, there are two handwritten note-pads. The papers, covering the years 1978–97, are in English and Telugu. Some photographs have also been received along with the papers.

### **Munshi Premchand alias Dhanpat Rai (1880–1936)**

Noted Hindi and Urdu writer, he is known for his novels and short stories. He was born at Lamhi Village, Varanasi and started his early education at a madrasa and later at Gorakhpur. He became a school teacher and contributed articles to Hindi and Urdu journals. He responded to Gandhiji's call of Non-cooperation, 1921 and resigned from service. He was the Headmaster, Kashi Vidyapith Kumara Pathashala. He started the Saraswati Press in 1923, and *Hans*, a monthly journal in

1930. He was the President, Convention of Indian Progressive Writers' Association, 1936. His publications include: *Gaban*, *Godan*, *Karmabhoomi*, *Rangabhoomi*, and *Sevasadan*.

The papers of Premchand, the noted Hindi writer, include 226 letters exchanged between 1909 and 1936 with Munshi Daya Narain Nigam, the well-known editor of the *Zamana*. These were presented to the NMML by Shri Amrit Rai. In addition to the above, xerox copies of two letters of Munshi Premchand and four journals dating back to 1931–37 were received from Bharat Kala Bhawan, BHU.

### Prinsep Family

The Prinseps, an English family, which, notwithstanding its emergence seemingly from obscurity, possessed an intellect combining brilliance and incisiveness in finely balanced proportion. The family, therefore, occupied an important place in the history of colonial India. Four generations and seventeen Prinseps served in India for over 175 years (1771–1945) in various capacities. The Prinseps, who were basically a business family, were held in high esteem in Indian society not simply as business magnates, but as architects, archaeologists, cartographers, administrators, surveyors, writers, painters and soldiers. Some of the important members of the family being John Prinsep (1746–1831), Henry Thoby (1772–1978) and James Prinsep (1799–1840).

However, the most illustrious amongst them was James Prinsep, who was not only a remarkable architect who planned the city of Benaras, but was also a scholar par excellence who left an indelible mark on India's historiography by deciphering the Ashokan inscriptions, which proved to be a major breakthrough in Indian history.

Because of the pre-eminent position the Prinsep family held in colonial Indian history, the papers of the family were bound to contain material of great research value. Therefore, Mr. Ivan Prinsep, a London-based descendant of James Prinsep was contacted and he donated his family papers to NMML. There are in all 201 documents comprising letters, press-clippings, scrap-books, memoirs, obituaries and family history. There are also 1,200 photographs, which include a large bound photo album of XCI King Edward's own Lancers, a cavalry led by

Evelyn Siegfried Prinsep, the last member of the family to serve in India, who left for England in 1945. Besides, writings by Prinsep family members and their notebooks along with the writings of others on the Prinsep family are also a part of the collection. This is a very useful corpus of material which throws light on the life and times of James Prinsep as well as the Englishman's views on Indian society and that of the British Raj. The papers, which cover the period 1819 to 1992, will greatly assist historical scholarship to trace the role played by the Prinseps in the mindscape of modern Indian history.

### **B.N. Puri (1916–96)**

A scholar and teacher; he was born at Lucknow and was educated at Lucknow and Oxford. He was Lecturer of Sanskrit, Oxford University, 1950–51; Professor of Indian History and Culture, National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, 1961; Professor of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Lucknow University, 1971–76. His publications include: *India in the Time of Patanjali*, *The History of Gurjara Pratiharas*, *India under the Kushanas*, etc.

Shri B.N. Puri has donated 58 xerox copies of his own papers, covering the years 1938–65. These comprise correspondence exchanged, among others, with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, M.O. Mathai, Tara Chand, R.C. Majumdar, Harry Haig, and R.B. Whitehead. The collection also includes testimonials to B.N. Puri given by different persons. Apart from these, a few press-clippings relating to the Indian History Congress and reviews of his book *The History of the Gurjara Pratiharas* also form a part of the collection.

### **Purohit Swami (1882–1941)**

A writer and mystic; he was born at Badnera, Vidarbha, and was educated at Calcutta and Bombay. He was impressed by Lokmanya Tilak and joined the freedom struggle. He wrote *Tilak*, which was proscribed by the British. He toured areas in the Marathi-speaking region, lecturing till 1913. Later, he turned to spiritualism. He spent some years in England and Europe in the 1930s and became friendly with W.B. Yeats. He wrote in

English, Hindi, Marathi and Sanskrit. He is the author of *Holy Mountain, Tales from Indian Mysticism*.

Smt. Mrinalini Chitale has donated a collection of Purohit Swami papers spanning the years 1920–40. The collection comprises approximately 600 letters, 13 subject files, press-cuttings and manuscripts of his writings. Among the main correspondents in the collection are: M.K. Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari, C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Horace Alexander, W.B. Yeats, T.S. Eliot and various writers and publishers. The press-clippings contain articles by Purohit Swami, reviews of his books, and news regarding W.B. Yeats. Manuscripts of Purohit Swami's books, which are in English and Marathi, also form a part of these papers.

### **Purshotamdas Thakurdas (1879–1961)**

An eminent industrialist and legislator, he was born at Bombay. Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee, 1922–23; Council of States, 1922–23, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1923–30, and Royal Commission of Indian Currency and Finance, 1926; and delegate to the Second and Third Sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931–32.

An important collection of Purshotamdas Thakurdas has been transferred to the NMML through his son-in-law Shri R.G. Saraiya. It comprises of more than 500 files covering inclusively the years 1900 to 1958. It contains useful material on economic and monetary matters. Some of the main subject files relate to Famine Relief Work, 1919–20, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Indian business community and the government's taxation policy, Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Indian Delimitation Committee, Indo-British trade negotiations, meetings of the Non-Parties Conference in Bombay, 1942, Citizens' Civil Defence Committee and People's Volunteer Brigade, currency and exchange, Australian Trade and American Technical Mission, and the functioning of the Cotton Textiles Control Board and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The collection also includes congratulatory messages received on his knighthood.

Besides, the correspondence contains letters exchanged with eminent Indian leaders, i.e. M.K. Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru and M.A. Jinnah, G.D. Birla, Lala Shri Ram, T.B. Sapru, and B. Shiva

Rao, bearing on different aspects of the Indian political problem. In addition, there is the correspondence with Stanley Reed, General Smuts, D. Graham Pole, Osborne Smith, Lord Irwin, H.S.L. Polak and others.

There are also 32 press-clipping files relating to the Royal Currency Commission, Bombay Famine Relief Fund, currency and ratio, Indo-British trade; Round Table Conference, and the Pakistan scheme. Besides, Purshotamdas Thakurdas's diary during his stay in London and the manuscript of a book on "Reserve Bank and Rural Credit" form a part of the papers.

### **Purshottam Trikamdas (1897–1969)**

Born at Bombay, he studied at Bombay and Cambridge. He was member, Bombay Home Rule League; Joint Secretary, Bombay branch of the Swaraj Party, 1924. He participated in the Salt Satyagraha, 1930. He was the Founder-member, Congress Socialist Party and member of its National Executive, 1934; member, AICC, 1945; Chairman, Socialist Party, 1948, and of the Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet appointed by the International Commission of Jurists, 1959–60. He practised at the Supreme Court. His publications include: *Law and Liberty*, *The Face of Communism* and *None So Blind*.

Mrs. Leela P. Trikamdas was kind enough to hand over the papers of her husband Shri Purshottam Trikamdas to the NMML. These have been classified under two heads, viz., correspondence and speeches and writings. Under the first head, there are letters from M.K. Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose and K.M. Munshi for the years 1965–68. The second category comprises letters to the editors of various English dailies, press statements, articles, speeches and manuscripts of pamphlets and articles. These relate to the period 1938, 1954–69.

### **Pyarelal (1899–1982)**

Private Secretary to Gandhiji and a journalist; he was born in Delhi and was educated at Lahore. He left studies and joined Gandhiji as his private secretary. He accompanied Gandhiji to the Round Table Conference, London, 1930. He edited *Harijan*, 1944. He was imprisoned several times in the freedom move-

ment. He wrote: *Epic Fast, Mahatma Gandhi: The Early Phase, Mahatma Gandhi: The Last Phase.*

A very valuable addition to archival holdings of the NMML has been the donation of Pyarelal papers by his sister Dr. Sushila Nayar. This rich collection covers a period of six decades starting from the 'Gandhian era' going right up to 1982 till Pyarelal's death. Since Pyarelal was Gandhiji's Secretary for a long period, a substantial portion of this collection are Gandhiji's papers. Thus the collection can be broadly divided into two parts as (a) Pyarelal papers and (b) Mahatma Gandhi papers.

#### (a) PYARELAL PAPERS

The papers of Pyarelal, comprise correspondence, subject files, articles books addresses and seminar papers. He has exchanged letters with prominent leaders, Gandhians and freedom fighters, such as, Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, V.P. Menon, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mira Behn, Rajendra Prasad, G.D. Birla, J.B. Kripalani, Sushila Nayar, Mohan Kumaramangalam, K.M. Munshi and Lord Mountbatten. Besides, there are a number of files containing Pyarelal's correspondence with friends in India and abroad and members of his family.

There are subject files relating to the affairs and activities of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Navjivan Trust, Talimi Sangh, Go Seva Sangh, Prohibition Council, Pakhtoon problem, National Committee for Badshah Khan Birthday Celebrations, Amnesty International, Bangladesh refugees, statement of accounts, and income-tax papers. Papers relating to various seminars and symposia, International Inter-religious Symposium on Peace, International Pacifist Conference, Pyarelal Foundation for Gandhian Studies and Research and Gandhi Centenary Celebrations also form a part of the files. Apart from these, there are files on eminent personalities like Martin Luther King, Badshah Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Besides, the papers consist of articles, books and lectures by Pyarelal. To name a few, these are proofs and typescripts of his books *The Early Phase*, and *The Last Phase*, articles like 'Devadas Gandhi—Man of Diverse Talents', 'Ten Days with Badshah Khan', etc. The lectures include convocation addresses delivered at various universities, Zakir Husain Memorial Lecture, Gandhi Birth Centenary Celebration Seminar, lectures, etc. A large part of the papers comprise material collected by Pyarelal for writing his books.

In addition, there are articles by J.C. Kumarappa, James K. Mathews, Muriel Lester, J.B. Kripalani and Mahadev Desai. A small part of the collection comprises press-clippings collected by Pyarelal on Gandhiji from *Indian Opinion* and other Indian and foreign newspapers, and six notebooks.

The printed material contains some issues of *Harijan Sevak*, *Harijan Bandhu*, *Vinoba Pravachan*, *Bhooda Yagya*, *Vigil*, *Peace News*, etc.

The papers, which are closed, have yet to be sorted and listed.

#### (b) MAHATMA GANDHI

More than 1,500 files of M.K. Gandhi papers (in original) relating to the years 1915–48 have been acquired through Dr. Sushila Nayar. The papers, mostly original, are in English, Hindi and Gujarati.

These comprise correspondence of Mahatmaji with eminent Indians and British officials, i.e. Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rabindranath Tagore, C. Rajagopalachari, Mathuradas Tricumji, Subhas Chandra Bose, Agatha Harrison, Sushila Nayar, Pyarelal, Mira Behn, T.B. Sapru, M.A. Ansari, K.M. Munshi, Niranjan Singh Gill, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, Lord Lothian, Lord Mountbatten, Lord Linlithgow, Samuel Hoare, Agatha Harrison and others. Besides, there are a number of letters received by him from his foreign friends.

A large part of the papers consists of subject files relating to the Round Table Conference, Jallianwala Bagh Memorial, Khaksar movement, communal problem, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Noakhali riots, Congress ministries, affairs of Indian states like Hyderabad, Bihar, Rajkot, Travancore, Kathiawad, Malerkotla and Bhavnagar, etc., papers on the question of the national language, Gandhiji's fast, condolence messages received on Kasturba Gandhi's and Mahadev Desai's death. Tributes paid to Gandhiji after his assassination are also available among the subject files.

Original drafts of articles, notes, interviews, statements, notes of conversations with individuals on personal and national issues also form a part of the collection. In addition, the papers contain Gandhiji's health diaries and notes on his fasts and other stray notes. The printed material comprises AICC bulletins, China bulletins and translation of *Anasakti Yoga*.

The papers are indispensable for a study of any aspect of Gandhiji's life and works and of the national movement.



## **A. Rahman (1923– )**

A pioneer in Operational Research, Scientific Technology Planning and Policy Research; he was born at Jaipur and educated at Jamia Islamia, Aligarh Muslim University and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. He took an interest in the social and historical problems of science. He joined as a scientist in Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, 1949, worked in Central Food Technological Research Institute, Roorkee, 1956–60, and Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, 1960–62. He was head of the Planning and Survey unit at CSIR, 1962, and later Chief (Planning) of the Planning Division of CSIR. He was Founder-Director, National Institute of Science, Technology & Development Studies (NISTADS), 1981–85. He was member, Academy of Science (Berlin), International Academy of History of Science (Paris); Fellow, International Science Policy Foundation (London) and Operational Research Society of India; President, International Science Foundation–Asian Branch and Consultant to the Government of Kuwait, Iraq and Brazil for preparation of plans and information systems. He was recipient of the Padma Shri, 1986. His publications include six books, ten monographs and over a hundred papers in Operational Research, Science Planning, History of Science etc.

The papers of Professor A. Rahman, consisting of approximately 90 files, have been received from two sources; a major chunk of papers from Shri Rahman himself, and 415 letters on xerox from the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS).

The collection, covering the years 1938–99, contains correspondence carried out by Shri Rahman with various national/international science institutions such as International Science Policy Foundation, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Council on International and Public Affairs and Birla Institute of Technology and Science and with various scientists, academics, family members and friends such as Zakir Husain, Humayun Kabir, D.S. Kothari, Joseph Needgame, K.M. Ashraf, Mulk Raj Anand, P.C. Mahalanobis, Chien-We-Sang and History Woolf. There are subject files relating to the history of sciences in India, Association of Scientific Workers of India, activities of the National Institute of Sciences in India, Council of Scientific and Indus-

trial Research, publication of articles, invitations for talk/interviews, views exchanged over scientific matters, so on and so forth.

In addition, there are speeches/writings by him comprising articles, handwritten notes, thesis which also form a part of the collection. Besides, there are speeches/writings by others in the form of printed material, dissertations, seminar/conference papers dealing with various aspects of science, economics of science, philosophy of science, sociology of science and futurology.

### **Raj Bahadur (1912–90)**

Former Union Minister; he was born at Basan Gate, Bharatpur, Rajasthan and was educated at Bharatpur, Jaipur and Agra. An Advocate, he was associated with the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, 1929–30 and the Bharatpur Praja Parishad, 1939–48. He was the Municipal Commissioner, Bharatpur State, 1941–42. He participated in the freedom struggle and led the movement in the erstwhile Bharatpur State and was imprisoned, 1940–41 and 1947. He was elected to the Bharatpur State Representative Assembly, 1943. He was member, Constituent Assembly, 1948–50, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52, Lok Sabha, 1952–67 and 1971–77 and Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, 1980 and 1984–85. Deputy Minister for Communications, 1951–56; Minister of State for Communications, 1956–57; Minister of Shipping, 1957–62; of Transport, Civil Aviation and Tourism, 1963–66, of Information and Broadcasting, 1966–67, of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Tourism, 1973–74, and of Tourism and Civil Aviation, 1974–76, Government of India. He was Ambassador to Nepal, 1968–71.

Shri Raj Bahadur has donated his papers in several instalments. The collection, covering the period 1935–87, consists of correspondence, subject files, speeches, etc. The papers include his correspondence with V.V. Giri, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Humayun Kabir, Charan Singh, Mohanlal Sukhadia, Indira Gandhi, Y.B. Chavan and others. The subject files deal with his ambassadorial assignment to Nepal, Kamaraj Plan and Congress Party affairs, requirement of water for Rajasthan, and preservation of historical documents and paintings

in Rajasthan. Besides, there are five files containing copies of fortnightly letters by the Prime Minister to the Chief Ministers for the period 1951–65.

In addition, the papers have a few speeches of Raj Bahadur and others on various topics.

### **P.N. Rajabhoj (1905–84)**

Journalist and agriculturist; he was born at Kanashi, Nasik district, Maharashtra, and was educated at Poona. He left government service and started work for the uplift of backward classes, 1925. He was member, Poona Municipality, 1927 and the Indian National Congress, 1930–34. He was the Editor, *Dalit Bandhu*, a Marathi weekly, since 1928 and *Samata* since 1954. He was also the General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes League, 1935–37, and All-India Scheduled Caste Federation, 1942–55. He was one of the signatories of the Poona Pact. He attended the Simla Conference as a representative of the Scheduled Castes. He was President, Indian Buddhist Society and Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh. He attended the first and second World Buddhist Conferences, 1951–52.

Shri Rajabhoj has transferred xerox copies of 18 letters of Jawaharlal Nehru addressed to him. These belong to the period 1955–62. In addition, there is a pamphlet entitled 'What Rajabhoj has done for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Buddhists in India' and his own life sketch.

### **C. Rajagopalachari (1878–1972)**

The last Governor-General of India and Founder of the Swatantra Party, he was born at Thorapalli village, Salem district, Tamil Nadu. He studied at Bangalore and Madras. He started legal practice in 1900. He joined Gandhiji's Satyagraha campaign against the Rowlatt Bills, 1919. He was General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1921–22; member, Congress Working Committee, 1922–42 and 1946–47. He was the Editor, *Young India*, 1922–23. He was arrested in connection with the Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements.

He served as Premier, Madras, 1937–39; Minister, Interim Government, 1946–47; Governor, West Bengal, 1947; Governor-General of India, 1948–50; Minister without Portfolio, 1950; Minister of Home Affairs, Government of India 1951, and Chief Minister, Madras, 1952–54. He was awarded Bharat Ratna, 1954. His publications include: *A Jail Diary*, *Plighted Word*, *The Way Out*, *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*.

The third richest repository among the NMML's archival holdings after the Nehru-Gandhi collections, is perhaps that of C. Rajagopalachari—one of the greatest statesmen, thinkers and authors of our times. This massive corpus of papers has been kindly donated by his son Shri C. Narasimhan, grandson Shri Rajmohan Gandhi and also by some other members of his family. The entire collection, comprising approximately 5000 letters, 400 subject files, hundreds of speeches and articles by Rajaji and others, press-clippings and printed material, cover a long span of more than four decades, i.e. 1929–72.

The correspondence in these papers is exchanged with eminent politicians, thinkers, scientists, authors, industrialists and statesmen such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Stafford Cripps, Lord Mountbatten, Norman Cousins, Stanley Jones, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, M.R. Masani, R.R. Diwakar, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, K.M. Munshi, G.B. Pant, G.D. Birla, L.N. Birla, J.B. Kripalani, R. Narasimhan, Akbar Hydari, Monica Felton, Mira Behn, N.G. Ranga, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, K.G. Mashruwala, G. Parthasarathi, Devadas Gandhi and G.V. Mavalankar.

The subject files, forming the most important part of these papers, relate to office acceptance and Congress ministries, 1937, partition of India, activities as President, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Chief Minister of Madras, Governor General of India, the Governor of West Bengal, Congress party affairs and the growth of the Swatantra party and its various provincial branches. In addition, there are files containing invitations, congratulatory messages, his personal accounts, tour programmes, activities of the All-India Spinners Association, Gandhi Seva Sangh and Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Prohibition League of India, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Rajaji's biography and Indo-Pak relations.

We can get a gleam of the brilliance, simplicity and lucidity of language of Rajaji through the speeches and writings which form the third category of these papers. These include speeches delivered by

him in his various official capacities' at various university functions, articles contributed to journals, magazines and newspaper columns.

Some of these are: the speech at the Besant anniversary celebrations at New Delhi, convocation address at the University of Jammu and Kashmir and also at Delhi University, the copies of speeches in Parliament and articles such as 'Oppressed Citizens', 'Origin of the Short Story', 'Bhakti and Detachment', 'A Recipe for Good Government', 'Politics of the Atom Bomb' and typed copies of his book on Hinduism.

Besides, there are press-clipping files and printed material covering a wide range of subjects which have bearing on the multifarious activities of Rajaji—political or non-political.

The papers are indispensable not only for writing a biography of Rajaji but also for a study of the partition of India, the growth and decay of the Swatantra Party, the activities of the Gandhian institutions and the language problem in South India.

### **M.C. Rajah (1883–1943)**

Leader of the depressed community in Tamil Nadu; he was born at St. Thomas Mount, Madras, and was educated at Madras. He joined Teachers' College, Saidapet, 1906. He was the leader of the Adi Dravida community. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Council, representing the Justice Party. He was also Deputy Leader, South Indian Liberal Federation in the Council; Vice-President, Hindu Mahasabha; President, Madras Temple Entry Sangam; Secretary, Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha, 1916; and President, All-India Depressed Classes Association, 1926. He wrote *The Oppressed Hindus* and *King George*.

The papers of M.C. Rajah have been donated by Shri M.R. Rajah. This is a small collection of two subject files and ten miscellaneous documents covering the period 1929–38. The papers include M.C. Rajah's correspondence with C. Rajagopalachari and M.K. Gandhi and relate to his election as a representative of the scheduled castes in the Central Legislative Assembly and discuss the question of his co-operation with the Congress party. In addition, there are official notes during his tenure as Minister of Development. There is a pamphlet entitled "Betrayal of the Depressed Classes" containing Gandhi–M.C. Rajah correspondence.

### **Rajendra Prasad (1884–1963)**

The first President of India; he was born at Zeradei, Saran district, Bihar and was educated at Calcutta. He practised at Calcutta High Court, 1911–16 and Patna High Court, 1916–20. He joined Mahatma Gandhi in the Champaran Satyagraha, 1917. He participated in Congress movements, 1921, 1930 and 1942. He was President, Indian National Congress, 1934, 1939 and 1947–48; Minister of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, 1946–48; President, Constituent Assembly, 1946–50; and President of India, 1950–62. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna, 1962.

Twenty-one microfilm rolls of the papers of Dr. Rajendra Prasad cover the period 1934–41, an important phase of Dr. Prasad's political career. The papers, therefore, have abundant correspondence pertaining to vital national issues and contemporary local problems like the Bihar earthquake. The important persons with whom he exchanged letters include M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, S.C. Bose, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, S. Satyamurti, A.K. Azad, M.A. Jinnah, Jayaprakash Narayan, Asaf Ali and Vallabhbhai Patel, to name a few. The rolls have been acquired from the Trinity College, Cambridge.

### **Baba Ram Chandra (1875–1950)**

A peasant leader of Oudh; he was born in Gwalior State. He belonged to a poor Brahmin family and went to Fiji Islands as a labourer and organised the Indians against the British employers. He was deported to India. He organised agrarian movements in Partapgarh, Faizabad and Rae Bareilly in U.P. to improve the condition of peasants. He led peasants in a procession from Patti in Partapgarh to Allahabad to draw the attention of political leaders to the peasants' cause in June 1920. He was arrested in August 1920 and imprisoned in Partapgarh jail and was released in September 1920. He attended the opening ceremony of Kashi Vidyapith, 10th February, 1921. He was arrested soon after and was imprisoned for two years. He participated in Congress movements. He started the Aika Andolan, 1935–36.

The papers of Baba Ramchandra have been received from two sources.

(i) The first instalment, acquired from Dr. Kapil Kumar, comprises more than 100 letters, 30 subject files, a few speeches and some leaflets and books. These papers, covering the years 1920–50, are primarily concerned with the Kisan Sabha movement in U.P. during 1930–50 and throw light on the problems of agrarian relations. The subject files relate to the District Congress Committee, Pratapgarh, correspondence with G.B. Pant regarding the grievances of peasants, election to the Kisan Sabhas and village Panchayats and the position of women in villages. In addition, there are ten notebooks containing autobiographical notes and a diary. The papers are mainly in Hindi.

(ii) This small collection, donated by Dr. Majid Siddiqui, supplements the earlier instalment of Baba Ram Chandra papers. The papers relate to the agrarian conditions in Oudh during the period 1918–39. These comprise important pamphlets describing the poor condition of peasants. These also include a letter from Jawaharlal Nehru to Baba Ramchandra dated 18th December, 1920 and a notebook for the year 1920–21.

### **Comrade Ram Chandra (1903–97)**

A revolutionary leader; he was born at Rehan, Kangra district, Punjab and was educated at Lahore. He was co-editor and later Chief Editor, *Vande Mataram*, 1923–32. He edited *Mehnat-kash* and *Pratap*. He was General Secretary, Punjab Press Employee' Union, Lahore, 1924; member, Punjab University Senate, 1924–27; Labour Secretary, Punjab Congress, 1926; President, Punjab Sweepers' Union, Lahore, 1924–27 and East Punjab Railway Staff Union, Delhi, 1947–49; and General Secretary, Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Delhi, 1948–49. He was the Founder-Principal, D.A.V. High School, Rehansi and Works College, Lahore.

Comrade Ramchandra has transferred to the library a collection of his own papers. These comprise 25 letters and 25 files, which include subject files, writings, notes, memoranda and press-clippings covering the period 1931–94. They deal with his role in the Navjawan Bharat Sabha, contributions as MLA in the Punjab legislature, the reorganis-

ation of Punjab state, President of the Shaheed Smarak Samiti, and his hunger strike against the Mandal Commission Report.

The collection also has his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, Partap Singh Kairon, Sukh Ram, G.L. Nanda and others. In addition, the files contain background material collected by Comrade Ram Chandra for writing his books. These include statements/interviews of freedom fighters, fortnightly reports, extracts from Foreign and Home Political Department files, etc. Some articles by Ram Chandra, printed material and a collection of poems entitled "Dreamland" written by Ram Saran Das in Andaman Jail also form a part of the collection. The papers throw light on his association with the revolutionaries and their activities. The papers are in English and Urdu.

### **K. Ramiah (1892–1988)**

An eminent agricultural scientist; he was born in 1892 and was educated at Madurai and Cambridge. He worked as Paddy Specialist, Agricultural Department, Madras, 1929–38; Geneticist and Botanist, Cotton Research Institute of Plant Industry, Indore; President, Agricultural Section, Indian Science Congress, 1941; Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, 1946–51; member, Standing Advisory Committee of Agriculture of FAO, 1946–48; Rice Advisor to FAO, Bangkok and Rome, 1951–57; Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology; Chairman, Advisory Committee on Rice Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and member, Rajya Sabha, 1968–74.

The papers of K. Ramiah were donated by his son Shri R. Ramchandra. These comprise 5,000 pages covering the period 1931–79. The collection consists mainly of speeches and writings by K. Ramiah and others relating to rice cultivation. Some of his important writings include 'Farming under Irrigation', 'Improvement of Rice in India', 'The Japanese Method of Rice Cultivation in India', 'Rice Research in India', etc.

Apart from the above, the papers also include a typed copy of the chapters of a book on 'rice'. The collection also includes a copy of his thesis entitled "Tillering and Yield in Cereals", submitted to the Cambridge University, a summary report of his visit to the United States and the report of the Agricultural Research Review Team.



### **N.G. Ranga (1900–95)**

Born at Nidubrolu, Andhra Pradesh, he was educated at Guntur and Oxford. An agriculturist, he was Professor of Economics and Politics, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, 1927–30; member, Legislative Assembly, 1930, 1935–45, Constituent Assembly 1946–50, Provisional Parliament, 1950–51, Rajya Sabha, 1952–56 and 1977–79, and Lok Sabha, 1957–70 and 1980–91. He was also a member, AICC, 1931–51, Congress Working Committee, 1947–51. He was President, All-India Kisan Conference, 1936, 1946, 1949, 1951 and 1952. He resigned from the Congress and formed the Bharat Krishikar Lok Party, 1951. He rejoined the Congress in 1955. He was elected Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Party, but he resigned on the cooperative farming issue, 1959. He was also Vice-President, Indian Cooperative Union, 1955–60. He was one of the founders of the Swatantra Party, 1959, and its President, 1959–69. He left Swatantra party and re-joined Congress, 1973. His writings include: *Agony and Solace*, *Credo of World Peasants*, and *History of the Kisan Movement*.

A small collection, comprising seven letters received by N.G. Ranga from Jawaharlal Nehru during the years 1936–63, two leaflets and five printed items, has been received from Prof. N.G. Ranga himself. The articles are: 'Rashtrapati Giri' and 'A Plea for Equal Justice Between Urban and Rural People'. In addition, there is a booklet entitled "Bharat aur Bharatiyata ke Ananya Upasak" by Satyabhakta. The papers are in English and Telugu.

### **K.V. Rangaswami (1880–1960)**

An eminent educationist; he was born in Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu, and was educated at Madras. He joined the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, as Lecturer, 1900. He later became Assistant Professor in Economics and History and joined Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, 1902. He continued in the Travancore Government service for 33 years. He was Acting Director of Public Instruction of the State, 1928 and retired in 1933. He was Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares, 1935–38. He joined the Liberal Party, 1935. He was also President, Benaras Liberal League, 1936. He set up the

Oriental Research Institute, Tirupati and was its first Director. He was awarded Gold Medal by the Royal Asiatic Society, 1954.

The papers of K.V. Rangaswami consist of his 41 engagement diaries written during 1903–54 and were donated to the library by his son Shri K.R. Rangaswami. These contain an account of his day-to-day activities and are significant for a study of the development of higher education in the erstwhile princely states of Travancore and Cochin and the British Malabar.

### D.K. Rangnekar (1930–84)

An eminent journalist, economist and author, he was educated in India and the United Kingdom. He lectured in Indian and foreign universities. He instituted a separate course of studies on Asian affairs at Melbourne University, 1959–60. He was Special Correspondent, *Financial Times*, London; Assistant Editor and Chief Editorial Adviser, *Ceylon Daily News*; Editor, *Economic Times*, 1966–78 and *Business Standard*, since 1979; member, Tariff Policy Review Committee and Government of India Export Strategy Committee, 1980. His publications include: *Poverty and Capital Development, India, Britain and ECM, Agricultural Finances in India*.

The papers of D.K. Rangnekar were acquired from his wife Smt. Veena Rangnekar. The collection, comprising 284 files/packets, covers a period of more than three decades, i.e., 1952–84. These contain correspondence of Rangnekar with his contemporaries, i.e. eminent journalists, economists and politicians carried out as Editor of the *Economic Times* and *Business Standard*, various working papers, articles and speeches by Dr. Rangnekar and others. The largest part of the collection consists of press clippings, seminar papers and articles collected by Dr. Rangnekar on specific issues which were of interest to him. These relate to economy, banking and finance, export promotion, trade and commerce, role of the press, labour and employment, etc.

The collection gives a fairly good picture of the thought process going into the economic policy pursued by the governments of the time, five-year plans and views of eminent economists expressed at various fora.

## B. Shiva Rao (1891–1975)

Born at Mangalore; he was educated at Allahabad and Madras. He was associated with the Trade Union movement for many years. He was a delegate to ILO, Geneva, 1929–30 and attended the First and Second Sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–31. He began his career in Annie Besant's *New India*. He was New Delhi Correspondent of *The Hindu*, 1935; member, Constituent Assembly, 1946–51, Lok Sabha, 1952–57, Rajya Sabha, 1957–60 and University Grants Commission, 1962–68. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan, 1967. His publications include: *Select Constitutions of the World*, *The Industrial Worker in India* and *The Framing of India's Constitution* (5 vols.).

Shri B. Shiva Rao has gifted to the NMML a collection of his own papers covering the period 1928–63. It comprises more than 600 letters exchanged with Tej Bahadur Sapru, Jawaharlal Nehru, G.B. Pant and Indira Gandhi. It also includes copies of his letters to Crozier of *Manchester Guardian* and K. Srinivasan of *The Hindu*.

## C.B. Rao (1913–75)

A civil servant, he was educated at Allahabad and joined the ICS in 1937. He was Assistant Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces, 1938–39; Under-Secretary and Honorary Secretary United Provinces Soldiers Board, 1939–45; and Director-General, All-India Radio, 1951. He resigned from Government service in 1954. He was Mayor of Allahabad; Vice-Chancellor, Gorakhpur University, 1969 and Agra University, 1971.

The papers of C.B. Rao comprise a few letters covering the years 1948–49. The letters are exchanged with V.P. Menon, M.B. Bonarjee, Awadesh Pratap Singh and Kamta Prasad Saksena. These are mainly official in nature and throw light on C.B. Rao's tenure as Chief Secretary of Vindhya Pradesh Government. The papers relate to appointments, transfers, economy, budget, and land reforms in Vindhya Pradesh. Besides, there are verses composed for his farewell as District Magistrate, Jaunpur. The papers, donated by his wife Smt. Uma Rao, are in English, Hindi and Urdu.

### **E. Raghavendra Rao (1889–1942)**

He was born at Kamptee near Nagpur on 4th August, 1889. Bar-at-Law, he was President, C.P. PCC, 1921; member, C.P. and Berar Legislative Council, 1923–30; Minister, C.P. and Berar, 1927–28; Home Minister, 1930; Acting Governor, C.P. and Berar, 1936. He was elected to the C.P. and Berar Legislative Assembly, 1937. He was Premier, C.P. and Berar, April–July 1937; Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1939; member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941.

The papers of E. Raghavendra Rao, the first Chief Minister of C.P. and Berar, have been transferred to the NMML by his son Shri Nageshwar Rao. The collection contains more than 1000 documents, including notes, minutes and articles on Raghavendra Rao covering the years 1919–42. The correspondence portion, which is the largest, contains letters exchanged with M.K. Gandhi, M.K. Ansari, Sri Prakasa, Ravi Shankar Shukla, G.B. Pant, H.S.L. Polak, C.D. Deshmukh, R.M. Deshmukh, N.B. Khare, Lord Linlithgow, Lord Butler, B.S. Moonje, Ravi Shankar Shukla and others. Besides, there are papers relating to the assumption of office by E.R. Rao as Acting Governor of the Central Provinces, his tour programmes, public receptions and press-clippings on the Hartog Committee and Jawaharlal Nehru's election to the Lok Sabha from Phulpur.

The papers also contain a number of letters received from Mrs. Raghavendra Rao and his son Nageshwar Rao. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **Kala Venkata Rao (1900–59)**

A freedom fighter from Andhra Pradesh; he was born at Mukkamala, Amalapuram taluk. He gave up studies to join the Non-cooperation movement in 1921. He was imprisoned several times for participating in: Non-cooperation movement, 1922–23; anti-Simon Commission Protests, 1929; Salt Satyagraha, 1930; Civil Disobedience movement, 1933; Individual Satyagraha, 1941; and Quit India movement, 1942. He was Secretary, East Godavari District Congress Committee, 1922–36; General Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress

Committee, 1940–46 and also vice-President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 1953. He was member: Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937–49, Constituent Assembly, 1946–50, Provincial Parliament, 1950–52, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 1955–59. He was Minister for Public Health and Planning, 1955 and for Finance, 1956, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Kala Venkata Rao papers, donated by Smt. Kala Rajeswaramma, comprise two note-books written as memoirs by him while in Amravati jail. In the first volume he has traced his genealogy, his horoscope, bio-data and his involvement in the various movements up to 1930. In the second, his involvement in the Legislative Assembly and movements relating to the freedom struggle from 1931 to 1944 is covered.

### **P. Kodanda Rao (1889–1975)**

He was born at Visakhapatnam and was educated at Madras. He was Private Secretary to V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, 1922–32 and member of the Servants of India Society, 1921–58. He was also Editor, *Servant of India*, Poona, 1930–33

The papers of Kodanda Rao have been received after his death from his wife Smt. Mary Kodanda Rao. These consist of correspondence, subject files, articles, addresses and press statements. Among the subjects dealt with are; linguistic states, Indian immigrants in South Africa, Servants of India Society, Anglo-Indian community in India, etc. The correspondence portion includes letters exchanged with M.K. Gandhi, V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, Frank Anthony, G.S. Bajpai, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, C. Rajagopalachari, G.B. Pant, S.A. Brelvi, V.V. Giri and others. The major portion of the collection comprises articles written by him from time to time. The papers cover the period 1923–75.

Some letters for the period 1898–1934 collected by Kodanda Rao for writing the biography of Srinivasa Sastri have also been received.

### **S. Prakasa Rao (1927–90)**

An eminent journalist, he was Editor, *Kabul Times*. He also served on *The Statesman* before retiring from the daily as News

Editor. He worked with *The Hindustan Times*, *Probe* and *Surya* magazines. He was also the Director, Press Institute of India.

The papers of Prakasa Rao consist of 30 articles, mostly published in various journals and newspapers relating to topics such as 'Media Can Talk Health', 'Africa—Land of Hope and Danger', 'Sultan Ghani Tomb', 'Kabul—A City of Contrasts' etc. The collection, covering the years 1952–88, has been donated by his wife Smt. Lalitha Rao.

### **Thirumal Rao (1901–70)**

A freedom fighter and former member of Parliament; he was born at Pithapuram. He left studies to join the Non-cooperation movement. He suffered several terms of imprisonment during the freedom movements in 1922, 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942. He was member, AICC, since 1926, and President, East Godavari DCC. He was also member: Central Legislative Assembly, 1937–40, Council of States, 1945–47, Constituent Assembly, 1948–50, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52 and of Lok Sabha, 1957–62 and 1962–67. He also served as Chairman, Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, 1950; Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, 1950–52; member, Planning Commission, 1961–66.

A small collection comprising 20 letters and some press-clippings have been donated by Ms. Usha Rao, the daughter of Thirumal Rao. The letters relate to miscellaneous subjects regarding the splitting up of two-member constituencies of Andhra Pradesh into single-member ones. Press-clippings relate to economic questions. The printed material contains reports on 'State Tubewells' (Punjab), 'Economic Survey 1962–63' 'Report on Minor Irrigation Works' (Kerala and Andhra Pradesh), etc. The papers cover inclusively the years 1961–67.

### **V.K.R.V. Rao (1908–91)**

Economist, educationist, writer and a former minister; he was born at Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu and was educated at Bombay and Cambridge. He was Principal and Professor of Economics, L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad, 1937–42; Director, Delhi

School of Economics, 1948–57; Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, 1957–60; first Director of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, 1960–63; member: Planning Commission, 1963–66, and Lok Sabha, 1967–77; Minister for Shipping and Transport, 1967–69, Education and Youth Services, 1969–71, Government of India; Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, 1972–77. His publications include: *Taxation of Income in India*, *The Nehru Legacy*, *Swami Vivekananda and India's National Income*.

Three hundred pages of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao papers have been donated by his daughter Dr. Sudha Rao. These comprise manuscripts of his writings (including unpublished matter), originally written for his proposed autobiography. Some of the items included are: notes on Panchayati Raj, The Energy Crisis in Karnataka, write-ups on Capitalism, Private Property, Socialism and Democracy and an article 'Indira Gandhi as a Human Being'.

### **V.S. Narayana Rao (1903–92)**

A veteran freedom fighter and journalist; he was born at Chikhallapur, Kolar district. He served several terms in prison in Bombay Presidency and Mysore state. He was Secretary, first Mysore State Youth Conference, 1929. He founded the Indian Printing Press, 1930. He participated in the No-tax campaign in Ankola, Karwar district, 1932. He was Founder-Secretary, Mysore State Youth League, 1937; Secretary, Mysore Congress, 1938; General-Secretary, Mysore Pradesh Congress, 1938 and again in 1947; Founder, Mysore State Printers Association; Trustee, Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board, 1970–73. He wrote biographies of Subhas Chandra Bose, Martin Luther King and M. Visvesvaraya.

The manuscript of the autobiography of V.S. Narayana Rao has been received in the library. It contains 198 pages and has been donated by Shri Narayana Rao himself.

### **B.N. Rau (1887–1953)**

India's Permanent Representative at the U.N. and a Judge of the International Court, he was educated at Madras and Cam-

bridge. He joined the ICS in 1910. He was Officiating Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1935; Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bengal, 1938–44; Chairman, Hindu Law Committee, 1941 and Indus Water Commission, 1941–42; member, Indian delegation to the U.N., 1948; Permanent Representative of India to the U.N., 1949; leader of the Indian delegation to the 5th session of the General Assembly of the U.N., 1950–51; India's Representative on the Security Council, 1950 and Judge of the International Court at The Hague, 1952.

Shri B. Shiva Rao donated a very useful collection of papers of B.N. Rau to the NMML archives. It comprises subject files, speeches and writings by B.N. Rau and his legal notes relating to the years 1934–53. The papers relate to the period of Sir B.N. Rau's work for the Constituent Assembly of India and his tenure as Permanent Representative for India at the United Nations. Some of the subjects covered are: Harijan Temple Entry Bill, Estate Duty Bill, Security Council debates on Kashmir and discussion in the U.N. General Assembly on the fund for the development of underdeveloped areas. In addition there is a file of newspaper clippings containing obituary notes and tributes to B.N. Rau on his death.

### **M. Chalapathi Rau (1909–83)**

An eminent journalist, he was educated at Agra and Madras. He was an advocate, Madras High Court, 1934. He entered journalism in 1936. He was Assistant Editor, *National Herald*, 1938–42 and Editor, 1946–77; Assistant Editor, *Hindustan Times*, 1943–45. He was Founder-President, Indian Federation of Working Journalists, 1951–55; member: Goodwill Mission to China, 1952 and Press Commission of India, 1952–54; Alternate Delegate to UNESCO General Conference, New Delhi, 1956, and Paris, 1960; Indian representative, U.N. General Assembly, 1958 and Vice-Chairman, Executive Council, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Society, 1971–74, and its Chairman, 1974–82. His publications include: *Fragments of a Revolution: Essays on Indian Problems, Gandhi and Nehru, All in All, Magnus and Muses, Journalism and Politics, Press in India*, and *Jawaharlal Nehru*.

The collection of M. Chalapathi Rau, transferred to the NMML



after Chalapathi Rau's death, consists of his correspondence, subject files, articles and editorials written by him, press-clippings and a few miscellaneous items. Some of the important correspondents are: Jawaharlal Nehru, Morarji Desai, Indira Gandhi, V.V. Giri, M. Asaf Ali, Aruna Asaf Ali, J.B. Kripalani and P.N. Haksar. The subject files deal with the affairs of the *National Herald* and publication of his books.

The collection covers the period 1928–83.

### **Capt. R.L. Rau (1900–93)**

An eminent journalist; he was born in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, and was educated at Poona. He was appointed Sub-Editor, *Leader*, Allahabad, 1930–32; Special Correspondent, *The Hindu*, Madras, 1932–33; on the editorial staff of *The Statesman*, New Delhi, 1933–38; Editor, *Commerce and Industry*, 1938–40. He was War Correspondent, World War II, 1940–45 and had an emergency commission in the Indian Army and served its Military Intelligence and Public Relations Division. He was Chief Public Relations Officer to the Home Minister, 1947–48, and Deputy Director-General, News Services Division, All-India Radio, 1948–55. After retirement, he continued his journalistic pursuits.

Smt. Urmila Lal has transferred 95 documents of her father Captain R.L. Rau to the NMML for permanent preservation. The collection contains correspondence exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Lt. Gen. K.M. Cariappa, A.E. Porter (Secretary to the Government of India) and Lt. Col. S.P. Kapila. These relate to his appointments in the Home Department.

A major part of the collection comprises his published and unpublished speeches and writings on topics such as 'The Grace that was Nehru's', 'Remembering Motilal Nehru's Last Days', 'The Memory Remains', 'The Man Who Saved the Mahatma' and 'Views on News'. The papers, covering the years 1922–98, are in English and Marathi.

### **M.A. Rauf (1901–67)**

A diplomat and lawyer, he was educated at Rangoon and Oxford. Called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1924, he practised at the Bar in the Rangoon High Court till 1941 and at the Bar

at Allahabad High Court, 1942–45. He was appointed as Judicial Member of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. He was also the Representative of the Government of India in Burma, 1946–47; Ambassador to Burma, 1948–52, to Japan, 1952–54; Indian High Commissioner in Canada, 1954–58; Ambassador to Belgium, 1958–61 and Berne, 1962–64. He retired in 1964.

Dr. M.A. Rauf papers, consisting of 35 pages (mostly xeroxed) have been donated by his grandson Shri Sa'ad A. Saidullah. The papers contain M.A. Rauf's correspondence exchanged with Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, K.P.S. Menon and G.S. Bajpai regarding Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Burma, M.A. Rauf's request for transfer from there and the political situation in Burma.

In addition, the collection includes Swiss press summaries on Jawaharlal Nehru's death and a certificate of Rauf's appointment as ambassador in 1961. The papers inclusively cover the years 1950–64.

### **P.K. Ray (1849–1932)**

An eminent educationist and scientist.

The papers of Dr. P.K. Ray have been acquired from two sources, i.e. first from his grand-daughter Ms. Renuka Ray, and secondly from Shri Rathindranath Ray. These comprise approximately 400 documents covering the period 1870–1930 comprising correspondence, speeches and writings by him, diaries and printed material. Letters of G.K. Gokhale, S.P. Sinha, Asutosh Mookerjee, Dwarika Nath Ghosh, Kedar Nath Basu, Lord Haldane, Gooroodas Banerjee and his own daughter form a part of the correspondence portion. Apart from these, notes and articles on scientific subjects, psychology and philosophy, his speeches at the Presidency College, and writings on East Bengal Brahma Samaj form a part of these papers. In addition the papers include the testimonials given to Dr. P.K. Ray by eminent persons.

### **Rabi Ray (1926– )**

Former member of Parliament and Speaker of the Lok Sabha; he was born at Bhainargarh, Puri district, Orissa, and was educated at Ravenshaw College, Orissa and Madhusudan Law College. He courted arrest first in connection with the National

Flag Movement as a student worker, 1947 and again in various satyagraha movements in 1955, 1960, 1967 and 1968. He was the Joint Secretary, All-India Samajwadi Yuvak Sabha, 1953–54. He founded the Socialist Party in Orissa, 1956. He was member of its National Executive, 1956–57 and General Secretary, 1960–61, 1973–77. He was member, Lok Sabha, 1967–71 and 1989–91 and Rajya Sabha, 1974–80; Minister for Health and Family Welfare, 1979–80; Secretary, All-India Lok Dal, 1980–81 and President, All-India Kisan Kamgar Sammelan, 1981. He joined the Janata Party in 1983 and was Speaker, Lok Sabha, 1989–91.

The Rabi Ray papers donated by Shri Rabi Ray himself, comprise two diaries and a cyclostyled note. These diaries contain Dr. Rammanohar Lohia's letters to different people, in Rabi Ray's handwriting, and include topics such as the language issue in India, Panchayati Raj and views on China. In addition, there are notings of his press conferences. The papers are on microfilm.

### **Renuka Ray (1903– )**

An eminent politician and woman activist; she was born at Calcutta and was educated at Calcutta and London. She was member, Governing Body of Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, 1941–48, 1958, Central Board of Education, 1941–49, Central Legislative Assembly, 1943–46, Constituent Assembly, 1948–50, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1952–57 and of Lok Sabha, 1957–62 and 1962–67; delegate to U.N. General Assembly, 1949; Minister for Rehabilitation, Government of West Bengal, 1952–57; President, All-India Women's Conference, 1952–54; Chairman, School Health Committee, Ministry of Health, 1960–61.

The papers of Renuka Ray have been gifted to the NMML by Renuka Ray herself. These contain more than 100 letters, 85 subject files, hundreds of speeches and articles delivered or written by herself and by others from time to time, and press clippings covering the period 1901–75. Among the main correspondents in the collection are: Rameshwari Nehru, V.T. Krishnamachari, Durgabai Deshmukh, Padmaja Naidu, K.N. Katju, Lal Bahadur Shastri, K. Kamaraj, Hansa

Mehta, A.V. Thakkar, Haribhau Upadhyaya and others. The subjects dealt with in the papers are: Refugee relief and Rehabilitation, especially in West Bengal, activities of the All-India Women's Conference, Committee on Plan Projects, Renuka Ray's tour as Leader of the Social Welfare Team, Hindu Inter-State Succession Bill, Visva Bharati University, AICC and West Bengal Congress Committee affairs, and the International Women's Year (1975). The speeches by her include a wide range of subjects from the Union Budget to various aspects of women's welfare movement in India. The collection forms a valuable source material for any study on women's welfare, especially in the post-independence era and her own involvement in it.

Some papers of S.C. Mukerjee, father of Renuka Ray, have also come along with her papers. Though small, the collection is a useful one. Many printed pamphlets also form part of these papers.

### **Sarala Ray (1861–1946)**

A well-known educationist and social reformer of Bengal, she started the Mahila Samiti in 1905 and the Women's Education Association, London, 1912. She also started the Indian Women's Education Society in 1914, and the Gokhale Memorial School, 1920. She was president, All-India Women's Conference for several years.

A collection of a hundred letters of Sarala Ray papers has been received by the NMML from Shri S.C. Mukherji. It contains letters from her contemporaries, notable among whom are Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Kashibai Gokhale and James Graham. These contain information about G.K. Gokhale's political activities as well as his health during his frequent visits to England.

### **Lord Reading (1860–1935)**

Viceroy and Governor-General of India; he was born at London, and was educated at Brussels and Hanover. He was called to the Bar from Middle Temple, 1904. He was Solicitor-General, 1910; Attorney General, 1910–18; member of Parliament, 1904–13; Lord Chief Justice of England, 1913–21; President, Anglo-French Loan Mission to USA, 1915; High Commissioner and Special Ambassador to USA, 1918; Viceroy and

Governor-General of India, 1921–26 and Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs, 1931.

Twelve microfilm rolls of the papers of Lord Reading relate to his tenure as the Viceroy of India, 1921–26. These papers contain his official and personal correspondence with the Secretary of State for India and correspondence exchanged with persons in England and India. Microfilm of these papers was acquired from England.

### **S. Muthulakshmi Reddi (1886–1968)**

The first distinguished Indian woman medical graduate and a social reformer; she was born at Pudukottah State and was educated at Madras. She completed her medical degree in 1912 and went to England to specialise in gynaecology and pediatrics in 1925. She was Deputy President, Madras Legislative Council, 1926–30. She resigned in protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and joined the national movement, 1930. She was Chairman and President, All-India Women's Conference, 1930. She founded the Avvai Home for destitute children and women, 1930. She was Editor, *Stri Dharma*, 1931–40. She also founded Cancer Institute, Madras, 1955. She received Padma Bhushan in 1956. She wrote: *Work of Mrs Margaret Cousins* and *My Experience as a Legislator*.

Muthulakshmi Reddy papers, a collection rich in source material for a study of the welfare of women and children, have been acquired from Smt. Manda Krishnamurthy. These comprise 70 letters, 17 subject files and hundreds of speeches and writings by Muthulakshmi and others relating to the years 1921–58. The letters are exchanged with M.K. Gandhi, M.E. Cousins, C. Rajagopalachari, Anna Thomas, A.J. Saunders and others. The files cover the activities of Avvai Home and Women's Indian Association and its various branches, the proposal of women and adult franchise before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the abolition of Devadasi system in Hindu temples, the Hindu Law Committee relating to women's inheritance rights, legislation against the suppression of brothels and immoral traffic and the Child Marriage Prevention Bill and the Age of Consent Bill.

A very significant part of the collection consists of speeches delivered by Muthulakshmi Reddy and articles written by her on topics such as 'Child-care and Organisation of Children's Homes', 'Gandhiji on

Women and Jewels' and 'Women's Role in Society'. In addition, there are writings by others collected by her on similar subjects. The papers are in English and Tamil.

### **O.P. Ramaswamy Reddiar (1895–1970)**

He was born in Omandur village, South Arcot district, and was educated locally. He was member, Indian National Congress, 1926. He took part in the Salt Satyagraha, 1930 and was arrested for six months. He also participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1932 and was imprisoned for six months. He was President, Tamilnadu Congress Committee, 1938. He was imprisoned for one year for offering Individual Satyagraha, 1940. He was detained during the Quit India movement, 1943–44. He was member, Madras Legislative Council, 1946–47 and was Premier, composite Madras State, 1947–49.

This collection of papers of the first Premier of Madras after independence, dates back to 1935 and continues till 1951. It comprises 180 letters, 12 subject files, a few speeches and printed material. The papers in the first category consist of letters exchanged with his eminent contemporaries such as Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The second category of subject files pertains to various matters like the situation in Hyderabad, agrarian economy, Communist activities in South India, French settlements in India and measures taken for uplifting Harijans.

In addition, there are two files containing his speeches and broadcasts at (Madras) Legislature Party meetings, Annamalai University and laying the foundation stone of Sri Venkateswara College, Tirupati. A few pamphlets relating to various bills in the Madras Assembly also form a small part of the collection.

The papers have been donated to the library by Shri O.M.L. Reddiar.

### **K. Brahmananda Reddy (1909– )**

He was born at Chirumamilla, Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh, and was educated at Madras. He was President, Ongole District Board, 1938. He was imprisoned during the freedom struggle,

various journals in foreign countries and notes on Gandhiji and his associates in South Africa. These include articles of C.F. Andrews, Mahadev Desai and John Haynes Holmes on Gandhiji and his correspondence with E.M. Molteno, W.P. Schreiner and Hermann Kallenbach.

The collection contains E.S. Reddy's writings entitled 'Gandhiji and South Africa', articles by others such as 'Gandhiji in South Africa: The Ambiguities of Satyagraha' by Leo Switzer; 'The Tolstoy Farm: Gandhi's Experiment in Co-operative Commonwealth' by Surendra Bhana and 'Racial Discrimination in South Africa' by H.S.L. Polak. In addition, there are papers read at a conference on 'The Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi's Transforming Experience in Pietermaritzburg', South Africa and extracts from Benjamin E. May's autobiography. The collection also comprises a few cartoons on M.K. Gandhi published in various journals and proposals for the restoration of the Tolstoy Farm.

A small portion of the papers has been earmarked by E.S. Reddy as H.S.L. Polak papers. These include correspondence of H.S.L. Polak with T.B. Sapru, C.F. Andrews, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. These papers are closed for the time being.

The corpus of papers donated by E.S. Reddy are invaluable for a study of Gandhiji with special reference to the struggle launched by him in South Africa.

### **Roja Muthiah (            –1992)**

An educationist who established one of the finest libraries in Kottaiyur, Tamil Nadu.

Two hundred xerox copies of Roja Muthiah collection have been donated by James Nye of Chicago University. The collection consists of a "Report on the Roja Muthiah Collection" and lists of holdings of newspapers, periodicals, journals, etc. in English and Tamil, available in the Roja Muthiah Library, Tamil Nadu. In addition, there are lists of newspapers and journals available in the India Office Library.

### **Bidhan Chandra Roy (1882–1962)**

An eminent physician, administrator and statesman; he was born at Patna and was educated at Patna, Calcutta and London. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Campbell Medical School

and subsequently Professor, Carmichael Medical College and a Fellow of Calcutta University. He was elected to the Bengal Legislative Council, 1923. He was Deputy Leader, Swarajya Party in the Council, 1925; member, Congress Working Committee, 1930; Mayor, Calcutta Corporation, 1931–33. He was President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, 1934 and All-India Medical Council, 1939–45. He was also Chief Minister, West Bengal, 1948–62. He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1961.

A fairly large collection of B.C. Roy papers was donated by Shri Subimal C. Roy for permanent retention. It is broadly divided into two parts: (i) Medical papers and (ii) papers relating to political and social activities. Among the medical papers are letters exchanged with his patients (1933–44), medical notes, pamphlets and correspondence with various medical associations and institutions such as Carmichael Medical College, Bengal Nursing Council, Indian Red Cross Society, Medical Education Society of Bengal, T.B. Association of Bengal and Armed Forces Medical Services.

Among his papers relating to his political and social activities, there are subject files relating to the Bengal Provincial Congress, the affairs of Jadavpur Engineering College, financial matters of Calcutta University, Educational Conference held in Simla, Calcutta Improvement Trust and papers relating to Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd. and Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust. There are also files relating to Dr. Roy's association with the hydroelectric companies and various newspapers, such as *Forward* and *Liberty*. In addition, there are hundreds of letters exchanged with eminent persons, such as K.M. Munshi, M.A. Ansari, Sarat Chandra Bose, Subhas Chandra Bose, S.S. Bhatnagar, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari and Sushila Nayar.

The collection also contains a number of speeches and statements of B.C. Roy made on various occasions. A few printed booklets also form a part of the papers which span a period of six decades from 1903 to 1962.

The papers are in English and Bengali.

### **M.N. Roy ( 1887–1954)**

An intellectual, thinker and philosopher who is, indeed, the father of Indian Communism, was born in Urbalia village near Calcutta and was educated at Chingripota. He joined the



Anushilan Samiti and was accused in the Howrah Conspiracy Case, 1910. He became member, Jugantar Party. He travelled widely in Japan, China, USA, Mexico, Spain, Germany and Russia. He founded the Communist Party of Mexico, 1919. He was invited by Lenin to attend the Second World Congress of the Communist International at Moscow, 1920 where he presented his thesis advocating the role of bourgeoisie in colonial revolution and emphasised the need of revolution from below. He became very popular and occupied important positions in Communist International. He organised the Indian Communist Party at Tashkent (Russia) in 1920 with the help of Muslim Muhajirs and started *Vanguard of Indian Independence*, a fortnightly, 1922. He was accused in the Kanpur and Meerut Conspiracy Cases of 1924 and 1929. He was expelled from Communist International in 1929 due to differences with Stalin. He returned to India, 1930. He attended the Karachi Congress, 1931. He was imprisoned in 1932 in connection with the Conspiracy Cases of 1924 and 1929, and released in 1936. He attended the Faizpur Congress, 1936 and Tripuri Congress, 1939. He started *Independent India*, a weekly, 1937, renamed *Radical Humanist* in 1949. He organised the Radical Democratic Party, 1940 and formed the Indian Federation of Labour. He dissolved the party in 1948 and initiated the Radical Humanist Movement. He started the *Marxian Way*, a quarterly, 1945, renamed *Humanist Way* in 1949. He also established Indian Renaissance Institute, Dehra Dun, 1946. His publications include: *India in Transition*, *New Orientation*, *Revolution and Counter-revolution in China*, *The Russian Revolution*, *Science and Philosophy*, *Reason Romanticism and Revolution* (2 vols.) and *New Humanism*.

The collection of M.N. Roy, covering the period 1926–1954, is indeed a valuable source material to understand the postulates of his comprehensive personal and social philosophy based on the value of freedom, rationalism and morality, and also to understand the principles on which political and social democracy can be organised from the grass roots. M.N. Roy papers could be classified under correspondence, subjects files, printed materials, etc. There are roughly 2500 letters, 50 subject files, and a number of printed materials. Among the correspondents are eminent persons like C.F. Andrews, Swami

Agehananda, C.Y. Chintamani. V.B. Karnik, V.M. Tarkunde, Chou Hasiang Kuang, Stafford Cripps, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Philip Sprat, Veer Savarkar, Shaukat Usmani and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. The letters relate to communal riots in Calcutta, Roy's involvement in organising and directing relief works and the functioning of the journal *Radical Humanist*. Subject files relate to various topics such as trial and conviction in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case, League of Radical Congressmen, Indian Renaissance Association, National Democratic Union, Radical Democratic Party, Indian Federation of Labour and correspondence with the Viceroy and Sir Stafford Cripps relating to the Indian situation and the War. The collection also contains press-clippings and printed materials, including a few out of print publications.

### **Motilal Roy (1882–1959)**

A revolutionary and constructive worker; he was born in French Chandranagore, Hooghly district and was educated locally. He was associated with Bengali revolutionaries and organised the Shivaji Utsav at Chandranagore, 1906. He took part in smuggling arms to Kanailal in prison. He took up constructive work in the 1920s. He founded the Prabartak Sangha. He was the Founder-Editor, *Prabartak*, a Bengali journal, 1915. He also launched *Prabartak*, an English weekly, 1931.

Twenty-six letters comprise the papers of Motilal Roy available on microfilm with the NMML. The letters, belonging to the period 1912–20, were received by Motilal Roy from Sri Aurobindo. The originals are available with the Prabartak Sangha, Chandranagore.

### **Subrata Roy Chowdhury (1923–94)**

He was born at Dacca (now in Bangladesh), and was educated at Calcutta and Cambridge. A Bar-at-Law, he was Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1961. He was Chairman, Eighth World Law Conference, Manila, 1977; member, International Institute of Space Law, Paris; nominated Judge, International Court of Justice; Chairman, International Law Association, Calcutta, and Advocate, Supreme Court of India. His publications include: *Military Alliances and Neutrality in War and Peace*, *The*

*Genesis of Bangladesh: A Study in International Legal Norms and Permissive Conscience.*

Four documents of Subrata Roy Chowdhury papers have been passed on to the NMML by the Chairman, Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund. These comprise four letters received by Roy Chowdhury from M.K. Gandhi, George Bernard Shaw and Jawaharlal Nehru during the years 1938–45. The letter from Jawaharlal Nehru has been amalgamated with the Nehru papers.

### **Rukmini Lakshmipathi (1891–1951)**

A freedom fighter and social worker; she was born and educated at Madras. A prominent member of the Indian Women Association, she attended the International Women's Suffrage Alliance Congress, Paris, 1926. She was arrested and imprisoned in the Salt Satyagraha, 1931 and the Civil Disobedience movement, 1932. She was elected to Madras Legislative Council, 1935. She was Secretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, 1935 and its Vice-President, 1935–36. She presided at Madras Provincial Conference, Karaikudi, 1936 and was member, Congress Working Committee, 1937. She was elected to Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937, and was its Deputy Speaker. She participated in the Individual Satyagraha, 1940 and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. She also served as member, Madras Legislative Assembly, 1946–51 and Minister of Health, 1946–47, Madras Government.

Twenty-four letters, one leaflet and a few notings in Tamil have been received as part of Rukmini Lakshmipathi papers from her son Shri A. Rama Rao. These are original letters from her to her husband and other members of her family written from jail during 1930–31.

### **Bertrand Russell (1872–1970)**

English mathematician and philosopher; he was born and educated at Cambridge. He was Lecturer in Philosophy at Trinity College, 1910–16. He was dismissed because of pacifist beliefs and opposition to the First World War. He was visiting lecturer, Chicago, Los Angeles and New York, 1938–42. He

was Honorary Fellow, British Academy, 1949, and of London School of Economics, 1961. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, 1950. He has authored a number of books.

A very valuable addition to the NMML archival holdings is the collection of Bertrand Russell papers received from Prof. R.K. Das Gupta, Department of Comparative Literature, Alberta University, Canada which were obtained by him from McMaster University, Ontario, Canada. The papers comprise approximately 150 letters, some articles and statements by Bertrand Russell covering the years 1912–64 (with gaps). Some of the prominent correspondents are Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Rabindranath Tagore, V.K. Krishna Menon, Chou En-Lai and R.K. Saigal. These relate to resolutions on disarmament, Sino–Indian dispute, Indo–Pakistan relations, All-India Peace Council and activities of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

It also includes articles by Bertrand Russell such as ‘Mahatma Gandhi’, ‘In Search of Peace’, statement on Sino–Indian dispute and a message to the Indian branch of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. The papers give an insight into the mind of a great thinker and philosopher of his times, especially on issues concerning India.

### **Henry Norris Russell (1877–1957)**

An American astronomer, he was born at Oyster Bay, New York. He was Professor and Observatory Director, Princeton, 1911–47. He made a study of binary stars, especially their methods to calculate their masses and distances. He is the author of *The Solar System and its Origins* and *The masses of the Stars*.

The papers of Henry Norris Russell comprise xerox copies of 43 pages of his correspondence exchanged with Prof. M.N. Saha during the years 1921–45. These have been received from the Princeton University Library, USA, through the courtesy of Shri A.K. Saha.

### **K.F. Rustamji (1916– )**

He was born at Bombay and was educated at Nagpur. He was Professor of Zoology, College of Science, Nagpur, 1937. He joined the Indian Police, 1938. He was awarded Indian Police

Medal for distinguished conduct, 1942. He was in charge of the security of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, 1952. He led the Indian delegation to the First Congress of the United Nations on Crime and Correction, 1953 and the delegation to meetings of Interpol, 1954–58. He was appointed Inspector-General of Police, Madhya Pradesh, 1958. He was Director-General of Border Security Force, 1965. He received the Ford Foundation Award, 1969. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan, 1972. He also served as Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1974; member, National Police Commission, 1977–79, and Police Research and Development Advisory Council, 1985.

K.F. Rustamji has donated an extremely useful collection of his own papers. It comprises ten files and twenty-one diaries, in addition to press-clippings and other material. These contain copies of Jawaharlal Nehru's tour programme in India and abroad, papers relating to the Indo–Pakistan conflict and congratulatory messages received on the excellent performance of the BSF during the Indo–Pak war.

But the most significant part of the collection is that of Rustamji's diaries covering a long period from early 1938–70. The diaries are extremely well-written and are full of conversations of Jawaharlal Nehru as well as his observations on matters concerning political affairs. Diaries of the later period contain his reminiscences and observations on important events such as the Indo–Pak war, liberation of Bangladesh, Indian police, emergency and elections and about his own family.

A few articles on varied topics such as 'The Secularism Debate' and 'Why Do Good Men Shun Politics?' also form a part of these papers. In addition to the above, there are press-clippings and letters concerning the attitude of the Madhya Pradesh Police towards the peace mission of Vinoba Bhave in the dacoit-infested areas. A few printed booklets have also been received along with these papers. The papers cover inclusively the years 1937 to 1998.

### **N.K. Rustomji (1919–93)**

A distinguished civil servant; he was born at Lahore, Pakistan and was educated at Lahore and Cambridge. He joined the ICS in 1941 and was Advisor to the Governor of Assam for Tribal Areas and the States of Manipur, Tripura and Cooch-Bihar, 1948–54; Dewan of Sikkim and Speaker of Sikkim Council

and President, Sikkim Executive Council, 1954–59; Adviser to Governor of Assam for NEFA and Nagaland, 1959–63; Adviser to Bhutan Government, 1963–66 and Chief Secretary to Assam Government, 1966–71. He was the Founder-Member, Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok. His publications include: *Enchanted Frontiers, Sikkim, Bhutan, and India's North-Eastern Borderlands*.

The papers of N.K. Rustomji, donated by his wife Smt. Avi Rustomji, comprise 26 files, hundreds of letters, and some of his speeches and writings. The correspondence is exchanged, among others, with Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Jigmie P. Dorji, Lester Pearson—the then Prime Minister of Canada, Akbar Hydari, Sri Prakasa, Padmaja Naidu, Jairamdas Doulatram, Bisnuram Medhi, Verrier Elwin, Thondup Namgyal, Wangchuk Namgyal and Government of India's officials and friends from NEFA and Nagaland.

The subject files relate to Rustomji's various official posts, i.e., his tenure as Adviser to the Government of Bhutan, Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Dewan of Sikkim and Chief Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya. These throw light on development projects of Bhutan, Jigme P. Dorji's visit to Delhi, condolences and tributes to Dorji on his assassination, reports of Rustomji's tours to NEFA/Naga hill areas, the situation in tribal areas and related development programme.

In addition, speeches and writings by him and by others and printed material form part of the collection. The collection covers a period of about 40 years, i.e. 1942–82.

### **Syed Mohd. Saadullah (1885–1955)**

An eminent politician; he was born at Gauhati and was educated at Calcutta and Gauhati. He started Law practice at the Gauhati Bar. He was member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913–20; Minister of Education and Agriculture, 1924–29, Government of Assam; member, Executive Council of the Provincial Government, 1930. He was also in-charge of Public Works and later Finance and Law and Premier, Assam, under the Muslim League ministry till 1939. He received Knighthood in 1928, which he gave up in response to the Muslim League's call for direct action. He supported Jinnah's two-nation theory and was a member, Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution, 1946.

The papers of Mohd. Saadullah have been received from his son Shri S.M. Sawoodulla. These comprise his correspondence and twenty subject files covering the years 1935–64. The collection is invaluable for a study of Muslim politics in Assam, the formation of ministries in Assam, Assembly elections and the question of representation of Muslims in Central and Provincial legislatures.

### **Bhimsen Sachar (1893–1978)**

Former governor of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh; he was born at Peshawar and was educated at Lahore. He was Secretary, Punjab PCC, 1921; Registrar, National University, Lahore; Municipal Commissioner, Gujranwala, 1924–33; member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1936–45 and leader of the Congress Party, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1940. He also served as Finance Minister, Coalition Government, Punjab, 1946; member, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan from West Punjab, 1947; Chief Minister, Punjab, 1949 and 1952–56; Governor of Orissa, 1956–57, of Andhra Pradesh, 1959–62, and the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon, 1965–67.

The papers of Bhimsen Sachar have been handed over to the NMML by his son Justice Rajinder Sachar in several instalments. These comprise more than 600 letters, 150 subject files, articles and press clippings. Some of the prominent correspondents are: U.N. Dhebar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari, Sri Prakasa, Zail Singh, Babu Mukandlal, Jayaprakash Narayan, Bansi Lal, H.N. Bahuguna, and Rajinder Sachar. The papers relate to the Punjab ministry and its working, Punjab politics, the language formula, the Akali demand for Punjabi Suba, the goodwill mission to Pakistan, elections to Punjab Legislative Assembly and his appointment as Governor of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Thus, the papers mainly deal with Punjab politics during the post-Independence era and relate to his work in the various positions which he held. In addition, there are a number of speeches and articles on various subjects and important personalities. Some biographical notes, printed material and press-clippings also form an important part of the collection. It covers a very long period from 1917 to 1975.

### **Rajinder Sachar (1923– )**

A sportsman, trade unionist and jurist; he was born and educated at Lahore. He was a member of the College Debating Team and Captain of the University Tennis Team, 1945–46; awarded Roll of Honours by Government College, Lahore as an outstanding sportsman. He took part in the Quit India movement by distributing underground literature. He was involved in trade union activities at Bombay and Delhi; served in Bharat Mazdoor Samaj; Bombay and organised a big strike in the Delhi Cloth Mills; led the North Western Railway Mazdoor Union. He later joined the Judicial service and retired as Chief Justice, Delhi High Court and is presently Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India.

The papers of Rajinder Sachar, donated by himself, consist of six files. These relate to the report of the crash of IAF-27 Fooker Friendship aircraft, VT-DME in August 1972 and of Indian Airlines Boeing-737 V M EAM air crash on 31st May, 1973. Besides, there are some case papers, legal notes and printed material, too. These papers inclusively cover the period 1970–73.

### **A.K. Saha (1925– )**

A renowned scientist and geologist; he was born at Patna, Bihar and was educated at Patna and Toronto. He specialized in petrology, geochemistry and mathematical geology. He was Geological Assistant, Geological Survey of India, 1948–51; Assistant Professor of Geology, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1951–62 and Professor, 1962–90; UGC National Lecturer, 1970 and Fellow, Indian National Science Academy and Indian Academy of Sciences.

The papers of A.K. Saha, comprising 450 documents, cover the period 1937–90 (with gaps). Most of the letters are from his father M.N. Saha and other members of the family. In addition, there are letters of Prof. S.K. Sinha, D.N. Kundu and S.K. Saha. The building plans of Meghnad Saha Memorial and a bulletin entitled “Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics” also form a part of the collection. The collection has been donated by A.K. Saha’s son Shri Probal Saha.



## Meghnad Saha (1893–1956)

A noted scientist, he was known for his researches in nuclear physics, cosmic rays and spectrum analysis. He was born at Calcutta, and was educated at Calcutta and London. He was Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, 1921–23, 1938–52, and Allahabad University, 1923–28; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad University, 1931–34; President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937–48; Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, 1938; member, National Planning Committee of Indian National Congress and Indian Scientific Mission to U.K., USA and Canada, 1944–45. He was also the President, Council of the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, 1947–51; member, Rajya Sabha, 1952–56; Director, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1955–56 and Founder-Director, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta. His publications include: *A Treatise on the Theory of Relativity*, *A Treatise on Heat*, and *A Treatise on Modern Physics*.

A very useful collection of this eminent scientist was transferred to the NMML by his son Shri A.K. Saha and later his grandson Shri Probal Saha for permanent preservation. It contains more than 1000 letters, a few subject files, a number of speeches and writings, parliamentary debates by him and his diaries, notebooks and booklets.

M.N. Saha has exchanged correspondence with eminent leaders and scientists, some of whom are K.C. Reddy, Jawaharlal Nehru, B.C. Roy, H.J. Bhabha, Vikram Sarabhai, S.S. Bhatnagar, Abul Kalam Azad, and J.C. Ghosh. The papers relate to the development of atomic/nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in India and other vital issues concerning planning and industrial development, Saha's contribution to the awakening of scientific consciousness during the Lok Sabha debates, Planning Commission, the Saha-Raman controversy over Scientific development, refugee rehabilitation, etc.

A very important part of the collection consists of 37 diaries and notebooks covering the years 1928–56. These run into thousands of pages. The papers, which are in English, inclusively cover the years 1922–90.

### **Raghubir Sahai (1896– )**

An eminent Congressman from U.P., he was born at Badaun and was educated at Badaun, Dehra Dun and Agra. He was member: A.I.C.C. and U.P. PCC. He was also Secretary and President, District and city Congress Committees, Badaun.

Shri Raghubir Sahai, a member of the U.P. Legislative Council, has deposited his own papers. These include correspondence and manuscripts of his articles and notes from books read in jail. These notebooks were written by him between the years 1915 and 1966. In addition, there are books containing notes on the Panchayati Raj and the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, and autobiographical notes entitled "Unfoldment of a Mind". In addition, there are a few letters exchanged by him with Abul Kalam Azad, Indira Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Mahadev Desai, G.B. Pant and Sucheta Kripalani.

### **Ram Sahai (1895–1988)**

A former member, Constituent Assembly of India; he was born in Bhind district and was educated at Bhelsa and Bhopal. He started legal practice in 1917. He was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942. He was a member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947 and also of the Constitution Drafting Committee. He also served as Speaker, Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha, 1948–52. He was engaged in the uplift of Harijans and the downtrodden.

The papers of Ram Sahai have been received from his son Shri Gireesh C. Varma. These consist of twenty-five documents and a commemorative volume on Ram Sahai. The letters are exchanged mainly with Jawaharlal Nehru, Morarji Desai, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, and Madhavrao Scindia. The papers relate to affairs of the AICC and the Samrat Ashoka Technology Institute, Vidisha. The collection is mainly in Hindi and covers the years 1949–88.

## Sahajanand Saraswati (1889–1950)

An eminent Socialist leader from Bihar; he was born at Deva, Ghazipur district, U.P. and was educated at Jalalabad and Ghazipur. He went to Kashi in 1907 and took sanyas. Consequently, he came to be known as Swami Sahajanand Saraswati. He started *Bhumihar Brahman*, a Hindi monthly from Kashi, 1916. He also established Bhumihar Brahman Press (Kashi), 1917. He joined the Congress, 1920 and was elected President of Ghazipur District Committee, 1921. He was jailed in 1922. He was also the Founder-Editor, *Lok Sangraha*, Samastipur, 1927. He also founded the Sitaram Ashram at Bihta near Patna, 1927. He was President, Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference, Sonpur, 1928. He participated in the Salt Satyagraha and was imprisoned for six months, 1930. He was President, Patna District Congress Committee, 1935; member, Bihar PCC and AICC, 1935; President, All-India Kisan Sabha, Lucknow, 1936, Comilla, 1938, and Vijayawada, 1944; its General Secretary, 1936 and 1939–43. He was jailed for three years for taking part in the Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh, 1940. He resigned from the Congress in 1948. His publications include: *Brahmarishi Vansh Vistaraha*, *Brahman Samaj Ki Sthiti*, *Karmakalap*, and *Mera Jeevan Sangharsh*.

The papers of Sahajanand Saraswati were made available to the NMML for microfilming by Shri Sita Ram Ashram, Bihta, near Patna. These consist of correspondence, subject files, journals, diaries and newspaper-clippings, covering the period 1911–50. The collection primarily deals with the Kisan Sabha movement in India from 1923 onwards. Some of the files relate to South Bihar Mill Workers Union, 1939–43 and Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, 1938–49. Among the correspondents are M.K. Gandhi, Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indulal Yajnik, Jagjivan Ram and others.

## Annasaheb Sahasrabudhe (1897–1980)

A noted Gandhian leader and social worker; he was born at Amravati and was educated at Amravati and Poona. He was a teacher, Niji Shiksha Sanstha, Umarched Village, Yavatmal district. He resigned in 1920 and taught at National School,

Chinchwad, 1921–22. He was Secretary, Mulshipeta Satyagraha Samithi, 1921. He went to Sabarmati Ashram for Khadi Education in 1926. He participated in the Salt Satyagraha and was arrested for one year in 1930. He was Secretary, Maharashtra Congress, 1934 and Maharashtra Charkha Sangh, 1934. He was again arrested in connection with the Maharashtra Conspiracy Case, 1942 and was in jail, 1943–45. He also served as President: Planning Commission Rural Industries Committee, 1964–67; Gandhi Seva Sangh, 1967, Korgaonkar Trust, Kolhapur, 1967, Tilak Rashtriya Saraswati Mandir, Akola, 1971–72; and Sevagram Ashram, 1978–80.

One hundred files of Annasaheb Sahasrabudhe papers have been received from Shri Kanakmal Gandhi Sevagram Ashram Pratishtan, Wardha. The papers deal mainly with the activities of the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, Maharashtra Seva Sangh, Poona; the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the District Development Board, Kasturba Health Society and Kasturba Hospital and rural industrialisation projects in Maharashtra. There is also a file containing the views of Vinoba Bhave on a number of subjects. The collection is in English, Hindi and Marathi and cover the years 1946–78.

### **Anand Mohan Sahay (1897–1991)**

Pioneer of the Indian freedom movement in south East Asia and commander of Azad Hind Fauj; he was born at Purani Sarai, District Bhagalpur (Bihar). He was an active and due to Gandhiji's influence he left his medical education and plunged into the freedom movement; developed close contact with Rajendra Prasad and Netaji Subash Chandra Bose and took part in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921; reached Japan for launching the Indian freedom movement, 1923 and toured South East Asia and Europe for organising migrant Indian youths. A foreign branch of the Indian National Congress in Japan was opened, 1928; during 1929–30, he organised many associations in south East, Asia, such as the Indo-Japanese Students' Association, Indo-Buddhist Association (Kyoto town), Oriental Cultural League (Osaka town), Indian National Association of China (Shanghai), Thai Bharat Cultural League

(Bangkok), and published an English monthly magazine *Voice of India*, 1930. He was also behind the formation of the India Independence League and was Secretary-General with ministerial rank in the provincial Government of Azad Hind Fauj formed by Netaji in Singapore, 1943. He was arrested after the defeat of Japan at Vietnam, 1945 and kept in Pearl Hill prison. After release from jail in 1946, he returned to India and took part in the trade union movement and educational activities: He represented India as a diplomat for a decade from 1950 in West Indies, British Guiana, Mauritius, Vietnam and Bangkok. He devoted the later part of his life to social work.

A small but significant collection of Anand Mohan Sahay papers, consisting of 100 xerox pages, has been donated by Shri Mahesh Prasad Srivastava. It consists of copies of his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, etc.

Besides, there are a number of articles and profiles of Anand Mohan Sahay detailing his long association with Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and his role in the INA. The papers also contain an Indian National Congress Golden Jubilee Number entitled, *Voice of India* dated December, 1935. The collection covering the years 1935–67, provides useful biographical study material on Anand Mohan Sahay, including some press-clippings and photographs.

The papers are in English and Hindi.

### Shivpujan Sahay (1893–1963)

A pioneer in Hindi literary journalism and a noted author; he was born at Unwans, Shahbad district, Bihar. He took to poetry and journalism at a young age. He taught Hindi in Arrah Town School, 1914. He resigned from government service and served in Arrah National School, 1920–21. He edited *Marwari Sudhar*, 1921, *Madurai*, 1925, *Jagsar*, 1932, *Balak*, 1934, *Himalaya*, 1946, *Sahitya*, 1950–62. He became lecturer, Rajendra Prasad College, Chapra, 1939–49; President, Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1941 and All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1944, and Director, Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Bihar, 1950–59. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan, 1960. He is the author of: *Bihar ki Vibhuti*, *Bihar ka Sahityik Itihas*, *Dehati Duniya*, *Bhishma*, *Arjuna*, *Mahila Mahtwa Adarsha Parichay*, etc.

A huge collection of the papers of Shivpujan Sahay has been received from his son Shri B.S.M. Murty for microfilming in various instalments. It comprises more than seven thousand letters, 330 pages of notebooks containing accounts and writings by Shivpujan Sahay and others. The letters are exchanged with contemporary litterateurs and eminent persons such as Munshi Premchand, Rambriksha Benipuri, Benarsidas Chaturvedi, Upendranath 'Ashk', Maithilisharan Gupta, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Ramdhari Sinh 'Dinkar', Acharya Chatursen, Radhika Raman Prasad Singh, Ishwari Prasad Sharma and Gulab Rai.

The collection also includes some rare books, journals, manuscripts and drafts of poems and articles by Jayashankar Prasad 'Nirala' and Dr. Sampurnanand. In addition, there are 52 diaries from 1916–63. They throw light on the day-to-day personal life of Shivpujan Sahay, his literary activities, political and social conditions of the country and his views on various subjects. The papers, spanning a period of about five decades (1912–63), are mainly in Hindi.

### **Birbal Sahni (1891–1949)**

A noted botanist; he was born at Bhera, Punjab. He studied at Lahore and Cambridge. He was appointed Professor of Botany, Lucknow University, 1921 and Honorary Professor, Banaras Hindu University, 1936. He was the Founder and Honorary Director, Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow; President: National Academy of Sciences, 1937–38, and 1942–44 and Indian Science Congress, Madras, 1940. He was also the non-official member, Indian delegation to Royal Society Scientific Conference, London, 1946 and the Indian delegate to the International Geological Congress, London, 1948. He contributed papers in scientific journals in India and abroad on botanical, palaeobotanical and geological subjects.

The papers of this renowned botanist of India comprise more than 4,000 letters exchanged with eminent scientists, Indian national leaders and friends during the years 1920–48. Some of them are H.J. Bhabha, W.N. Benson, P.S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, H.V.R. Iengar, Philip Lake, R.P. Paranjpye, S.K. Roy, H.D. Sankalia, Dr. Sampurnanand and others. They also include some material relating to the National Planning Committee. The papers have been donated to the library by Birbal Sahni's wife Smt. Savitri Sahni.

### **Shapurji Saklatwala (1874–1936)**

A merchant, lawyer and politician; he was born and educated at Bombay. He joined Tata Sons, Bombay. He was the founder of Tata Iron and Steel Works. He was associated with welfare work in the hospitals and slums of Bombay. He went to London in 1905 and became an active worker of Independent Labour Party. He was member, Communist Party of Great Britain. He maintained association with the working classes of India. He was also member, British Parliament, 1922–23, 1924–29 and attended the seventh AITUC session, Delhi, 1927.

This is a small collection of the papers of Shapurji Saklatwala which has been retrieved by the family. The collection includes correspondence, some parts of his diaries, copies of his articles and an account of his travels in the Soviet Union. The letters are exchanged with Imam Abdul Mazid, Phiroze Saklatwala, Phiroze Sethna and R.P. Taleyarkhan. These cover the year 1934 in addition to the undated documents.

### **Mohanlal Saksena (1896–1965)**

An eminent Congress leader from U.P.; he was born at Lucknow and was educated at Allahabad. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement. He was a member and Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party, U.P. Legislative Council, 1924–26; General Secretary, U.P. PCC, 1928–35, its President, 1937–38; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935–47; and Constituent Assembly, 1946–50; and Minister of Rehabilitation, Government of India, 1948–50. He was also member, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52, Lok Sabha, 1952–57 and member, Rajya Sabha, 1959–64.

Shri Nand Kumar has handed over the papers of his father Mohan Lal Saksena. The small yet very significant papers contain Mohanlal's correspondence with eminent leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Sampurnanand, Indira Gandhi, and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. These relate to the years 1938–65.

### Salim Ali (1896–1987)

An eminent ornithologist; he was born at Bombay. He has conducted expeditions in many of the unexplored and little known parts of the Indian subcontinent, including the western Himalayas, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Tibet and Afghanistan. He was the President, Bombay Natural History Society; Fellow, Indian National Science Academy, 1958 and the Indian Academy of Sciences, 1975. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan, 1958, the Padma Vibhushan, 1976 and several national and international awards. His publications include: *The Book of Indian Birds*, *The Birds of Travancore and Cochin*, *The Birds of Kutch*, *The Birds of Kerala*, etc:

The papers of this eminent ornithologist are a unique collection in the sense that it is the only collection on wild life conservation available with the NMML. It was received from the Bombay Natural History Society. It consists of 128 files covering the years 1908–87. The collection comprises Salim Ali's correspondence and files on conservation of wild life (especially bird species), ornithological surveys and expeditions and various topics connected with his scientific activities. The collection also includes his diaries, notebooks and field notes.

### Sane Guruji (1899–1950)

An eminent educationist and social reformer; he was born at Palgad, Dapeli taluk, Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra and was educated at Bombay. He joined Tatvadnyana Mandir, Amalner, 1923. He was teacher, Pratap High School, Amalner, 1924 from where he resigned in 1930 to participate in the Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned for 15 months. He was arrested in 1940 for his fiery speech at a youth conference at Chandavad in Nasik district. He started *Congress*, a Marathi weekly, 1939 and *Sadhana*, 1948. He also undertook fasts to urge social and political causes from 1941–49 and organised a campaign to clean the slum areas in Bombay, 1947.

The Sadhana Trust, Pune, has transferred twenty-five notebooks of Sane Guruji to the NMML. These contain manuscripts of Sane Guruji's books in Marathi. Many of these are published.



### H.D. Sankalia (1908–89)

A well-known archaeologist; he was born at Bombay and was educated at Bombay and London. He obtained Ph.D in Archaeology from London 1937. He became Professor of Proto and Ancient History, the Deccan College, 1939. He conducted archaeological excavations and explorations in Gujarat, 1941–49 and 1963; Maharashtra, 1939–40, 1943, 1945–46, 1952–53, 1959–60 and 1968–78; Madhya Pradesh, 1953–54 and 1957–59; Punjab, 1957; Rajasthan, 1961–62; Karnataka, 1964–66; Kashmir, 1969–70; and Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. He was awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowship, 1968–70; Fellow: Archaeological Society of India, 1968–69 and Explorer Club, 1980; President, Gujarat Itihas Parishad, 1971. He retired as the Director of the Deccan College, 1973. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1974. He also was Emeritus Professor, Deccan College, Pune, 1974–81.

The collection, consisting of 235 pages, has been donated by Deccan College, Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune. It includes H.D. Sankalia's handwritten articles, unfinished draft of points for his autobiography and miscellaneous notes. Besides, there are reminiscences of Sankalia written by Indian and foreign scholars. In addition, there is a journal entitled *Man and Environment* received as a part of these papers. The papers are in English, Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati and cover the years 1987–89.

### K. Santhanam (1895–1980)

A veteran journalist and politician; he was born at Kummattithidal, Tanjore, Madras and was educated at Madras. He enrolled in Madras High Court as Advocate in 1919. He gave up practice during the Non-cooperation movement. He was manager, Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengode, 1925–30. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned in 1930. He was the editor, *Indian Express*, Madras, 1932–40; member: Central Legislative Assembly, 1937–42, Constituent Assembly, 1946–50 Provisional Parliament, 1950–52; and Rajya Sabha, 1960–64. He also served as joint editor, *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi, 1943–48; Minister of State for Railways, Government of India, 1949–52;

Lieutenant Governor, Vindhya Pradesh, 1956–57, editor, Second Finance Commission, 1956–57; Chairman, Second Finance Commission and Corruption Enquiry Committee, 1962–64 and editor, *Swaraj*, Madras, 1971–75.

Shri K. Santhanam himself transferred to the NMML a small collection of his own papers comprising five files. These relate to the years 1957–67. The papers contain material on national integration, prevention of corruption, the Administrative Reforms Committee and the Study Team for Relations between Press and the public.

### Santram B.A. (1887–1988)

Veteran revolutionary Hindi writer and social reformer; he was born in Punjab and was educated at Jullundur. He started writing since 1912. He founded the Jaat Paat Torak Mandal in 1922. He was member, Reception Committee, Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Abhor, 1941. He edited *Usha*, Lahore, *Bharati*, Jullundur, *Kranti* and *Yugantar*, Lahore and *Vishwajyoti*, Hoshiarpur. He was honoured by the Hindi Akademi and Sahitya Akademi.

A small collection of Santram papers, donated by his daughter Ms. Gargi Chadha, comprise eleven files, two books and manuscripts of his stories and books.

The collection mainly consists of manuscripts of books and articles (published and unpublished), editorials and stories written by Santram. Some of these are: 'Mere Jeevan Ke Anubhav' (his autobiography) and 'Hamara Samaj'. Most of his writings relate to social issues such as casteism, Hindu–Muslim harmony, Hindu society, etc. In addition, there is a commemoration volume on his birth centenary, press-clippings on his death and a few booklets published by Jaat Paat Torak Mandal. The papers, covering the years 1935–88, are mainly in Hindi and Urdu.

### Raja of Santosh (1878–1939)

Manmatha Nath Ray Chowdhury, generally known as Raja of Santosh, was educated at Calcutta. He became Rajah in 1910. He received the Durbar Medal, 1920. He was the Minister of Local Self-Government, Excise and Public Works, Government

of Bengal, 1925. He was also President, Bengal Legislative Council, 1927 and 1930. He received the King's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. He became Maharaja in 1936 and received the Coronation Medal in 1937. He was a Fellow of the University of Calcutta and the leader of the Bengal Council Progressive Party.

The Raja of Santosh's papers were handed over by his son Shri B.N. Ray Chowdhury for permanent preservation. These contain 277 letters, eight subject files and seven press-clipping volumes belonging to the period 1924–41.

The major part of the collection deals with official letters received by him as the President of the Bengal Legislative Council from Viceroy, the Governors of Bengal and members of the Legislative Council. The press-clipping volumes mostly relate to his public activities.

### **Tej Bahadur Sapru (1875–1949)**

A politician and an eminent lawyer; he was born at Aligarh, U.P., and was educated at Mathura and Agra. An advocate, he practised at Mathura and thereafter at Allahabad. He entered politics in 1907 by joining the AICC. He joined Annie Besant's Home Rule League 1917, member: Legislative Council, United Provinces, 1913–16, Imperial Legislative Council, 1916–20, and Law member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1920–23. He represented the Government of India at the Imperial Conference, London, 1923. He gave the minority report in Muddiman Reforms Committee, 1924. He was also a delegate to all the sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–32, and the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933. He was nominated to the Privy Council in 1934.

This is a unique collection in so far as it deals exclusively with legal cases, which Tej Bahadur Sapru handled during his illustrious legal career.

The papers, consisting of 1000 letters mostly concerning legal cases and 48 subject files, were donated by T.B. Sapru's nephew Shri K.N. Raina. An interesting document reflecting his views on the Federal Constitution, as envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935, is also available in the collection.

### **Mridula Sarabhai (1911–74)**

A freedom fighter and social worker, she studied at the Gujarat Vidyapith. She participated in the Non-cooperation movement and later joined Gandhiji at Sabarmati Ashram. She worked for the Indian National Army Enquiry and Relief Committee. She was General Secretary, AICC, 1945–46. She was closely associated with Sheikh Abdullah during and after the National Conference movement for Kashmir's accession to India. She also played an important role in bringing about the rapprochement between Sheikh Abdullah and the national leaders.

The papers of Mridula Sarabhai, comprising 457 files, have been microfilmed through the courtesy of Ms. Giraben Sarabhai. The papers consist of correspondence with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, Sarojini Naidu, Mira Behn, among others. The files deal with the court cases regarding the probate of M.K. Gandhi's will, the activities of the Communist Party of India, AICC, AIWC and Sarva Seva Sangh, the evacuation of refugees from India and Pakistan after partition and their rehabilitation, etc. In addition, there are two files containing typed copies of some letters exchanged between her and Jawaharlal Nehru. The collection covers the period 1925–74.

### **Sarala Behn (1901–82)**

An ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi and a social worker; she was born in London. Her real name was Catherine Mary Heilman. She came to know about Gandhiji through Indian students, 1928 and came to India in 1932. She joined Gandhiji's experiment on basic education and settled in Almora in 1941. She went from village to village helping the families of political prisoners and was arrested. She started an ashram for the education of hill girls on Gandhian lines. She worked for Vinoba Bhave's Gramdan movement and was actively associated with the surrender of dacoits. She was the recipient of the Jamnalal Bajaj Award. She also wrote on ecological problems.

The papers of Sarala Behn, comprising her correspondence, exchanged, among others, with Indira Gandhi, Shiv Nath Singh, and Asish Maharaj mainly deal with problems of social uplift, socio-

economic conditions of the working classes, ecological and environmental problems, tree plantation and conservation of forests, etc. The papers, covering the period 1980–82, were received from Ms. Radha Behn Bhatt.

### **Chand Karan Sarda (1888–1957)**

A leader of the Hindu Mahasabha; he was born at Ajmer, Rajasthan. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1911 and was imprisoned for six months during the Non-cooperation movement, 1920. He left the Congress and joined the Hindu Mahasabha in 1923. He worked with Swami Shraddhanand in the Shuddhi movement, 1924. He was General Secretary: All-India Aryan Young Men's Association, All-India States People's Conference and the Rajputana and Central India States People's Conference. He participated actively in the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Arya Samaj, particularly in Rajputana since 1923.

The papers of Chand Karan Sarada, a well-known Hindu Sabhait, cover the period 1921–57. The papers donated by Ms. Sarla Sarada, consist of thirty letters, nineteen subject files and approximately 90 items of printed material. A large part of the collection contains the correspondence of Chand Karan Sarada with members of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha concerning the affairs of the Arya Samaj. The files and printed material reflect upon the work of the Seva Samiti, various sessions of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Gujarat Prantiya Hindu Sammelan, the Hindi movement in Punjab, the Bhil Kand and Bijolia agreement, and messages on his various birthdays.

In addition, one file containing speeches and writings by him and others on various topics relating to social reforms, religion, the political situation and social discrimination in South Africa and 70 diaries relating to the years 1908–56 have also been received.

### **Har Bilas Sarada (1867–1952)**

A social reformer and politician; he was born at Ajmer and was educated at Ajmer, Agra and Calcutta. He was a teacher, Government College, Ajmer, 1888. He served as President, Ajmer Arya Samaj in 1888. He established D.A.V. School,

Ajmer, 1889. He was translator, Commissioner's Court, Ajmer, 1892; member, Ajmer Municipal Committee, 1894–1902; guardian and tutor to the Maharawal of Jaisalmer, 1894–1902; Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Judge, Beawar, 1919 and member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924–34. He is the author of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the Sarda Act of 1929. He was also Senior Vice-Chairman, Ajmer Municipal Committee, 1934. His publications include: *Hindu Superiority*, *Life of Dayanand Saraswati*, *Shyamji Krishna Varma* and *Recollections and Reminiscences: Memoirs*.

A very useful collection of Har Bilas Sarda, covering fifty years of his public life from 1893–1950, has been received from his grandson Shri Tej Karan Sarda. It comprises 1000 letters exchanged with his eminent contemporaries such as K.V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, T.B. Sapru, A.K. Ghose, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, A.S. Walia, Shyamji Krishna Varma, Rani Lakshmbai Rajwade, K.M. Munshi, Lilawati Munshi, Maharaja of Udaipur and many senior officials of the Government. The papers relate to socio-religious reforms like temple entry, child marriage and the economic problems of the country. Along with these, some articles by Har Bilas Sarda and Pherozeshah Mehta, a short life sketch of Har Bilas Sarda and a genealogy tree of the Sarda family have been received.

### **Nalini Ranjan Sarker (1892–1953)**

An eminent public figure and industrialist of Bengal; he was born in Mymensing district (now in Bangladesh) and was educated at Dacca and Calcutta. He participated in the anti-partition agitation, 1905–6 and the Non-cooperation movement, 1920. He was member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1920–28 and Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941–42. He was Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1932 and Mayor, 1935. He organised with A.K. Fazlul Huq, the Krishak Praja Party. He was also Finance Minister, Bengal Government, 1937; Vice-President, National Council of Education, Bengal, 1945–53; Finance Minister, Bengal, 1947; Chief Minister of Bengal for two months in 1949 and retired, 1952.

The papers, handed over to the NMML by Shri S.R. Biswas, are a small collection of 34 letters and 15 pamphlets. The letters belong to

the period 1936–49 and include correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, Rabindranath Tagore and Rathindranath Tagore. The letters exchanged with Jawaharlal Nehru belong to the period June–August 1949 when Nalini Ranjan Sarker was the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

In addition, the pamphlets contain articles written by Nalini Ranjan Sarker between 1933 and 1952, dealing mostly with the economic problems of India.

### **Debeswar Sarmah (1896–1981)**

He was born at Jorhat and was educated in Assam. He took part in the freedom movement and was jailed several times. He was member, Assam Assembly, 1937–46; Speaker, Assam Assembly, 1946–47; Dominion Agent for Government of India in Manipur State, 1947–48; President, Assam PCC, 1948–50 and member, Congress Working Committee. He was also member, Lok Sabha, 1952–57; Minister for Finance and Supply, 1957–58, for Education and Public Works, 1960, Assam Government; member, Assam Assembly since 1967 and also Advocate at the Supreme Court.

The papers of this prominent leader of Assam have been transferred to the library by Shri Sarmah himself. These contain nearly 5,000 documents which have been divided into various categories such as correspondence, subject files, speeches and writings, press-clippings and printed material relating to the years 1942–81. Among the correspondence can be found letters exchanged with eminent leaders like Abul Kalam Azad, K.M. Munshi, Jagjivan Ram, Bijoy Chandra Bhagawati, B.P. Chaliha, Sriman Prafulla Goswami, K.D. Malaviya, Indira Gandhi, J.B. Kripalani, Lal Bahadur Shastri, C. Rajagopalachari, K. Venkatasubbiah, S. Nijalingappa and others. The subject files reflect upon the activities of the Assam Legislative Assembly, the various bills presented, the various political organisations in the Naga hills, the rights of the Nagas and the Mizos in the Manipur State, AICC, Assam PCC, provincial and general elections, rail and air services to and from Assam, the affairs of Dibrugarh University and Pakistani infiltration into Assam.

Fifty-eight notebooks from 1914–77 constitute another important part of the papers. These contain 'Reminiscences of Bygone Days' in Assamese and contain his recollections of Gandhiji, his participation

in the Non-cooperation movement, Individual Satyagraha, AICC session, Bombay, 1940, Gandhiji's death, Chinese and Pakistani aggression on India and, lastly, declaration of emergency and after.

This is a very valuable collection of documents for a study of the politics of eastern India in which Sarmah had a controversial role, as a Dominion Agent of the Government of India to the State of Manipur, and his role in the process of the merger of native states in that area under the overall supervision of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

### **R.V.S. Peri Sastri (1927–90)**

A former Chief Election Commissioner, he started his career as a Lecturer of English and Law. He joined the Law Commission in 1957. He was associated with drafting a number of legislations including constitutional amendments. He also was Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice and Chief Election Commissioner, 1986.

A small collection of the private papers of R.V.S. Peri Sastri were received from his wife Smt. Shrilakshmi Sastri. The papers are of recent origin (1989–91) and consist of eight booklets. These relate to CEO's conferences at Puri, New Delhi, Tirupati, seminar on Elections and 'Role of Law Enforcement' and a speech delivered at Jaipur in May 1990.

### **T.R. Venkatarama Sastri (1874–1953)**

A noted lawyer from Madras, he was educated at Kumbakonam and Madras. He enrolled as lawyer in 1899 and was apprentice to P.S. Sivaswamy Aiyar. He was President, Triplicane Urban Cooperative Society, 1917–24; Advocate-General, Madras, 1924–28; member: Madras Legislative Council, 1927, Senate of Madras University, Governor's Executive Council, Madras, 1928; President, Indian Liberal Federation, 1935; Director, Bank of Hindustan Ltd., and Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd., Madras.

The papers, received by the NMML from his son Shri T.V. Rajagopalan, are a large collection consisting of more than 2,000 documents which cover the period 1918–53. The papers include T.R. Venkatarama Sastri's correspondence with eminent leaders such as M.K. Gandhi,



C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer, P.S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, Horace Alexander, V.R. Bhende, G.D. Birla, Mirza Ismail, Maurice Gwyer, K.N. Katju, C. Rajagopalachari, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and C. Ramanujam. These deal with subjects such as National Liberal Federation, Sapru Committee for holding talks with M.A. Jinnah, V.S. Srinivasa Sastri Memorial, the affairs of the Travancore State and various other political and educational matters. In addition there are two notebooks and some printed material.

### V.S. Srinivasa Sastri (1869–1946)

He was born at village Valanginon, Tanjore district, Madras and was educated at Kumbakonam. He was Headmaster, Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras. He joined the Servants of India Society, Poona, 1907 and was its President, 1915–27. He was member: Madras Legislative Council, 1913–16, Imperial Legislative Council, 1916–20, Council of State, 1920–25, Privy Council, 1921, and Royal Commission on Labour, 1929. He founded *Servant of India*, the weekly organ of the Servants of India Society, 1918. He was one of the founders of the National Liberal Federation of India, 1918. He gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reform bill, 1919. He represented India at the Imperial Conference, London, 1921. He was also President, Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, 1922 and National Liberal Federation, Nagpur, 1922. He was the agent of the Government of India to South Africa, 1927–29. He attended the First and Second Sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–31. He was also Vice Chancellor, Annamalai University, 1934–40. He was nominated to the Madras Legislative Council, 1937.

A large collection of Srinivasa Sastri papers has been received, partly in manuscript form and partly on microfilm from Shri S.R. Venkataraman and Shri P. Kodanda Rao. It comprises his correspondence, subject files, speeches and writings and diaries, and cover the years 1905–45. Fourteen hundred letters available in these papers have been exchanged with most eminent persons such as M.K. Gandhi, G.K. Gokhale, G.A. Natesan, C.Y. Chintamani, Benarsidas Chaturvedi, Annie Besant, C. Rajagopalachari, and Mohammed Habibullah. The files cover subjects such as congratulatory messages received on his

appointment as Privy Councillor, on the completion of his tenure as the agent of the Government of India in South Africa and the condition of Indian immigrants in South Africa. A very valuable part of the collection is in the form of 40 diaries of Srinivasa Sastri spanning the period 1907–46. These offer insights into the events and situation of those days.

### **D.D. Sathaye (1877– )**

A veteran nationalist and a specialist on Ophthalmology; he was born at Poona and was educated at Poona, Nagpur, Bombay, London and Glasgow. He was the Editor, *National Union Year Book*. He founded Ophthalmological Hospital, Parel, Bombay, 1914. He went on deputation to England with Tilak representing the Home Rule League, 1918. He was one of the founders of the National Medical College, 1921 and the Congress Free Hospital, 1930. He also was Secretary, Indian Medical Association, 1928–33.

Shri V.D. Sathaye has transferred the papers of his father D.D. Sathaye to the NMML. It is a small collection of the correspondence of Dr. D.D. Sathaye with Gandhiji, B.G. Tilak, etc. for the years 1918–45. In addition, there are some printed pamphlets relating to the circulars and draft resolutions of some sessions of the Congress.

### **V.D. Sathaye (1902– )**

An eminent ophthalmic surgeon; he was born at Poona and was educated at Bombay. He was eye surgeon at Haji Bachooali Eye Hospital, Bombay for 15 months. He started independent practice in Poona in 1929. He was Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at Talegaon Hospital and Seth Tarachand Ramnath Ayurvedic Hospital. He was the Managing Editor, *Indian Journal of Ophthalmology*, 1940. He also was an elected member, Bombay Medical Council 1937; member, Governing Body of the State medical Faculty, 1942–50 and Poona University Court, 1948 and General Secretary, All-India Medical Licentiate's Association, 1946–51.

The papers of Dr. V.D. Sathaye, belonging to the years 1920–21, are important for the study of the Non-cooperation and Khilafat movements. They contain papers depicting the role played by the Indian students in the freedom movement and views of prominent councillors on the Rowlatt Bills.

### **Satyabhakta (1897– )**

Chakan Lal, generally known as Satyabhakta; was born at Bharatpur, Rajasthan, and educated at Bharatpur. He was involved in editing *Bhavishya*, *Pranveer*, *Chand* and *Satyug*, 1917–37. He was active in the Communist movement, 1921–27. He helped the revolutionary movement with his writings. He was also associated with the Akhand Jyoti institution since 1956.

Shri Satyabhakta has donated a few documents relating to the first Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur, 1925. These include the Presidential address of M. Singaravelu, statement by S. Satyabhakta, the Manifesto of the Indian Communist Party, and a booklet on Raja Mahendra Pratap. The papers cover the years 1924–26.

### **S. Satyamurti (1887–1943)**

A former Mayor of Madras and an eminent freedom fighter; he was born at village Thirumayyar, Pudukottai, Madras and was educated at Madras. He was apprentice to V.V. Srinivasa Iyengar, 1913. He was member: Senate and Syndicate, Madras University, 1920–42, Madras Legislative Council, 1923–30, Madras Municipal Corporation, 1926–39, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934–43. President: Madras Swaraj Party; and Tamil Nadu PCC, 1935–36. He was also Mayor of Madras, 1939–40. He was arrested for participating in the Individual Satyagraha, 1940, released in August 1941, and rearrested in 1942.

The papers of S. Satyamurti, one of the Congress stalwarts from the South, have been received from his daughter Ms. Lakshmi Krishnamurthy and Shri P. Sundararajan. While the major portion of the papers is in original, there are some papers on microfilm covering the years 1911–42.

The original papers, running into thousands of documents, comprise

letters, subject files, speeches, press clippings and printed material. The correspondence is exchanged with eminent leaders such as M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, M.S. Aney, G.L. Mehta, Motilal Nehru, A.V. Pai, C. Vijayaraghavachariar, C.R. Das and C.R. Reddy relating to the period 1921–42. These deal with the Council entry question and affairs of the Swaraj Party, his views on separate electorate, use of Hindi, Hindu–Muslim unity and other political developments during the 1920s and '30s. The papers also relate to the activities of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Madras Legislative Council, Satyamurti Birth Centenary Celebrations, etc.

A large part of the papers consists of press-clippings volumes relating to his candidature for the Assembly elections, his activities as member, his association with the Madras Legislative Council and the Mayor of Madras. Some of the papers pertain to Ceylon Indian Congress and Scindia Steam Navigation Company. In addition, there are reports of his speeches and writings.

Besides, there is a microfilm roll of these papers containing 27 subject files covering the years 1911–43. These relate to the Non-cooperation movement, the policy and programmes of the Congress Party, the working of dyarchy in Madras, the suspension and resumption of Civil Disobedience movement, the Calcutta Congress, Federal Scheme and question of India's participation in the World War. The roll includes Satyamurti's correspondence with Congress stalwarts, i.e. M.R. Jayakar, C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Rajendra Prasad, Motilal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant, V.S. Srinivasa Sastri and T.B. Sapru.

The papers, which are in English and Tamil, span the years 1912–42 and 1987–88.

### **V.D. Savarkar (1883–1966)**

A leading revolutionary and patriot; he was born at village Bhagur near Nasik, Maharashtra and was educated at Nasik and Poona. He founded Mitra Mela in 1900 and the Abhinav Bharat Society in 1904. He left for England on Shyamji Krishnavarma's scholarship, 1906. He fought for Indian independence abroad and was sentenced to transportation for life, 1910. He was imprisoned in Andaman Jail, 1911–21. He was brought back to India and kept in Yeravada, Nasik and Ratnagiri

jails for three years before his release in 1924. He was president, Hindu Mahasabha, 1937–42 and the Marathi Literary Conference, Poona, 1938. He organised the civil resistance movement in Hyderabad, 1939 and was arrested in connection with the Gandhi murder case, 1948. He was acquitted in 1949. Again, he was arrested under the Preventive Detention Act and was released in 1950. His publications include: *The Indian War of Independence*, *Hindutva*, *Kala Pani*, *The Story of My Transportation for Life*.

The papers of this famous revolutionary patriot were made available to the NMML for microfilming by Shri Balarao Savarkar, Secretary, Veer Savarkar Prakashan. It is a large collection running into thousands of pages and covering the years 1924–45. The papers relate to the affairs of All India Gorkha League and the Ganesh Festival. But the largest number of papers deal with the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha, as Savarkar was the President of this organisation for a number of years.

### **Begum Kulsum Sayani (1900– )**

A prominent social worker of Bombay; she was born at Bombay. She was a member, First National Planning Committee (women section), 1937. She experimented with the 'Each one teach one scheme' in Wardha, 1945. She was Vice-President, All-India Women's Conference, 1947; member, National Committee on Women's Education, 1958 and Editor, *Rahber* till 1960. She was awarded the Padma Shri in 1959 and the Nehru Literacy Award in 1969.

The collection, received from Smt. Sayani herself, comprises 73 letters received by her from prominent Indian personalities, including M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhagavan Das, Sarojini Naidu, Syed Mahmud, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Morarji Desai during the years 1940–55 and 1969. A number of letters relate to the fortnightly journal *Rahber* edited by Kulsum Sayani. The letters are at times accompanied by messages for the special issues of the journal.

The papers also include files concerning the Nehru Literacy Award received in 1969 and her lecture tours to Europe, USA and the Far East. The collection is in English, Hindi, Urdu and Gujarati.

### **Gertrude E. Sen (1889– )**

An eminent journalist and historian, she was married to Dr. Boshi Sen, a well-known agricultural scientist, 1932. She was Associate Editor, *Asia Magazine*, New York, 1917 and later Advisory Editor for India till 1949. She received the Padma Shri and the Wattumull Award for Literature.

The papers of Prof. G.E. Sen, consisting of 131 files, were donated by Shri Shankar Lal Sah, Executor, Mrs. G.E. Sen's estate. The collection contains correspondence exchanged with M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, G.K. Gokhale, Rabindranath Tagore and others. A major bulk of the collection comprises press-clipping files pertaining to various subjects, such as the declaration of war and India's participation, the British Raj after 1858, Indo-Pak relations, refugees, border problem, education, reforms and rural development, wildlife and ecology, etc. The papers cover the period 1927–81.

### **Prafulla Chandra Sen (1897–1990)**

A former Chief Minister of West Bengal and a social worker; he was born at Shahabad district, Bihar and was educated at Sasaram, Buxar, Deoghar and Calcutta. He joined the Non cooperation movement and went to Hooghly district as a teacher. He participated in the 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942 movements and was arrested. He spent a total of 11 years in jail. He was member, West Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1952–57, 1957–62 and 1969–77; Chief Minister, West Bengal, 1962–67; and member, Lok Sabha, 1980–85.

A small collection of P.C. Sen papers, containing sixteen documents covering the years 1947–90, has been donated by Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt. It consists of correspondence exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Zakir Husain, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, Jyoti Basu, P.C. Ghosh and Nellie Sen Gupta. The letters are in English and Bengali.

### **Santosh Kumar Sen (1910–79)**

An eminent surgeon; he was born at Delhi and was educated at Lahore and Vienna. He worked in Berlin and Edinborough

and returned to India in 1938. He was the first person to perform heart surgery in India in 1946. He worked in Irwin Hospital and Lady Hardinge Hospital, Delhi. He also taught at V.P. Chest Institute, Delhi. He left his job in 1955 and set up his nursing home in Delhi. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1962.

A small collection of 37 letters and two press-clippings relating to Subhas Chandra Bose has been received from Dr. S.K. Sen. The papers consist of the letters of Subhas Chandra Bose addressed to S.K. Sen and Mrs. Dharma Vira. Most of these letters are in Bengali.

In addition, two press-clippings containing pictures of Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Dharma Vira have also been received. The papers inclusively cover the years 1921 and 1936–39.

### **Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta (1885–1933)**

An eminent lawyer, journalist and freedom fighter; he was born at village Barama, Chittagong district, and was educated at Chittagong, Calcutta and Cambridge. Called to the Bar as Bar-at-Law, he started legal practice at Calcutta High Court. He joined the Non-cooperation movement, 1921. He led the railway and labour strikes, 1921 and was arrested. He was Chairman, Reception, Committee, Bengal Provincial Conference, 1922; member, Congress Working Committee, 1922–23 and Bengal Legislative Council, 1923–30. After the death of C.R. Das in 1925 he became the President of Bengal PCC and the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Council. He also served as the Mayor of Calcutta, the position he occupied many times subsequently. He was Chairman, Reception Committee, Calcutta Congress Session, 1928, and President, Kerala Provincial Conference, 1931. He suffered imprisonment several times. He was one of the promoters of *Forward* and he also started *Advance*, an English daily. He died in internment at Ranchi in 1933.

A letter from Gandhiji to Mrs. J.M. Sen-Gupta, dated 5th August 1932, has been received from Shri Sukhendu Bikash Sen-Gupta.

### Promode Sengupta (1907–74)

A prominent educationist; he was educated at Calcutta and Paris. He went to England in 1927. He took to journalism and was the London correspondent of *Hindustan Standard*, Calcutta, 1929–38. He went to Paris, received the French Government Scholarship and learnt the French language. He also went to Berlin and joined the INA movement, 1942–46. He was the Editor of *Azad Hind*. He returned to India in 1946. He taught French at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, 1951–52 and at the Foreign Language Institute, Calcutta, 1953–54. He has many published and unpublished works to his credit.

The collection of Promode Sengupta was received from Smt L. Sengupta. It comprises approximately 200 articles, speeches and writings collected by Shri Sengupta from various books and journals. Some of them are: 'With Netaji in Germany', 'The Age of Enlightenment', 'History of Revolutions', 'Drain of Wealth from Bengal' and a review of Adam Schaff's book *Philosophy of Man* by William Ash.

In addition, there are some articles by Promode Sengupta on 'Sepoy Mutiny', 'Cooperative Movement in India', and one press-clipping file for the year 1967–68.

### Chimanlal Setalvad (1866–1947)

A noted lawyer and politician; he was born at Broach, Gujarat, and was educated at Umreth, Ahmedabad and Bombay. He was called to the Bar in 1887. He was elected to Bombay Corporation 1892. He was member: Bombay Council, 1893–97, Imperial Legislative council, 1915–18, and Executive Council 1921–23. He represented Bombay University on Bombay Corporation from 1899–20; served as President, Bombay Presidency Association, 1901. He was Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1917–29; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920; Chairman University Reforms Committee, 1924–25. He was also nominated to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927 and a delegate to the first and second sessions of the Indian Round table Conference 1930–31. He was one of the founders of the G.S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay.



This is a small collection of thirty-three letters covering the years 1899–1940, deposited by Shri V.R. Bhende of Bombay. The correspondence includes letters from Cowasji Jahangir, N.V. Gokhale, H. Monerife Smith, Leslie Wilson, Lord Willingdon and others to Setalvad. The earliest letter in this collection is of 1899 jointly addressed by Setalvad, D.E. Wacha and N.V. Gokhale to Sir George Cotton and B.D. Petit opposing the move to raise a memorial to Lord Sandhurst.

Along with the collection, five letters of C.Y. Chintamani addressed to V.R. Bhende have also been received. These relate to the years 1926–39.

### **Phiroze Sethna (1866–1938)**

A well-known businessman, he contributed liberally to public life and industrial advancement. He was educated at Calcutta and Bombay. He joined business and became General Manager for India, Burma and Ceylon, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. He was the Director of about 30 leading companies. He was elected President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1915 and President, Indian Merchants Chamber. He was nominated to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1916. He was member, Council of State, 1921; Chairman, Central Bank of India, 1921–38. He attended all the three sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–32. He also was delegate to the Joint Select Parliamentary Committee, 1933.

The collection, received from Smt. Aloo Reporter, consists of about 1,000 pages of his diaries and 25 volumes of newspaper clippings. The diaries are copies of the letters written by him to his friends during the period 1921–39. They contain his comments on current affairs and constitutional and political issues. They also reflect his special interest in India's fiscal problems and expenditure on the Indian army. The clippings pertain to the years 1897–1938 and are arranged under four main headings, namely, (i) general matters; (ii) insurance; (iii) men and matters; and (iv) Indian politics. The original diaries are still with the family.

### **Madhuri Shah (1919–89)**

An educationist and Chairman of the University Grants Commission; she was born at Rampur, Saurashtra, Gujarat, and was educated at Bombay and London. She was Registrar and Lecturer, Institute of Education, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bombay, 1944–50 and Professor, 1950–55. She was also Professor of Education, Bombay University, 1955–60; Education Officer, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, 1961–75; Vice-Chancellor, SNDT Women's University, Bombay, 1975–81; Chairman, UGC, New Delhi, 1981–86; member, CSIR and the National Committee on Environmental Planning.

The papers of Madhuri Shah, consisting of 86 files, have been received from Smt. Kallolini Hazarat. The papers comprise correspondence exchanged by Smt. Madhuri Shah with Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Defence Ministry, Education and Culture Ministry etc. The files relate to subjects such as the activities of the Indian Association for Women Studies, Indian Women Scientists' Association, National Integration Council, Sainik schools and various women's organisations. In addition, her research papers, articles, lectures, speeches and convocation addresses form part of the collection. The papers cover the period 1980–87.

### **Munnalal G. Shah (1901–74)**

A close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, he participated in the Bardoli and Jungle Satyagraha, 1928. He also participated in the Civil Disobedience and the Quit India movements and was jailed in 1930 and 1942. He worked for communal harmony and the uplift of Harijans. He stayed in Sevagram Ashram, 1948–51. He was member, Maharashtra Prohibition Commission and was associated with Bhoodan and Gramdan movements.

Smt. Kanchan Bahen has donated the papers of her husband Munnalal G. Shah for permanent retention. The collection contains 350 letters exchanged by Munnalal and his wife with Gandhiji, 40 notebooks, press-clippings and printed material covering inclusively

the years 1933–66. The collection also contains a few writings of Munnalal Shah for the period 1926–70. The documents are mainly in Gujarati.

### **M.D. Shahane (1904– )**

Former political Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam; he was born at Kolhapur and was educated at Kolhapur, Poona and Toronto. He was member, Servants of India Society, 1929–39, Nagpur University Senate, and Nagpur District Council; Director of Publicity, Central Provinces Government, 1939–48; on deputation to All-India Radio News Section, Delhi, 1940–41; Press Attaché, Government of India, External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, 1948; Head of Information and Publicity Section in East and Central Africa and Congo, 1948–52, Argentina, 1952–55, USA 1957–59; Political Adviser to the International Commission in Vietnam and delegate to UNESCO; Editor, *Hitavada*.

M.D. Shahane has transferred to the NMML seven files of his own papers covering the years 1959–63. The collection consists of miscellaneous correspondence with the External Affairs Ministry, USIS, Vietnamese agencies and others regarding the Vietnam problem and the Sino–Indian dispute. It includes extracts from various press briefs and reports on the functioning and duties of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam. In addition, there are notes on the attempt on the life of an American ambassador in Saigon, French residents in Vietnam and setting up of U.S. Military Command in Saigon.

### **Lala Shamlal (1878–1957)**

A prominent lawyer and Congressmen, he participated in the Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements. He was Founder-President, Hissar District Congress Committee; member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1923–26, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1940–46. He also started *Aura India*, a fortnightly, 1954.

This is a small collection of the papers of Lala Shamlal donated to the NMML by his son Dr. Madan Gopal. It consists of two subject files dealing with the Individual Satyagraha and the Quit India movement, in which Lala Shamlal participated.

### **Lala Shankarlal (1885–1950)**

A prominent leader and freedom fighter from Delhi; he was born at Narnaul, Ambala district, Punjab (now in Haryana) and was educated at Patiala and Lahore. He was involved in the Patiala Sedition case, 1909 and exiled from Patiala. He came to Delhi and opened a Swadeshi store in 1913. He was the leader of the Home Rule League in Delhi, 1917. He was General Secretary, Delhi PCC, 1918–30, and its President, 1937. He started *Congress*, an Urdu bi-weekly. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement and was arrested, 1921, to be released in 1924. He was also the founder of Tropical Insurance Company, 1928. Again, he was jailed for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930–32. He was one of the founders of the All-India Forward Bloc, 1939 and became its General Secretary. He was arrested in 1941 and was released, 1945.

Twenty documents of the papers of Shankarlal have been received for permanent retention from Shri Gyan Chand Bansal. These comprise correspondence between Gyan Prakash and Ranganatham Shetty, Shankarlal and Gyan Prakash and press-clippings relating to Gandhiji's plea for better treatment of Lala Shankarlal in jail. These papers belong to the period 1942–43.

### **Shankarrao Deo (1895–1974)**

He was born at Bhor, Poona district, Maharashtra, and was educated at Poona and Bombay. He participated in the National Movement and was imprisoned. He was Editor, *Swarajya* and *Lokashakti*; President, Maharashtra PCC, 1935; member, Congress Working Committee, 1936–46; Chairman, Reception Committee, Faizpur Congress, 1936; General Secretary, AICC.

He was also member, Constituent Assembly, 1948–50 and Provisional Parliament, 1950–52. His publications include: *The New Congress*, *Asahakarayoga* and *Meri Jeewan Yatra: Maitri Yatra*.

An important addition to the NMML's archival holdings is the collection of Shankarrao Deo. The papers were donated by Ms. Premabehn Kantak. There are in all more than 1,300 letters, 127 files relating to various subjects in addition to hundreds of speeches and writings by Shankarrao and others, spanning the years 1938–70. Some of the well-known correspondents are: Jawaharlal Nehru, M.S. Aney, Vasudev Vittal Dastane, Dada Dharmadhikaree, Jayaprakash Narayan, Kaka Kalelkar, C.G. Shinde, Haribhau Upadhyaya, Morarji Desai and Apa B. Pant. Most of the letters are in Marathi.

The subject files deal with the activities of Shankarrao Deo, who was associated with a number of organisations such as the Gandhi Vichar Parishad, Dakshin Sansthan Sangh, Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Charkha Sangh, etc. In addition, there are a number of files pertaining to the affairs of the AICC, Delhi, Maharashtra and Bengal Provincial Congress Committees, States Re-organisation Commission and creation of linguistic provinces, Adivasi Gramseva Sangh and Sarvodaya Planning Committee, etc.

### **Bhagwat Dayal Sharma (1918–93)**

Trade unionist and freedom fighter; he was born at Beri, Rohtak district, Haryana and was educated at Banaras. He participated in the freedom movement, 1941–46. He was associated with INTUC and was President, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, 1959–62. He was member of INTUC working committee, 1959 and its Organising Secretary, 1960–61. He also served as President, Punjab PCC, 1963–66, of Haryana PCC, 1966. He was member: Punjab Assembly, 1962–66 and Haryana Legislative Assembly, 1966–67; Chief Minister, Haryana 1966–67; member, Rajya Sabha, 1968–74 and Lok Sabha, 1977; Governor of Orissa, 1977–80 and of Madhya Pradesh, 1980–83.

The papers of Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, comprising 114 files, were donated by his son Shri Rajesh Kumar Sharma. The collection

comprises correspondence exchanged by Bhagwat Dayal Sharma with eminent leaders such as Indira Gandhi, V.V. Giri, N. Sanjiva Reddy, Giani Zail Singh, Morarji Desai, Jagjivan Ram, Nijalingappa and M. Hidayatullah.

The subject files relate to Haryana Legislative Assembly elections, his tenure and retirement as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh, his candidature for the Presidentship of Haryana PCC, Punjab textile workers' strike and his election to the Lok Sabha on the Janata Party ticket. The collection also contains condolence messages received on the death of his wife, press-clippings relating to his various activities and obituaries on his death. In addition, welcome addresses, speeches and writings by him and others, printed material and photo-albums form part of the collection. The papers are in English, Hindi and Urdu.

### **Dhanraj Sharma (1899–1981)**

A close associate of Subhas Chandra Bose and a freedom fighter of Bihar; he was born at Bellhi village, Patna district, Bihar and was educated at Patna. He left studies to participate in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921 and was imprisoned for one year. He was Chairman, Madhubani Local Board, 1921. He went to jail for 14 years during the freedom struggle. He was associated with the Bharatiya Kisan movement started by Sahajanand Saraswati. He was member, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1929 and Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1946 and 1952. He also served as President of the Forward Bloc, Bihar and President, Bata Mazdoor Sangh and Bihar Pradesh Mazdoor Sangh, 1959–60.

A small collection of the papers of Dhanraj Sharma has been donated by his son Shri D.K. Sharma. The papers include correspondence with his contemporaries, i.e. Morarji Desai, Kapildeo Sharma, Ramraj Sharma, etc., and seven jail notebooks written during his imprisonment in Deoli and Hazaribagh jails during the years 1941–42. These contain extracts from various books. The papers are in English and Hindi, and cover the years 1932–68.

## Pandit Din Dayalu Sharma (1863–1937)

A social reformer and journalist, he started a new era in Hindi journalism. He was one of the founders of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, 1887. He was President, All-India Sanatan Dharma Sammelan, 1915, and Hindu Mahasabha, 1921. He edited *Kohinoor*, the first Urdu daily of Lahore. He also started *Hindu Sansar* from Delhi.

A collection of Din Dayal Sharma, a well-known Sanatanist leader, was transferred to the NMML by his grand daughter Smt. Kamala Bakshi. The collection contains approximately fifty files/packets, covering the period 1887–1939. It mainly relates to the religious, social and political activities of Pt. Din Dayalu Sharma. It consists of his correspondence exchanged among others, with Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mauli Chandra Sharma, Bal Mukund Gupta, Tulapati Singh, Vidyanath Jha, Private Secretaries to the Maharajas of Alwar, Darbhanga, Bharatpur, Kashmir, Gaekwad and various spiritual heads and his own family members.

A large number of files relate to Sanatan Dharma. Besides, there are files pertaining to All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Brahman Samaj. In addition, press-clippings from various newspapers such as *The Panjabee*, *Vir Bharat*, *Hindu Sansar*, *The People*, *The Calcutta Samachar*, *The Tribune* and *Dainik Bharatmitra* form a part of the collection. Besides, the papers also include speeches and writings by him and others, printed material and welcome addresses.

Five diaries relating to the period 1928–33 have also been received along with these papers, which are in English, Urdu and Hindi.

## Harihar Swarup Sharma (1893– )

Vice-President, Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha and Minister in Alwar and Kishangarh states; he was born at Jhajjar, Rohtak District. He served as Secretary, Akhil Bharatiya Sanatan Dharma Maha Sammelan; Chief Secretary, Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha; Fellow, Faculty of Oriental Learning and Faculty of Theology, Hindu Vishva Vidyalaya; Vice-President, Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha; Chairman, Local Self Government, Alwar State, 1929 and Minister for Industries, Commerce and Development, Kishangarh State.

The collection of Harihar Swarup Sharma comprises 15 bundles of postcards, ten subject files, press-clippings, a few printed material and some photographs. These were donated to the NMML by his daughter Smt. Kamala Bakshi. The papers, belonging to the years 1911–86, are in English.

The papers consist of correspondence carried out by Harihar Swarup, among others, with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Zakir Husain, K.C. Pant, Ram Niwas Mirdha, Mauli Chandra Sharma, Maharaja of Bikaner and Rameshwar Singh (Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga). The subjects dealt with in these papers are: Punjab Brahmin Mandal, Lahore, Rajputana Provincial Hindu Sabha, Ajmer, birth centenary of Din Dayalu Sharma, condolence messages received on Din Dayalu Sharma's death and the birth centenary of Madan Mohan Malaviya organised by Vishwa Vidya Pratishthan.

The press-clippings mainly focus on the life and work of Jawaharlal Nehru. The collection has some printed material such as Select Committee Report on the Hindu Code Bill, etc. The papers, belonging to the years 1911–86, are in English, Hindi and Urdu.

### **Jhabarmall Sharma (1888–1983)**

Veteran Hindi journalist, author and historian; he was born at village Jasrapur, Khetri, Rajasthan. He entered the field of journalism in 1905. He was Editor: *Gyanodaya*, Calcutta, 1907, *Marwari*, Calcutta, 1908, *Bharat*, Bombay, 1909, *Marwar*, Nagpur, 1910, *Agarwal*, Calcutta, *Dainik Calcutta Samachar*, 1914–25 *Dainik Hindu Sansar*, 1926–30. He was Founder-Secretary, Vivekananda Smriti Mandir, 1953. He was also on the editorial board of *Mahavani*, Pilani, 1953–60. He was awarded Padma Bhushan and Sahitya Mahishi title, 1982. He was the author of: *Khetri ka Itihas*, *Khetri Naresh aur Swami Vivekananda*, *Shekhawati ka Itihas*, etc.

The papers of Pandit Jhabarmall Sharma consist of more than 9,000 letters, covering the period from 1891–1978. Among the voluminous correspondence are letters exchanged by Swami Vivekananda and Motilal Nehru with Raja of Khetri and Jagmohan Lal, Secretary to the Raja during 1891–1901. The papers deal with a wide range of subjects and throw light on the social, literary and political development of India, mainly of the pre-independence period. The collection also



includes letters exchanged by Jhabarmall Sharma with a number of eminent leaders in literary and political spheres. Some of them are: Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Purushottamdas Tandon, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Ram Chandra Shukla, Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Benarsi Das Chaturvedi, Ramdhari Sinha 'Dinkar' and Chandradhar Sharma 'Guleri'. Besides, there are a few files containing his correspondence as Editor, *Calcutta Samachar* and papers relating to All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan. The papers were presented to Smt. Indira Gandhi as President of the NMML Society by his family.

### **Kanwar Lal Sharma (1915–90)**

A freedom fighter of Delhi, he was educated at Lahore and Delhi. He was the Founder-President, Delhi Students' Federation, 1935–37; Chairman, Students' Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi Branch, 1935–37 and Vice-President, Amritsar City Congress Committee, 1938–47. He offered Individual Satyagraha and was arrested in 1941. He was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942 and was released in 1944. He was under house arrest from 1944–45. He was member, Punjab Pradesh Congress Working Committee and its Publicity Secretary, 1946–48; Director, Information Bureau, Punjab Government; member: Punjab Legislative Council, 1962–68, Delhi Metropolitan Council, 1977–80, Punjab University Syndicate and Executive Committee, Supreme Court Bar Association and President, Delhi unit of the Janata Party, 1977–88.

One jail diary of K.L. Sharma and seven other documents (approximately 100 pages) have been received from his wife Smt. Jasjit Sharma. The diary was written by K.L. Sharma during his imprisonment in Sialkot jail in 1944. In addition, there are a few letters written to his wife from jail and a scrap-book containing press-clippings and his handwritten notes. The papers cover the period 1942–44, 1967 and 1986.

### **Pandit Neki Ram Sharma (1887–1956)**

A freedom fighter and social worker; he was educated at Sitapur and Banaras. He was arrested along with Asaf Ali in 1918. He participated in the Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience

movements and was imprisoned, 1921–22, 1930–31, 1932–34. He was member, AICC and took part in the Quit India movement and was imprisoned, 1942–44. He was also member, Hindu Mahasabha, and worked for the rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan.

The papers of Neki Ram Sharma were received from his son Shri Mohan Krishna Vaidya. These consist of 5 original diaries, 4 Hindi weeklies, a few letters and pamphlets covering the years 1908–43 and 1953–56. In addition, there are ten letters relating to the years 1938–39 and *Pandit Neki Ram Sharma Abhinandan Granth* in Hindi, published in 1953.

### **Pandit Shiv Sharma (1906–80)**

An eminent Ayurvedacharya and honorary Ayurvedic physician to the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister of India; he was born at Taksal, Simla Hills and was educated at Patiala. An ayurvedic physician, he was Senior Professor, Dayanand Ayurveda College, Lahore; Chancellor, Ayurveda Vishwa-vidyalaya, Jhansi and Dean, Ayurvedic Faculty, Bombay University. He was elected eight times as President of the All-India Ayurvedic Congress. He was Convener, Panel on Ayurveda and other systems, Planning Commission and member, Lok Sabha, 1967–70. He was recipient of Padma Bhushan and Dhanwantri awards. He is the author of: *The System of Ayurveda, An Introduction to Ayurveda, Realism of Ayurveda*, etc.

Pt. Kailash Sharma has handed over the papers of his father Pt. Shiv Sharma, ayurvedic physician to Jawaharlal Nehru, for permanent retention. The papers comprise correspondence, subject files, articles and speeches and publications, covering the years 1926–85.

The well-known political personalities with whom he exchanged correspondence include: Jawaharlal Nehru, Morarji Desai, G.L. Nanda, Dr. Sampurnanand, Sri Prakasa, Dr. Zakir Husain, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Sushila Nayar. The subject files have bearing on the Ayurvedic treatment of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, critical comments by Indira Gandhi about Parliament lobbies, the establishment of a Central Board of Shuddha Ayurvedic Education, State Board of Research in Ayurveda, Bombay and proposal to set up Asian Bureau

of Ayurveda in Ceylon, and his election to the Lok Sabha. In addition, there are a number of speeches, addresses by Pt. Shiv Sharma delivered at various Ayurvedic meets/conferences, press-clippings and printed material. The papers are useful for a study of the use and relevance of the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

### **Shri Ram Sharma (1908–90)**

A veteran freedom fighter and a writer of repute on spiritual subjects, he was an associate of Madan Mohan Malaviya, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Devadas Gandhi. He was the Founder-Editor, *Akhand Jyoti*, *Yug Shakti Gayatri*, *Yug Nirman Yojana*, etc.

The papers of Acharya Shri Ram Sharma comprise xeroxed copies of the visitors' book of Shantikunj Ashram, Haridwar, a letter written to his wife by G.N. Shiromony about his detention in Asansol jail during the freedom movement, articles written on Shri Ram Sharma and some booklets on spiritualism. These were donated by Shri Balram Singh Parihar. The papers, covering the years 1976–91, are in Hindi.

### **Maulana Shaukat Ali (1873–1938)**

He was born at Rampur, U.P. and was educated at Bareilly and Aligarh. He served in the U.P. Government, 1896–1913. He was the Founder-Secretary, Anjuman-e-Khuddem-e-Kaaba Society, Delhi, 1914. He was interned, 1915–19. He was General Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, 1919. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement, 1920 and was sentenced along with Mohamed Ali, 1921–23. He presided over the first session of Hindustani Seva Dal, 1924. He attended the second session of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–31. He was member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934–38.

The Shaukat Ali papers have been acquired from Jamia Millia Islamia. It is a small collection of three microfilm rolls. These comprise 276 loose letters and a few printed material. Among these are letters exchanged with Aga Khan, Syed Mahmud, Abdur Rahman, Syed

Hassan Bilgrami and others. They inclusively cover the period 1911–30.

### H.K. Sherwani (1891–1980)

An eminent historian; he was born at Datauli, Aligarh district, U.P. and was educated at Aligarh, Oxford and Geneva. He was called to the Bar in 1914. He was Secretary, Aligarh District Congress Committee, 1915; Assistant Professor of History, Osmania University, 1919; Head of History and Political Science Department, 1921–45; member, International Committee of Historical Sciences, 1938–48; President, Medieval Section of Indian History Congress, Aligarh, 1943; Principal, Nizam's College, Hyderabad, 1945–46 and of Anglo-Arabic College, later Delhi College, Delhi, 1946–47. He organised a separate Political Science Department, Osmania University, 1948–51. He was also President, Indian Political Science Conference, Aligarh, 1952; member, Indian delegation to the Commonwealth Relations Conference, Lahore, 1954; and President, Indian History Congress Jubilee Session, Poona, 1963. He was awarded Padma Bhushan, 1969. His publications include: *Mubadaja-i-siyasat*, *Nashriyat*, *The Bahmanis of Deccan*, *Cultural Trends in Medieval India*, *History of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty*, etc.

A fairly large collection of Prof. H.K. Sherwani papers, comprising more than 800 letters, has been donated by Professor Sherwani himself for permanent retention. The papers have been divided into alphabetical correspondence and contain letters exchanged with notable Indians, such as Akbar Hydari, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Zakir Husain, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Syed Hassan Bilgrami, Jivraj Mehta, Mehdi Nawaz Jung, T.B. Sapru, and A.M. Khwaja. Among these are letters received by Professor Sherwani during his student days at Oxford. Other letters concern the Osmania University affairs, the Oriental Conference at Trivandrum, Congress of Historical Sciences at Zurich and some educational matters.

The collection covers a long period extending from 1908–1970.

### M.R. Sherwani (1921–81)

An industrialist and former M.P.; he was born at Aligarh, U.P. and was educated at Allahabad and USA. He was a member of the Congress since 1939 and participated in the Quit India movement, 1942. He started business in 1942 and was the Managing Director of several companies. He was General-Secretary, City Congress Committee, Allahabad, 1957–58; member, U.P. PCC and AICC since 1958, Rajya Sabha, 1960–66, 1966–72 and 1980, U.P. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Executive Council of Aligarh Muslim University since 1962; President, Indian Sugar Mills Association, 1966–67 and Treasurer, Motilal Nehru Memorial Rural Institute.

The collection of M.R. Sherwani has been loaned to the library by his son Shri Salim Sherwani for microfilming. The papers, spanning a long period from 1949–81 deal with the language formula, the communal problem, Indo–Pak relations, income-tax laws, the Wakf Amendment Bill, the affairs of the Congress Party and elections in Etah, Sherwani's constituency. The contemporaries with whom the correspondence was exchanged are: Indira Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Zakir Husain, H.N. Bahuguna, Humayun Kabir, Sucheta Kripalani and other eminent Indians. Some of the papers are in original also.

### Shrinath Singh (1901– )

An eminent Hindi writer; he was born at Manpur, Allahabad and educated at Allahabad. He was associated with the Non-cooperation movement, 1920–21. He was the Editor, *Saraswati*, *Hal*, *Didi*, *Bal Sakha*, *Devdoot*, *Grihalakshmi*, *Shishu*, *Deshbandhu* and other journals and magazines. He was the Founder-Member, Harijan Ashram and Kamla Nehru Hospital, Allahabad; Secretary, Chairman and organiser, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; member, Press Consultative Committee. He is author of *Prajamandal*, *Jagaran*, *Uljhan* and was on the editorial board of *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*. He is a recipient of the Sahitya Vachaspati award.

The papers of Shrinath Singh, a famous Hindi journalist and freedom fighter, have been donated by Shri Shrinath Singh himself in various instalments. These comprise more than 200 letters and a manuscript of

Jawaharlal Nehru's biography, relating to the period 1920–85. The letters are exchanged with eminent Hindi writers, editors as well as political leaders such as Benarsidas Chaturvedi, Maithilisharan Gupta, Haribhau Upadhyaya. G.D. Birla, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Sucheta Kripalani, Gulzarilal Nanda, D.P. Mishra, Charan Singh, V.P. Singh and Sampurnanand. Some of the letters relate to publication of articles and personal matters. The collection is mainly in Hindi. The papers give us a glimpse into Shrinath Singh's political and literary activities.

### **Prayag Dutt Shukla (1898–1967)**

An eminent journalist, author and historian; he was born and educated at Nagpur. He took to journalism at a very young age. He edited *Sankalp*, *Dharmaveer*, *Manavata*, *Rekha*. He was the Vice-President, Vidarbha Hindi Sahitya Sangh and was honoured at the Madhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1955. His publications include: *Madhya Prant Marichika*, *Madhya Pradesh ka Itihas*, *Nagpur Netra* and *Madhya Desh ki Adi Jatiyan*.

This collection of 50 documents has been donated by Shri E.S. Patwardhan of Nagpur. The collection consists of Shri Shukla's correspondence, among others, with B.S. Moonje, Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Satyadev Vidyalankar and Jamnalal Bajaj pertaining to the publication of *Sankalp* and other matters. These relate to the years 1916–44.

### **C.P.N. Singh (1935–89)**

A former Union Minister; he was born at Pedrauna, U.P. and was educated at Dehra Dun and Lucknow. He was member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1969–74 and Lok Sabha, 1980–84; Minister of State under the charge of Prime Minister, 1980, Department of Science and Technology, 1980–82 and Department of Science, Technology, Electronics, Environment and Ocean Development, 1982, Government of India. He was associated with the Bharatiya Kranti Dal, 1969–71 and Honorary Secretary, Programme Implementation Committee, Delhi administration, 1975.

Twenty-five documents and three files of papers of C.P.N. Singh were handed over by Smt. Singh. The papers, covering the period 1970–89, include his correspondence with Indira Gandhi, Charan Singh, V.P. Singh, Rajiv Gandhi and various ministers of U.P. The files relate to subjects such as proposal for an integrated temporal assessment of natural resources of eastern U.P., the inclusion of Deoria under the scheme for industrial development of backward areas in U.P. and its inclusion under the Central Subsidy Scheme.

### **Dilkishore Prasad Singh (1922–88)**

A former Rajya Sabha member and social worker; he was born at Murgawan, Nalanda district, Bihar and was educated at Patna, Geneva and London. An advocate, he campaigned for the abolition of Zamindari since 1942. He was elected to the Indian Council of World Affairs, 1946. He was an active member of India League in London, 1946–47, Hind Kisan Panchayat, 1950 and Socialist Party up to 1954. He founded the Caste Eradication Society in Bihar, 1954 and was associated with Civil Liberty movement. He was also member: Executive of the Congress Party in Parliament, 1972, Central Telegraph Board, 1972, Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, 1974, and AICC Committee on Constitutional Reforms, 1976. He was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1971 and was its member till 1978.

The papers of D.P. Singh, donated by his son Shri Gopal Singh, comprise 40 files covering the period 1938–44 and 1972–86. These contain his correspondence with eminent leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, V.K. Krishna Menon, Buta Singh and K.D. Malaviya. The subject files relate to the AICC, Ganga Canal Project, Assam agitation, Krishna Menon Society, the proceedings of the Shah Commission, etc. A number of speeches and writings by him and by others also form a part of the collection.

### **J.J. Singh (1897–1976)**

President, India League of America; he was born at Rawalpindi (now in Pakistan) and was educated at Lahore. He joined the

Non-cooperation movement. He was elected to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, 1920 and to the All-India Congress Committee, 1921. He left India for London to study law in 1924. He took part in the British Empire Wembley Exposition. He was the Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Association, Wembley, London. He went to America as one of the organisers of the India Pavilion at the Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial Exhibition, 1926 and stayed on there. He founded the Indian Chamber of Commerce of America Inc., 1938 and was its first President. He was also President, India League of America, 1940–59. He worked for the introduction of India Immigration Bill in the Congress of the United States, 1944–46. He served as Correspondent for the *Hindustan Times*, *Tribune* and *Hindustan Standard* to cover the birth of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945. He returned to India in 1959.

Smt. Malti Singh has gifted a large collection of her husband's papers for permanent retention. It comprises 2,800 letters, 150 subject files and many speeches and articles written by J.J. Singh, in addition to the printed material. It covers a long period from 1924 to 1973 (with gaps). The papers reflect upon varied subjects starting with the activities of India League of America and going on to other subjects such as World Parliament of Religions, Indian Chamber of Commerce of America, U.S. arms aid to Pakistan, the Tibet issue and the U.N., the Kashmir problem, Committee for a Million Signatures to Ban Nuclear Tests, South African Indian Passive Resistance Council and the Akali demand for Punjabi Suba. The correspondence of J.J. Singh is exchanged with eminent Indians and Americans such as Roger Baldwin, Morarji Desai, Eleanor Roosevelt, Indira Gandhi, Jayaprakash Narayan, Partap Singh Kairon, Krishna Hutheesing, Ralph J. Bunche, Chester Bowles, B.V. Keskar, G.L. Mehta, M.R. Masani, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, M.K. Vellodi, J.R.D. Tata, Walter White, and Richard Walsh.

Some of the personal papers which are included relate to the grant of immigration visa to J.J. Singh, his foreign visits and publication of his articles, press statements, speeches, which form a small but useful part of these papers.

The papers throw light on the evolution of Indo-U.S. relations right from the birth of independent India till the early 1970s and the significant role played by J.J. Singh in it.



### **B.P. Singh Roy (1894–1961)**

He was educated at Calcutta. He was a member of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913–18. He worked as Advocate, Calcutta High Court. He was member, Bengal Legislative Council since 1921 and its President, 1943. He also served as the Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, 1924–30; Trustee of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1924–30; member, British Indian Association and its Honorary Assistant Secretary, 1925–28. He represented landlords before the Simon Commission, 1926. He was Minister, Local Self-Government, 1930–37 and of the Revenue Department, 1937–41, Government of Bengal; member, Bengal Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932; President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1941 and Sheriff of Calcutta, 1952.

The papers of B.P. Singh Roy, donated by Shri S. Singh Roy, cover the period 1921–61 and are arranged into four groups, i.e. correspondence, subject correspondence files, miscellaneous correspondence files, and pamphlets and other printed material.

The first group consists of 1400 letters. Prominent among those with whom he exchanged correspondence are Subhas Chandra Bose, C.C. Biswas, B.C. Chatterjee, T.B. Sapru, M.N. Sircar, H.S. Suhrawardy, B.C. Mehtab, P.N. Tagore, F.A. Sache, Tushar Kanti Ghosh, C.H. Bhabha, K.K. Birla, and P.C. Sen.

The subject correspondence files relate to the British Indian Association, Calcutta, Imperial Bank of India, his work as Minister of Local Self-Government and as Minister of Revenue in Bengal. In addition, there are pamphlets and other printed material and a number of speeches delivered by B.P. Singh Roy in his various official capacities between 1930–1961.

### **Anugraha Narayan Sinha (1887–1957)**

An eminent Congress leader from Bihar; he was born at village Poianwar, Gaya district, Bihar and was educated at Aurangabad, Patna and Calcutta. He was Lecturer, TNB College, Bhagalpur, 1915–16. He started legal practice at the Patna High Court, 1916. He actively participated in the Congress movements and was imprisoned. He was member, Congress Working

Committee, since 1922; Secretary, Reception Committee of the Congress sessions at Gaya, 1922 and Ramgarh, 1940; member: Council of States, 1925, Central Legislative Assembly 1934, and Congress Parliamentary Board, 1935. He also served as Minister of Finance, Labour and Commerce and Local Self Government, Government of Bihar, 1937, and of Finance, 1946-57.

Dr. Sachchidanand, Director, A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, has donated six diaries of late Dr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha. These diaries cover the period 1932-40 and are in Hindi as well as in English.

### **Sita Ram (1910- )**

A Kisan leader of U.P. and a follower of Baba Ramchandra.

The collection of Sita Ram, donated by Dr. Kapil Kumar, consists of 200 documents and covers the period 1949-67. It contains copies of Sita Ram's applications and letters regarding compensation for the losses suffered by him during the 1942 movement and the illegal arrest of Sita Ram and his son. In addition, there are notebooks in the collection containing an account of his participation in the Kisan movement started by Baba Ramchandra.

### **Sita Ram (Rai) (1874-1951)**

A freedom fighter and former member of the U.P. Legislative Council; he was born at Bisalpur, Pilibhit district, U.P. and was educated at Lucknow and Allahabad. He was a government Pleader and Honorary Assistant Collector. He was also President: District Bar Association, District Congress Committee, Lakhimpur Kheri, U.P. Arya Pratinidhi Sabha and Arya Samaj, Lakhimpur Kheri. He participated in the Non-Cooperation movement and was imprisoned for three months. He was elected to the U.P. Legislative Council in 1920 but resigned in 1922. He was re-elected in 1923.

A small collection of Sita Ram papers, consisting of four documents, has been received from his grandson Shri Satish Kumar Datt. The papers comprise Sita Ram's bio-data, a pamphlet and a book authored

by him entitled, *'Why do I want Self Government for India?'*. The papers are in English and Hindi and cover the years 1946–68. In addition, there are two pamphlets of his son Someshwar Datt.

### **Pattabhi Sitaramayya (1880–1959)**

He was born at village Gundugolanu, West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh and was educated at Ellore and Madras. He started medical practice in 1906, and gave it up in 1916. He was member, AICC, 1916–52; Founder-Editor, *Janmabhumi*, an English weekly, 1919–30; President, All-India States' People's Conference, Karachi, 1936 and Navasari Convention, 1938. He was also working President, All-India States' People's Conference, 1946–48; member, Constituent Assembly, 1946–50 and Governor, Madhya Pradesh, 1952–57. His publications include: *Socialism and Gandhism*, *History of the Indian National Congress* (2 vols.), *Gandhi and Gandhism* and *Economic Conquest of India*.

Pattabhi Sitaramayya papers were obtained by the NMML from Smt. C. Sudakshina Devi of Madras. It is a large collection but in loose form. It consists of correspondence, copies of fortnightly reports which Dr. Sitaramayya sent as Governor of Madhya Pradesh from July 1952 to June 1957 to the President of India, and drafts of articles, forewords, messages and speeches written during 1943–58.

### **Agnes Smedley (1892–1950)**

A renowned journalist and anti-imperialist activist; she was born in America and was associated with the Indian independence movement along with Lajpat Rai and his Home Rule League, 1916–20. She was closely associated with Virendranath Chattopadhyaya and his group of revolutionaries in Berlin, 1921–28. She served as the principal link between Jawaharlal Nehru and communist leaders like Mao Tse-Tung and Chou En-Lai in the 1930s and 1940s. She wrote: *Daughter of Earth* (autobiography).

The papers of Agnes Smedley, consisting of one microfilm roll, were received through Prof. Stephen R. Mackinnon. The collection contains correspondence, which throws light on the Ghadarites and

others associated with them in the United States of America soon after the San Francisco trial. It also includes volumes of the *Independent Hindustan*, a monthly journal published by the Hindustan Ghadar Party, USA. These cover the period 1919–21.

### **Pratap Chand Soni (1873–1934)**

One of the organisers of the Jodhpur agitation and a social worker; he was born at Jasol, Marwar, Rajasthan and was educated locally. He joined service in the British Superintendent's Office at Jasol as a clerk in 1899. He worked for the uplift of Harijans and fought against the government for the abolition of slavery. He shifted to Jodhpur and passed the Vakil's Examination. He started legal practice in Jodhpur. He was banished from Jodhpur for his role in the Jodhpur agitation, 1925–26. He settled in Jaipur after deportation.

The papers of Pratap Chand Soni have been deposited in the NMML by his son Shri Moolchand. There are in all ten files for the years 1924–34. These mostly relate to the Jodhpur agitation. They also include the records of grants made by the Jodhpur Maharaja to the feudal Jagirdars. Besides, there are some issues of *Princely India* for the year 1925–26.

### **Margarete Spiegel ( )**

A European disciple of Gandhiji.

It is a small collection of 98 letters addressed to Dr. Margarete Spiegel. Most of the letters are from Gandhiji and belong to the period 1933–47. The letters contain useful information about various non-political issues like Ashram life, Harijan service, leaving it and Margarete Spiegel's work at Santiniketan. This collection also contains letters from Rabindranath Tagore and Indira Gandhi.

### **Sri Prakasa (1890–1971)**

He was born at Varanasi and was educated at Allahabad. He was called to the Bar in 1914. He was member, AICC, 1918–45; General Secretary, U.P. PCC, 1928–34, its President 1934–35; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934–45;

Constituent Assembly, 1946–47 and Provincial Parliament, 1950–52. He was Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, 1947–49; Governor, Assam, 1949–50, Madras, 1952–56, Bombay, 1956–60, and of Maharashtra, 1960–62; Minister of Commerce, 1950–51, and of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, 1951–52, Government of India and Chancellor, Kashi Vidyapith, 1969–71.

One thousand letters of the papers of Sri Prakasa have been added to the archival holdings of the NMML. A large part of the letters are exchanged with Bhagavan Das during the years 1936–57. Among the other important correspondents are Dr. Annie Besant, Anasuya Sarabhai, Acharya Narendra Deva, Bhulabhai Desai, M.K. Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jayaprakash Narayan, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru. In addition, there are a few articles by Sri Prakasa on Annie Basant and Madan Mohan Malaviya. The collection also contains some personal papers, such as horoscope, passport and certificates of Sri Prakasa. The collection, spanning the years 1906–62, is in English, Hindi and Urdu.

### Satyanand Stokes (1882–1946)

A social worker and a missionary; he was born at Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA. He came to India in 1904 and served people in Sabalthu in Simla Hills. He served victims of the Kangra earthquake, 1905. He made Kotgarh his headquarters and was in charge, Gorton Mission School. He later became a Sadhu and started the Anglo-Vernacular School near Nainidhar, 1911, and Tara High School, 1922. He joined the freedom movement and was arrested for participation in the Non-cooperation movement, 1922. He struggled against forced labour in Simla hills. On embracing Hinduism, he assumed the name “Satyanand”. He wrote *Satyakama and National Self Realisation*.

Smt. Satyavati Dang has donated the collection of Satyanand Stokes papers running into approximately 1000 pages. The collection comprises volumes containing extracts from letters principally arising out of the life and thought at Harmony Hall, Kotgarh. The letters are mainly exchanged with his mother. There are also letters exchanged with some

thinkers regarding his book *Satyakama*. The papers pertain to the years 1913–43.

### **Seth Sudarshan (1903–71)**

A financier and a well-known Congress leader; he was born at Jhansi and was educated at Allahabad, Karnal and Lahore. He took an active part in the Rowlatt Bills agitation during his student days. He started a furniture business in 1924. He became a leading iron magnate of India by 1929. He gave financial assistance to the Congress. He was elected to the Jullundur Municipality, 1930. He was President, Jullundur District Congress Committee and member, Punjab Congress Working Committee, 1937–46. He was also elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937 and was appointed Chief Whip of the Congress party. He organised the Congress election campaign, 1946.

The papers of Seth Sudarshan, donated to the NMML by his son Shri Raj Kumar Shroff, consist of his personal and political correspondence, among others with, Vallabhbai Patel, Dewan Chaman Lall, Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru and Gopichand Bhargava. There are subject files dealing with his elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly and other activities.

### **Sukhdev (1906–31)**

A martyr of the freedom movement; he was born at Lyallpur (now in Pakistan). He was member, Socialist Republican Association. He was a close associate of Bhagat Singh. He organised revolutionary activities in the Punjab and adjoining states. He took part in the Saunders shooting, December 1928 and was arrested in 1929. He was tried in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and was sentenced to death. He died on the gallows on March 23rd, 1931 along with Bhagat Singh and Rajguru.

Photocopies of the proceedings of the Lahore Conspiracy Case with notes in the margin by Sukhdev were received from his younger brother Shri M.D. Thapar. The collection also includes copies of a few letters to Sukhdev and articles on him. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **Sumangal Prakash (1905– 89)**

A veteran journalist and Congressman; he was born and educated at Varanasi. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921. He was Assistant Editor, *Pratap*, 1928. He took part in the Dandi March, 1930 and was jailed for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1932 and 1934. He was Joint Editor, *Navshakti, Rashtravani*, 1934–41; Editor, *Rani* monthly, Calcutta, 1945, and *Navarashtra*, Patna, 1947–54. He was associated with the All-India Congress Committee, 1955–59 and assisted Lal Bahadur Shastri in election work, 1961–62. His publications include: *Bapu ke Saath, Andhi Aag, Barood aur Chingari, Jai-Parajai* and *Band Darwaje*.

A small collection of Sumangal Prakash papers has been donated by Shri Sumangal Prakash himself. It comprises 49 letters, notes and jottings exchanged by Sumangal Prakash with Gandhiji. These mostly deal with the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930.

### **K.V.K. Sundaram (1904–92)**

Former Chairman of the Law Commission and Chief Election Commissioner; he was born at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu and was educated at Madras and Cambridge. He joined the ICS in 1927. He was District and Session Judge, C.P. and Berar, 1934; Registrar, Nagpur High Court, 1936; Reforms Officer, Legislative Department, Government of India, 1936–47; Law Secretary, 1948–57; Chief Election Commissioner, 1958–67; Chairman, Law Commission, 1968–71 and Advisor, Home Ministry, 1972–76.

A few documents of the papers of K.V.K. Sundaram were donated by his son Shri Vivan Sundaram. These comprise four documents, which include the letters from Lord Mountbatten and G.H. Spence to him and also extracts from the confidential reports of K.V.K. Sundaram. The papers relate to the years 1932, 1942 and 1947.

## Pandit Sunder Lal (1886–1981)

He was born at Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar district, U.P. and was educated at Saharanpur, Lahore and Allahabad. He was the Founder-Editor, *Karmayogi*, Allahabad, 1909–10. He was a suspect in the Hardinge Bomb Case, 1913. He was Secretary, Tilak's Home Rule League, U.P., 1917. He edited and published *Bhavishya*, 1919–21. He was also Secretary, U.P. Satyagraha Committee, 1919; member, AICC, 1920–36. He took part in the Non-cooperation movement and was imprisoned in 1921. He served as President, C.P. Hindustani (Mahakoshal) Congress Committee, 1922–25 and was jailed for organising the Flag Satyagraha in Jabalpur in 1923. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned, 1930 and 1932. He was Secretary, Kanpur Riots Enquiry Committee, 1931; Vice-President U.P. PCC, 1931–36. He was detained for participating in the Quit India movement, 1942–45. He edited and published *Naya Hind*, 1946–58. He was Vice-President and later President, Indian Peace Council, 1952–63. His publications include: *Bharat Mein Angrezi Raj*, *China Today*, *India's Ailment, its Causes and Cure*, etc.

This large collection of Sunder Lal papers, covering a long period stretching from 1911 to 1968 has been donated by himself. The papers can be broadly classified under five heads, i.e. correspondence, subject files, articles, periodicals and miscellaneous papers. Under correspondence, there are letters exchanged with leaders like M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Bhagavan Das, Vinoba Bhave, Indira Gandhi, Humayun Kabir, K.M. Munshi, G.B. Pant and Master Tara Singh, discussing various political and other problems of the country.

The subject files contain papers on the language problem, adoption of Hindustani as the principal language of the country and promotion of Hindi and Urdu. There are files relating to the All-India Peace Council, Japanese Asian Solidarity Council, USA–USSR Summit Conference, India–China Friendship Associations and Chou En-lai's visit to India. Besides, there are articles by Sunder Lal and others in English, Hindi and Urdu.



### **J.T. Sunderland (1842–1936)**

A Unitarian minister from USA; he was sent to India by the British Unitarian Association to report on the educational, social and religious conditions of India. He visited India from 1895–96 and 1913–14. He wrote; *India in Bondage: Her Right to Freedom* which the Indian government declared seditious. He was President, India Information Bureau of America; Founder-Member, India Independence League (of America) and Editor, *Young India*, New York.

The library has acquired selections from his papers from the University of Michigan, comprising 550 letters exchanged with Indian leaders and others on subjects such as the Non-cooperation movement and the Home Rule of America. An account of Sunderland's visit to India in 1895 and 1913 is available in his diaries (on microfilm).

### **Suresh Singh of Kalakankar (1910– )**

Hindi writer and freedom fighter; he was born at Kalakankar, Pratapgarh district, U.P and was educated at Lucknow and Banaras. He was imprisoned for participating in the Salt Satyagraha, 1930. He was jailed and kept under house arrest in 1941. He was the editor, *Vanar, Kumar, Adhikar* and *Kisan*, and member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1952–64. He received Padma Shri in 1971. He is the author of *Chidiyakhana, Samudra ke Jeev Jantu* and *Bharatiya Pakshi*, among others.

Suresh Singh of Kalakankar has transferred a small collection of his own papers containing his correspondence and a diary of Raja Rampal Singh for the years 1899–1901. The letters are exchanged chiefly with Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, M.N. Roy, Jawaharlal Nehru and others. The papers cover the period 1930–37 and 1958.

### **Syed Hossain (1886–1949)**

An eminent journalist and the first Indian Ambassador to Egypt; he was educated at Aligarh and London. He was on the staff of *Bombay Chronicle*, 1917–19. He moved a resolution demanding

immediate responsible government in the provinces in 1918. He was Editor, *Independent*, Allahabad, 1919, and member, Sub-Committee appointed at the Khilafat Conference, 1919. He went to England with the Khilafat Delegation, 1920. He was also President, National Committee for India's Independence in America, 1939. He returned to India in 1945 and was the Indian Ambassador to Egypt.

This important collection of one of our earliest diplomats was received from Shri Syed Mahmud through the courtesy of the External Affairs Ministry. A fairly large collection of these papers comprises his correspondence, speeches, press-clippings and periodicals relating to the years 1921–49. The letters are exchanged among others, with Akbar Hydari, Malcolm Cowley, P.S. Gill, Mahendra Pratap, and M.J. Stevenson. The articles and speeches are on varied subjects like India and World Peace, National Unity, India's Independence and famous persons such as Mahatma Gandhi and Motilal Nehru. The collection is of particular value for a study of Syed Hossain's activities abroad for the cause of Indian Independence.

### Syed Mahmud (1889–1971)

A nationalist Muslim leader; he was born at village Bhitre, Saidpur Tahsil, Ghazipur district, U.P. and was educated at Etawah, Aligarh and Cambridge. A Bar-at-Law, he practised at Patna High Court. He took part in the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movements. He was a member: Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1937–39 and 1946–52, and Lok Sabha, 1952–57 and 1957–62. He was also Minister of External Affairs, Government of India, 1954–57. He started the All-India Muslim Majlis-i-Mushawarat, a non-political organisation for communal harmony. His publications include: *The Khilafat and England*, *A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction* and *Hindu-Muslim Cultural Accord*.

The papers of Syed Mahmud, donated by himself, comprise about 1,000 letters received by him during the years 1909–67. Since he was close to the Nehru family, a major part of this collection consists of letters received from this family. In addition, there are a number of letters from Gandhiji written between the years 1924–48. These relate

to the promotion of Hindu–Muslim unity. Other eminent leaders whose letters can be found in these papers are Sarojini Naidu, Lal Bahadur Shastri, G.B. Pant, Dr. Abdur Rahman, Ross Masood, Imam Brothers, W.S. Blunt, Sri Prakasa, Motilal Nehru and Lord Lytton. There are few press-clippings and minutes of a special meeting of the All-India Muslim-Majlis-i-Mushawarat, too.

### **Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941)**

A poet and playwright; he was born at Calcutta and was privately educated. He wrote poetry from an early age. He founded a school at Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal, 1901, which developed into Visva-Bharati University in 1924. He travelled abroad on lecture tours. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for ‘Gitanjali’ and was knighted in 1915. He gave up his knighthood in protest against the repressive measures in the Punjab, 1919. He took to painting at the age of 68. Some of his famous works are: *Chitrangada*, *Sonar Tari*, *Malini*, *Gora*, *Gitanjali* and *The Post Office*.

The papers of Rabindranath Tagore, consisting of 21 microfilm rolls, have been received from Rabindra Bhavan, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan. These include mostly the manuscripts of his poems, dramas, short stories, essays and sketches. Some of the titles are: “Tasher Desh”, “Chitrangada”, “Gita-Bitan”, “Meghdoot”, “Malancha”, and “Sonar Tari”. Apart from these, a diary of Jyotindranath Tagore also forms a part of the collection. The papers, covering the period 1908–32, are mostly in Bengali.

### **Homi J.H. Taleyarkhan (1917–98)**

An eminent Gandhian and former Governor of Sikkim; he was born and educated at Bombay. He was member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1948–52. He was elected to the Bombay and Maharashtra Assembly for five times between 1952–72. He also served as Minister for Food, Civil Supplies, Health, Family Planning, Housing, Fisheries, National Savings, Tourism & Printing, Industry in the Maharashtra Government;

Ambassador to Libya, 1971–77; member, AICC; Vice-President, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee and the Indian Council of Foreign Trade; Parliamentary Secretary and Chief Whip of the Congress Legislative Party; Chairman, Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, 1977–80; Governor of Sikkim, 1981–84; Ambassador to Italy and FAO, 1984–85; member, Minorities Commission, 1985–91. His publications include: *I Have it from Gandhiji*, *They Told Me So*, *Splendour of Sikkim*, *Roads to Beauty* and *Japan Today*.

Smt. Thrity H.J. Taleyarkhan has graciously handed over 200 files of the papers of her late husband Homi Taleyarkhan. These comprise correspondence, subject files on a variety of subjects, speeches and writings by Taleyarkhan and others, press-clippings and printed material, covering a period of approximately half a century from 1940–98.

Some of the prominent correspondents in these papers are Jawaharlal Nehru, S. Radhakrishnan, P.V. Narasimha Rao, K.P.S. Menon, Y.B. Chavan, S.D. Sharma, V.P. Singh, Indira Gandhi, B.B. Gurung, Air Chief Marshals O.P. Mehra and J.H. Latif, apart from various editors, diplomats and foreign dignitaries. The collection mainly relates to his tenure as Governor of Sikkim, Ambassador of India to Italy and Libya, Minister of Maharashtra and Chairman and Maharashtra State Financial Corporation. Some of the other subjects relate to the Minorities Commission, environment, small-scale industries, the appointment of B.B. Gurung as the Chief Minister of Sikkim and Indira Gandhi's visit to Sikkim.

A large part of the papers contains speeches and writings by him or on him in the form of press-clippings, printed material and handwritten notes. These cover topics such as national integration, education, religion, human rights, environment, economic reforms, international affairs, consumer rights, tourism and Maharashtra State Financial Corporation. There are some articles on leaders like Gandhi and Dadabhai Naoroji. These touch upon almost every conceivable subject concerning our socio-political lives in post-independence India.

In addition to the above, there are diaries relating to Taleyarkhan's various activities and daily engagements. The papers, which are in English and Marathi, are a rich source material for a study of the development of north-eastern India; especially of Assam, India's foreign policy and other developmental aspects.

### **P.D. Tandon (1915– )**

A prominent journalist, he was educated at Shahjahanpur and Allahabad. He was associated with the *National Herald* for many years. He participated in the Quit India movement and was arrested. He was also member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1971–76; Minister of State for Information and Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research, U.P. Government, 1971–73; President, U.P. Working Journalists Federation; member, Executive Council of Allahabad University and Chairman, Hindustan Photo Films. His publications include: *The Human Nehru*, *Nehru You Don't Know*, *Mazboot Dil* and *Tagade Dimag*.

The collection comprises Xerox copies of press-clippings, and articles which P.D. Tandon wrote from time to time on Jawaharlal Nehru. These also include press-clippings of the articles written by others on Nehru in the *Indian Express*, *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and *The Tribune*. The collection, covering the years 1939–76, is in English and Hindi.

### **Prem Krishna Tandon (1930– )**

A journalist; he was born and educated at Lucknow. He joined the Hindi daily *Swatantra Bharat*, 1952; joined government service as journalist in the Press Information Bureau, 1955; became a member of Central Information Service, 1960; Assistant News Editor, Correspondent and News Editor, All-India Radio; News Editor, Doordarshan; Research Officer, Research and Reference Division; Joint Director, directorate of Field Publicity (Assam Region); Director, Information and Public Relations, Delhi Administration; retired from Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, July, 1989 and is now active as a free-lance writer.

The papers of Shri P.K. Tandon, comprising 37 files, have been donated by himself. The papers contain press-cuttings collected by P.K. Tandon and mainly relate to biographical notes/writings and obituaries of eminent personalities from various fields such as politics, economics, art, literature, science, sports and journalism. Some of the personalities are: Subhas Chandra Bose, M.K. Gandhi, K.M. Panicker, Jainarain Vyas, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, V.P. Menon, Lala Lajpat Rai,

Rajendra Prasad and Vinoba Bhave. Besides, there are press cutting files on the Indian Army, Navy, Air Force, Indian Police, Girl Guide movement, etc. There are also papers on pension for freedom fighters, Indian freedom fighters abroad, Chittagong Uprising and Kakori Conspiracy. In addition, there are notes and articles by him and others. These papers form very important source material for preparing bi-datas.

The papers are in English and Hindi and cover the years 1945–98.

### **Dr. Tarachand (1888–1973)**

An eminent historian and former Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University; he was born at Sialkot (now in Pakistan) and was educated at Allahabad and Oxford. He was Professor of History, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad, 1913–18; Principal, K.P.U. College, Allahabad, 1925–45; Professor of Politics, Allahabad University, 1946–47, its Vice-Chancellor, 1947–48. He was also Secretary and Educational Advisor, Ministry of Education, Government of India, 1948–51; Ambassador to Iran, 1951–56; member, Rajya Sabha, 1957–68 and Secretary, Hindustani Academy, U.P. His publications include: *A Short History of Indian People*, *Influence of Islam on Indian Culture* and *History of the Freedom Movement in India* (4 vols).

The papers of Dr. Tarachand comprise his correspondence exchanged with some of his eminent contemporaries, his diaries and the material collected for writing the history of the freedom movement. The papers, dating back to the period 1949–72, were received from Dr. Chandra Pant for permanent preservation and consultation.

### **Templewood (Viscount) (1880–1959)**

The Secretary of State for India, he was educated at Harrow and Oxford. He was Assistant Private Secretary to the Colonial Secretary, 1905; member of Parliament, 1910–44; Secretary of State for Air, 1922–24, 1924–29 and 1940; Secretary of State for India, 1931–35; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1935; Named 1st Lord of the Admiralty 1936–37; Secretary of State

for Home Affairs, 1937–39; Lord Privy Seal, 1939–40; and Ambassador to Spain on special mission, 1940–44.

The NMML has obtained 12 microfilm rolls of the collection of Lord Templewood from the India Office Library. It consists of 71 files and contains correspondence relating to Indian affairs, of Samuel John Gurney Hoare, 1st Viscount Templewood, Secretary of State for India between 1931–35. It comprises his correspondence, among others, with Lord Willingdon, M.K. Gandhi, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Dr. Ambedkar and many government officials. Some of the important issues dealt with are Federal legislature, Federal finance, State and Federation, Communal question, new provinces of Sind, Orissa and Berar, the Reserve Bank and Railway Board.

The papers cover an important phase of Indian constitutional reforms, i.e. the Government of India Act of 1935.

### **D.G. Tendulkar (1909–71)**

An eminent writer; he was born at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and was educated at Bombay, Cambridge, Marburg and Gottingen universities. He participated in the National Movement. He wrote in English and Marathi. His publications include: *30 Months in Russia*, *Mahatma: Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi* (8 vols.), *Gandhi in Champaran*, *Abdul Ghaffar Khan*, *Faith is a Battle*, etc.

Ms. Anu Bandopadhyay has donated a fairly large collection of the papers and books of this eminent author. These cover a period of about 45 years extending from 1922–69. These include: (i) correspondence; (ii) material collected for biographies of Mahatma Gandhi and Abdul Ghaffar Khan; and (iii) diaries.

The correspondence portion consists of 360 letters from many Indian and foreign leaders, including M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Vinoba Bhave, Romain Rolland, Albert Einstein, Pyarelal and M. Chalpathi Rau.

In addition, there are press-clippings files on art, architecture, archaeology, history and other miscellaneous subjects. A typed script of the biography of Abdul Ghaffar Khan also forms a part of the collection. The collection is in English, French and Marathi.

### **K.S. Thimayya (1906–65)**

A former Chief of Army Staff; he was born and educated at Bangalore. He joined RIMC, Dehra Dun, 1922 and went to Sandhurst. He was commissioned in 1926 and served in Iraq and NWFP, Adjutant, 5th (Madras) UTC, 1936. He went to Malaya, 1939 where he was posted General Staff Officer with the 25th Indian Division. He was the first Indian to lead an infantry brigade in World War II at the Battle of Kangaw, Arakan. He attended the formal Japanese surrender at Singapore, 1946. He took over the 5th Indian Brigade, 1947; GOC, East Punjab area before assuming command of an infantry division in Kashmir, 1948. He was also Commandant of NDA, 1950–51; QMG, Army Headquarters, 1951; Chairman, Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea, 1953; GOC-in-C, Western Command, 1953; Army Chief, 1957; retired, 1961 and Commander, UN Peace Force in Cyprus, 1964.

General Thimayya's collection, graciously donated by Smt. Nina Thimayya, fills an important gap among our archival materials, as he is one of the few generals whose papers we are privileged to house in the NMML. These comprise approximately 200 letters, 33 subject files, some writings by him as well as press-clippings files covering the years 1947–67. The subject files span his entire career in the army and cover topics such as appointment of Thimayya as Colonel of the Kumaon Regiment, his correspondence as the Chairman, Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, Korea, the scrap-book maintained by him, congratulatory messages received by him on his appointment as the Chief of Army Staff, his proposed resignation, the activities of the National Defence Council, his lecture tours and condolence messages received on his death.

Some of the prominent correspondents in these papers are: Jawaharlal Nehru, J.N. Chaudhuri, Chester Bowles, L.K. Sondhi, Naranjan Singh Gill, A.M. Engineer and S. Nijalingappa. In addition, there are press-clippings files which cover almost all aspects of his army career and give us a fair idea of his magnificent service career.



## Edward Thompson (1886–1946)

A firm supporter of the cause of Indian freedom, novelist, historian and writer; he was born at Hazel Grove, Stockport and was educated at Bath and London. He taught at Wesleyan College, Bankura, Bengal, 1910–22. He was posted as Chaplain in the Mesopotamian and Palestine Campaigns, 1916–18. He also served as Lecturer in Bengali, Oxford University, 1922–33; Leeverhume Research Fellow, Oxford, 1934–36 and Research Fellow, Oriental College, Oxford, 1936–46. His publications include: *Rabindranath Tagore*, *Life of Charles Metcalfe* and *Rise and Fulfillment of British Rule in India*.

Mr. E.P. Thompson has presented to us papers of his father Edward Thompson covering the years 1935–46. These comprise photocopies of 36 letters exchanged by Edward Thompson with Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, E.P. Thompson, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Agatha Harrison and others. In addition, there is a draft of a chapter of M.R. Jayakar's autobiography. 'The Story of my Life', and extracts from the report to the Rhodes Trustees relating to Jawaharlal Nehru.

## S.P.P. Thorat (1906–92)

A distinguished former Lt. General of the Indian Army; he was born at Vadgaon, in the erstwhile princely state of Kolhapur and was educated at Poona and graduated from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He joined the Indian Army as a King's Commissioned Officer, 1926. He played a major role in the battle of Kohima and the siege of Imphal. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. He was also awarded Distinguished Service Order (DSO), 1947. He became the Chief of the General Staff, 1950; Commander, Indian Custodian Force in Korea. He was decorated with the Ashok Chakra 11 and was awarded Padma Shri. He retired, 1961. He served in the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. He was Chairman, Services Selection Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1962–63. He is the author of *From Reveille to Retreat*.

The papers of S.P.P. Thorat are another valuable addition to our archival material relating to the army. These were donated by his son

Shri Y.S.P. Thorat. These consist of more than 1000 letters, 50 subject files and press-clipping files, printed material and 52 photo-albums inclusively covering the years 1920–92. The collection comprises correspondence with A.V. Pai, Y.B. Chavan, Sardar Swaran Singh, Gen. Thimayya and other important army officials. There are a number of letters written to his father giving intimate family and personal details and throw light on his career in the army. There are also congratulatory letters on his being awarded the Ashok Chakra. In addition, the papers consist of court-martial cases against the prisoners of the Korean War, 1953, and condolence messages received on the death of S.P.P. Thorat. Besides, there are a few speeches and writings by Lt. General Thorat. The papers are in English and Marathi.

### **Tikam Singh (1899–1954)**

A freedom fighter from U.P.; he was born at Dhoom village, Bulandshahr district, U.P. and was educated at Agra. He was member, Mainpuri School Society, 1918. He was arrested from Khurja hostel and sent to Agra jail in the Qila Case. He was let off due to absence of evidence. He was also indicted in the Bareilly Constable Shooting Case, 1922, imprisoned for life in 1923 and released in 1934. After independence, he was elected as Pradhan, Dhoom Gram Panchayat.

Smt. Satyawati has donated two files of the papers of her late husband Tikam Singh. The papers pertain to the years 1922–24 and relate to the proceedings of the case against Tikam Singh and his associates for the alleged murder of a constable. There are also a few letters exchanged between Tikam Singh and his wife.

### **Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856–1920)**

Eminent nationalist leader, educationist and journalist; he was born at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and was educated at Poona. A lawyer, he was popularly known as 'Lokmanya'. One of the founders of *Kesari* and *Mahratta*, 1881, he also founded the Deccan Education Society, 1884, and Fergusson College, Poona, 1885. He belonged to the 'extremist' group in the Indian National Congress. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative

Council, 1895. He organised the Deccan Sabha, 1896. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for sedition, 1897, and was deported to Mandalay, 1908–14. He founded the Home Rule League, 1916. He wrote: *Orion, the Arctic Home in the Vedas* and *Gita Rahasya*.

Twelve microfilm rolls of the collection of this eminent Congress leader are an important addition to our archival holdings relating to the early twentieth century. The papers comprise 300 letters received from or exchanged by B.G. Tilak with notable leaders of all political hues, i.e. G.K. Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozezshah Mehta, Annie Besant, N.C. Kelkar, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Sarojini Naidu, A.O. Hume, M.K. Gandhi, Aurobindo Ghose, J.T. Sunderland, D.E. Wacha, Motilal Ghose, W. Wedderburn, B.S. Moonje, V.D. Savarkar and others.

Besides, there are a few subject files relating to the Deccan Education Society, the plague of 1897, the Shivaji Memorial Fund and the Hunter Committee Report. In addition, the papers contain some notes, circular-letters concerning the meeting of the Poona Hindus regarding the communal riots of 1893, a horoscope of B.G. Tilak, 1918 and a printed copy of Madanlal Dhingra's last statement before his hanging on 17th August, 1909. The collection covers the years 1869–1920. The papers, which are in English, Marathi and Modi, form a rich source material for the study of the rise of extremism in Indian politics.

### **Raghukul Tilak (1900–89)**

Former Governor of Rajasthan and an eminent educationist; he was born at Meerut, U.P. He was Lecturer, Khurja Post-Graduate College, 1924–26; Librarian, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1928–32. He resigned from the post in 1932 in protest against Gandhiji's arrest. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement. He also served as Lecturer, Kashi Vidyapith, 1935–38; member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1939–46, and 1946–48. He resigned from the Assembly and the Congress in 1948. He was Vice-Chancellor, Kashi Vidyapith, 1971–74 and Governor, Rajasthan, 1977–80.

The papers of Raghukul Tilak have been acquired by us from Kashi Vidyapith. It is a small collection comprising correspondence and

speeches and writings of Raghukul Tilak, covering the years 1941–86. The letters are exchanged by him, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Jayaprakash Narayan, C.B. Gupta and Sri Prakasa.

The speeches include those on Acharya Narendra Deva, a symposium paper on 'Ideology and Politics in West Asia', and the inaugural address at the Conference on drug abuse. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **S.M. Tonki (1901–73)**

An eminent educationist; he was born at Tonk, Rajasthan and was educated at Agra, Etawah and Aligarh. He actively participated in the Non-cooperation movement during his student days and was imprisoned for about fifteen days in 1922. He was one of the first graduates of Jamia Millia Islamia. He remained a school teacher throughout his life at Aligarh. His publications include: *Baniye Jamia, Aligarh* and *Jamia*.

A bound volume of press-clippings has been presented to the NMML by Shri S.M. Tonki himself. It comprises more than 300 pages relating to the language controversy during the 1960s.

### **Brij Mohan Toofan (1920– )**

A trade unionist; he was born at Sialkot (now in Pakistan) and was educated at Sialkot and Delhi. He took up freelance broadcasting with the BBC in 1948–51. A recipient of British Asian Socialist Fellowship, 1953–54, he was Secretary, Praja Socialist Party and General Secretary, Hind Mazdoor Sabha. He remained underground for 19 months during the Emergency. He was also member, Metropolitan Council, Delhi, 1977–80. He is the author of: *When Freedom Bleeds, The Story of Germany, India's Unfinished Revolution*, etc.

Four xerox copies relating to the Socialist Party and the May Day souvenir have been donated by Shri Brij Mohan Toofan himself. These cover the period 1948–49.

### **Kamalapati Tripathi (1905–90)**

A veteran freedom fighter, Congress leader and journalist; he was born at Varanasi district, U.P., and was educated at Varanasi. He joined the Freedom Movement at the age of 15 in 1920, in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi. He was imprisoned in 1921, 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942 for participating in the freedom struggle. He was the Editor: *Aaj*, 1932–46; member, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 1936–73; Minister for Irrigation, 1952–57, for Home, Education, Information, 1957–60 and for Finance 1962–64 in the Government of Uttar Pradesh; Deputy Chief Minister, U.P., 1969–70 and Chief Minister, U.P., 1971–73; member: Constituent Assembly, 1947–50, Lok Sabha, 1980–84, Rajya Sabha, 1973–78, 1978–80 and 1985–86; Minister for Shipping and Transport, 1973–75, for Railways, 1975–77, 1980, Government of India; Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, 1977–80. He is the author of *Maurya Kaleen Bharat*, *Bapu aur Manavta*, *Bapu aur Bharat*, *Bandi ki Chetna*.

Shri Lokpati Tripathi has donated a very valuable collection of his father's papers. The enormous correspondence comprising more than 1,100 letters is exchanged among others, with, Zail Singh, R. Venkataraman, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, V.P. Singh, Madhavrao Scindia, Narasimha Rao, Jagannath Mishra and various institutions with which he was associated, i.e. Kashi Vidyapith, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and All-India Congress Committee.

The subject files relate to topics such as Congress Party affairs, Rajghat Samadhi Committee, Drought Relief Committee, Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust and Ramjanmaboomi–Babri Masjid issue. A large number of files comprise congratulatory messages, letters seeking some favour or requests for articles, etc. Besides, a few speeches and writings and printed material carrying articles on the Congress Party organisation and Kamalapati Tripathi Commemoration Volume form a part of the collection, which spans the years 1973–90. The papers are in English and Hindi.

### **Abbas Tyabji (1854–1936)**

A nationalist leader from Gujarat; he was born at Baroda and was educated at Baroda and in England. A Bar-at-Law in 1875,

he spent 11 years in England. He joined the Baroda State Service in 1879. He was associated with the Indian National Congress from 1885. He was appointed Judge, Baroda High Court in 1893 and retired as Chief Justice in 1913. He met Gandhiji in 1915. He was member, Committee to inquire into Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, 1919 and Congress Committee to inquire into the firing in Dharwar, 1921. He participated in the Non-cooperation movement, 1921 and the No Tax Campaign at Bardoli, 1928. He was imprisoned for six months for taking part in the Salt Satyagraha, 1930. He was arrested for defying the 1932 Ordinance for two months. He also served as President, Baroda State Prajamandal, Amraoti session, 1933 and the Baroda session, 1935.

A very useful collection of Abbas Tyabji papers was collected from his grandson Capt. N.S. Tyabji. The papers contain a few letters exchanged with Amina Tyabji and Mirza Ali. But the most important part of the collection are his diaries from the period 1889–1940, recording his day-to-day events. Besides revealing his own transformation from a pro-British bureaucrat to a Gandhian nationalist, these also contain valuable information about the men and matters of those eventful years.

A manuscript of his biography (in Urdu) also forms a part of the collection. There is also the unpublished English translation of 'The Life of the Prophet' written by him during one of his imprisonments. His account books, which start with his student days and go right up to 1937, give us an insight into his expenditure habits and other financial investments. The papers span the years 1874–1937.

### **Badruddin Tyabji and Family Papers**

The Tyabjis belonged to an orthodox Sulaimani Muslim family and hailed from a predominant business community with extensive connections in Europe and China. They lived like merchant princes in Bombay and Karachi. Though belonging to an orthodox Muslim family, the Tyabjis were "brought up in the liberal, forward looking patrician patriarchal family atmosphere" created by Bhai Mian Tyabji and Camaruddin Tyabji. The Tyabji family has played a seminal role not only in the social and economic life of western India, but also played

a distinguished role in the nationalist movement in India. Considering the role of the family in the growth of our nation as well as a liberal and progressive polity, the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library constituted a Tyabji corpus with the hope that it would grow into a substantial collection in the course of time. In our endeavour we have received considerable help from Ms. Salima Tyabji, Prof. Nasir Tyabji, Mahboob Latif, N.S. Tyabji, etc. As a result we could collect quite a bit of the Tyabji family papers scattered in different parts of India.

### **BADRUDDIN TYABJI (1844–1906)**

The most important of the Tyabjis was Badruddin Tyabji, who was a distinguished jurist and nationalist leader. He was born at Bombay, and was educated at Bombay and London. He learnt several languages and joined Middle Temple as Bar-at-Law in 1867. He started legal practice in Bombay High Court, 1867 and became a leading barrister of Bombay. He was member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1871. He was one of the founders of Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, 1876 and later was its Secretary, 1880. He was also member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1882–85; founder, Bombay Presidency Association, 1885; delegate to the first session of the Indian National Congress and President, Madras session of INC, 1887; Judge, Bombay High Court, 1895; Acting Chief Justice, Bombay, 1902; and President, Muhammadan Educational Conference, 1903.

The papers of Badruddin Tyabji comprise invitation cards relating to various social activities and functions received by Justice Tyabji and Lady Tyabji from William Wedderburn, East India Association, for the year 1906. Besides, there are copies of the correspondence exchanged between Badruddin Tyabji and A.O. Hume, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Amen Ali, D.E. Wacha, etc. In addition, a note on the Stamp Act of 1879 in Badruddin Tyabji's handwriting is a part of the collection.

### **FAMILY PAPERS**

The collections of other family members whose papers we possess are: Amaruddin Tyabji (the youngest of the Tyabji brothers), Safia

Jabir Ali (the youngest daughter of Badruddin Tyabji), Husain Badruddin Tyabji (son of Badruddin Tyabji) and their cousins Camruddin Ameerudin Latif and Sarhan Camruddin Latif.

These include the family journal of the Tyabjis' covering the period 1885–1905, Memoirs of Ms. Safia Jabir Ali, the "Will" of Amaruddin Tyabji, 'Akhbar' Book of Camruddin Latif family covering the period 1894–1976, along with correspondence, notebooks, press-clippings and a few articles. An English translation of the Tyabji family history is also a very useful document, which is available in these papers.

The Tyabji family journal will greatly assist historical scholarship in tracing the transformation of our nation as well as the role played by the Tyabjis in this process.

The papers are in English, Urdu and Gujarati and cover the period 1876–1977.

### **S.A.S. Tyabji**

Member, Burma PCC, he was arrested for boycotting the Prince of Wales' visit to Burma, 1922. He was member: Burma Legislative Council, 1926–30, 1934–36, Election Disputes Panel of the Congress Working Committee, 1928, House of Representatives, 1940–41. He was founder and promoter of Zeenut Girls High School, Burma. He was also one of the founder-members of Burma Indian Association and Adviser to the Governor of Burma on Indian Affairs, 1945. He returned to India, 1946.

Shri N.S. Tyabji has graciously handed over a large corpus of the papers of S.A.S. Tyabji to our archives for permanent retention. These comprise 155 letters, 35 subject files, printed material and press-clippings files. The collection, covering the years 1942–47, includes Tyabji's correspondence exchanged among others, with A.V. Pai, M.A. Rauf, Saif F.B. Tyabji, J.L. Grant and some British officials.

The subjects covered in the files pertain to the help given to war orphans and refugees in Burma, the exchange of students between India and Burma and the trial of Indians in Burma. The collection, covering the years 1942–47, includes papers on S.A.S. Tyabji's activities as Adviser to the Governor of Burma from 1945 to 1947.



### **Mahavir Tyagi (1899–1980)**

Born at village Dhabarsi, Moradabad district, U.P., he was educated at Meerut. He joined the army in 1918. He resigned to join the Non-cooperation movement in 1921. He was member, AICC, 1923–65, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1938–48, Constituent Assembly, 1947–49, Provisional Parliament, 1950–52, Lok Sabha, 1952–67, Rajya Sabha, 1970–76. Minister of Revenue and Expenditure, 1951–53, Defence Organisation, 1953–57, Rehabilitation, 1964–66, Government of India; Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, 1962–64 and Fifth Finance Commission, 1968–69. He wrote *Meri Kaun Sunega* and *Kranti Ke Ve Din*.

Shri Ranvir Puri handed over to the NMML a collection of 208 letters exchanged between Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahavir Tyagi for microfilming. The letters belong to the years 1929 and 1950–64.

### **Uday Shankar (1900–77)**

A noted dancer and choreographer; he was born at Calcutta and was educated at Calcutta and Bombay. He joined the Royal College of Arts, London in 1920 to study painting. Later, he joined Anna Pavlova's company in 1922 and toured America, Canada and Mexico. He returned to India in 1929 and founded the Uday Shankar India Culture Centre for Dance, Drama and Music at Almora. This institute closed during World War II and reopened in Calcutta in 1965. He was elected Fellow, Sangeet Natak Akademi, 1953. Uday Shankar has composed ballets, produced and directed a film, *Kalpna*, and created a number of dance-dramas. He was awarded the Padma Vibushan, 1971 and Tagore Centenary Plaque by the Asiatic Society, 1975.

The papers of Uday Shankar, consisting of approximately 145 folders, were donated by Smt. Amala Shankar. The collection consists of his correspondence with B.M. Birla, Charat Ram, M.A. Chidambaram, Humayun Kabir, A.P. Jain, various institutions connected with performing arts and foreign friends. The subject files relate to his film *Kalpna*, the staging of 'Ramleela' and 'Life of Buddha', his tours abroad, the setting up of the Art and Culture Centre at Bombay and

show contracts. Besides, press-clippings relating to his performances in India and abroad, publicity material and souvenirs also form a part of the collection. The papers cover the years 1931–78.

### **Mahakavi Ulloor Parameswara Iyer (1877–1949)**

A noted Malayalam poet and scholar; he was born at Changanacherry, Kerala and was educated at Changanacherry and Trivandrum. He served as teacher and then as Headmaster at Trivandrum Town High School, 1897–1903. He was appointed Tahsildar from which he rose to the position of Munsif and later, he became Dewan Peshkar in Trivandrum. He was a member of the Senate of several universities and a number of committees on education and social reform. He also served as Dean, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Travancore University. He is the recipient of various honorary titles which include Kavithilaka, 1919, Rao Sahib, 1932, Mahakavi, 1937 and Sahitya Kavi, 1937. He is the author of *Kerala Sahitya Charitram* (7 vols.), *Karnabhushanam Umakeralam* etc.

This collection of Ulloor S. Parameswara Iyer, spanning the years 1883–1947, is a very useful source material for the history of the erstwhile princely state of Travancore. It consists of 70 volumes and files containing both personal and official correspondence pertaining to administrative as well as literary matters along with official orders, notes and extracts concerning the administration of Travancore State. A memorandum prepared at the instance of the Government of Travancore for submission to Sir Harcourt Butler and the notes taken from rare source material by the Mahakavi himself also form a part of this collection. The papers, donated by Mahakavi's son Shri Ulloor P. Ramanathan, are in English and Malayalam.

### **Haribhau Upadhyaya (1892–1972)**

An eminent freedom fighter, educationist and journalist; he was born at Bhaurasa village, Ujjain and was educated at Gwalior, Varanasi and Prayag. He edited *Audumbar Saraswati*, *Malhari Martand Vijay*, *Prabha*, *Pratap*, *Hindi Navajivan*, *Malav Mayur*, *Tyagbhoomi* and *Jeevan Sahitya*. He started his work in Ajmer, 1926 and took part in the Salt Satyagraha,

Ajmer, 1931. He was President, Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer, and the leader of the 1932 Satyagraha in Ajmer, for which he was arrested. He established the Gram Seva Mandal and the Rajasthan Seva Sangh, 1935. He participated in the Quit India movement and was arrested in 1942. He founded the Mahila Shiksha Sadan at Gandhi Ashram, Hantradi, 1945. He was elected to the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, 1952 and was the first and the last Chief Minister, Marwar State. He was elected to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, 1957. He served as Minister of Finance, 1957, for Education, 1962, Government of Rajasthan. He resigned from the Government in 1965. He is a recipient of "Manishi" title from Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, 1964.

The papers of Haribhau Upadhyaya are a large collection which deals with the political affairs of Rajasthan and the States' People's movement there. This valuable collection has been donated by Smt. Bhagirathi Upadhyaya and Shri Martand Upadhyaya.

The papers contain correspondence exchanged among others, with, Kamalnayan Bajaj, Jamnalal Bajaj, Radhakrishna Bajaj, Shankarlal Banker, Bhagavan Das, Gokulbhai Bhatt, G.D. Birla, Mahadev Desai, N.V. Gadgil, Indira Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shankarrao Deo, Hiralal Shastri, Manikyalal Varma and Vinoba Bhave. The subject files pertain to the activities of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, Bijolia Satyagraha, Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee, All-India Congress Committee, All-India Spinners Association, Indian States' People's Conference, merger of Ajmer into Rajasthan, Textile Labour Association, Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad, Sasta Sahitya Mandal, Rajasthan Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Fund and Trust, Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagya Samiti, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Sarva Seva Sangh, Bharat Yuvak Samaj, affairs of Bikaner State, Praja Mandal movement in Rajasthan and Sarvodaya. The papers, which are mostly in Hindi, throw light on the freedom and Praja Mandal movement in Rajasthan, and cover the years 1920-71. Besides, there are 102 letters from Gandhiji covering the period 1925-42, the draft constitution proposed for the All-India Spinners Association, and his talks with Gandhiji on Go-badh at Wardha on 5th September, 1934 on microfilm. In addition there are 21 engagement diaries for the year 1926-27 and four press-clippings files.

### **S.D. Upadhyaya (1899–1984)**

Personal Secretary to Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru; he was born at Brahmanpuri, Dwarahat, district Almora and was educated at Dwarahat and Lucknow. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1921. He joined the services of Pandit Motilal Nehru in 1923 as his Private Secretary and then with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru since 1931. He courted arrest during the Salt Satyagraha and was imprisoned, 1931–32. He was also held as security prisoner during the Quit India movement, 1942–45. He was member, Lok Sabha, 1952–57, 1957–62, 1962–67 and of the Rajya Sabha, 1967–70.

The papers of S.D. Upadhyaya, donated by himself, have been received in two instalments. Most of the papers have been amalgamated with the Jawaharlal Nehru Papers (supplementary) and the Motilal Nehru papers. The personal papers of S.D. Upadhyaya contain his correspondence with Amrit Kaur, G. Captain, Anil K. Chanda, M.K. Gandhi, Krishna Hutheesing, Padmaja Naidu, Jawaharlal Nehru, K.T. Shah, Syed Mahmud and others, and cover the years 1928–60.

### **Madhusudan Vairale (1928–88)**

A former member of Parliament and also a former Maharashtra Minister; he was born at Akola, Maharashtra and was educated at Akola. An Advocate, he participated in the Quit India movement and was imprisoned in 1942. He started legal practice at Akola. He was General-Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Students' Congress, 1948, Madhya Pradesh Youth Congress, 1950 and Vidharbha Congress Committee; member, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, 1957–72; Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Irrigation and Power, 1960–67; Cabinet Minister, 1967–72, Government of Maharashtra; and member, Lok Sabha, 1980–85. He was also Editor, *Shivashakti*.

This is a small collection consisting of a few articles by Madhusudan Vairale and various reports on Jawaharlal Nehru published in newspapers like *Unnati*, *Tarun Bharat*, etc. The papers, which are in English and Marathi, have been donated by his wife Smt. Vijaya Vairale and cover the years 1951–59.

## **Manikyalal Varma (1897–1969)**

A prominent leader of Mewar, he was born at Bijolia, Bhilwara district, Rajasthan. He did not receive any formal education but he was fluent in Hindi and Urdu. He was influenced by the Arya Samaj teachings and took up the cause of Bhils. He initiated the Bijolia movement along with Vijay Singh Pathik. He also founded the Rajasthan Seva Sangh. He was exiled from Mewar for his activities in 1934. He spent four years in Dungarpur, 1934–38. Later, he started the movement against Begar. He was the Founder-President, Mewar Praja Mandal and was again imprisoned for organising mass agitation during the Quit India movement, 1942. He served as Prime Minister, Smaller Rajasthan, 1948 and helped in the formation of Rajasthan. He was also member, Rajya Sabha, 1952–67. He was instrumental in organising Rajasthan Adimjati Sangh and Rajasthan Seva Mandal.

The papers of Manikyalal Varma, one of the important leaders of Rajasthan, have been donated by his wife Smt. Narayani Devi Varma. The papers constitute rich material for the study of the peasant movement in Mewar, the impact of the political developments in British India on Mewar and other Rajputana regions, the people's agitation against the unjust laws of the ruling princely chiefs and finally the merger of Mewar into the present Rajasthan. The correspondence is exchanged among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Morarji Desai, Shriman Narayan, Jamnalal Bajaj, Jaisukhlal Hathi and Haribhau Upadhyaya. The subject files deal with the Bijolia Satyagraha, Bundi Andolan, the reorganisation of Rajasthan, AICC, Gadi Lohars, his tenure as Chief Minister of Smaller Rajasthan, Indo-Pak border, Khadi and Village Industries, etc. The collection consists of poems, plays and articles by Manikyalal Varma. Besides, there are 23 diaries which are of rich research value, depicting a day-to-day commentary on important events and eminent leaders who came into contact with Manikyalal Varma. Writings by others, press-clippings and printed material also form a part of the collection. The papers, which are mostly in Hindi, cover the years 1920–74.

## A.S. Venu

The Editor of *The Justice*, he was associated with the Justice Party and non-Brahman movement.

The papers of A.S. Venu, donated by himself, consist of press-clippings, printed material, articles by him and others. There are articles by A. Ramasami Mudaliar, Annadurai, N.V. Natarajan, A. Krishnaswamy and others. The press-clippings are from the *Sunday Observer*, *Radical Humanist*, *The Justice*, etc. The articles and press-clippings deal with social problems, the Justice Party, Annadurai, DMK, the Non-Brahmin Conference, etc. The papers are in English and Tamil and cover the years 1922–68.

## Chandragupta Vidyalankar (1906–85)

An eminent Hindi writer and journalist; he was born at Kotadu, Multan (now in Pakistan) and was educated at Gurukul Kangri. He started as the Editor of *Jyoti*, a monthly from Dehra Dun. He left it and joined *Janma-bhumi*, a Hindi daily from Lahore, in 1931. Later he founded the Hindi Sabha in Lahore in 1936. He came to Delhi after partition. He was Editor, *Vishwadarshan*, 1948–54. He also edited *Ajkal* and retired from government service in 1963. He was also Editor, *Sarika*, 1963–67. He is the author of *Chandrakala*, *Ashok*, *Vapasi*, *Dev Aur Manav*, *Nyay ki Raat*, etc.

The papers of Chandragupta Vidyalankar have been donated by his wife Smt. Swarna Lata Vidyalankar. The collection consists of correspondence exchanged with eminent contemporary writers and journalists. The letters are exchanged, among others, with Harivanshrai Bachchan, Dharamvir Bharati, Benarsidas Chaturvedi, Mahatma Gandhi, Indira Gandhi, Maithilisharan Gupta, Mukandi Lal, Ramdhari Sinha 'Dinkar', Rahul Sankrityayan, Upendranath 'Ashk' and Amarnath Vidyalankar. The subject files mainly relate to his literary activities and publications. Besides, there is a rich collection of articles and writings by Chandragupta Vidyalankar, both published and unpublished. His features and travelogues are a rich sources of information and are useful for research in Hindi literature. The papers, which are mainly in Hindi, cover the years 1933–85.

## Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi (1890–1931)

A noted journalist and a Congress leader of U.P.; he was born at Fatehpur, U.P. and was educated at Gwalior and Allahabad. He taught at Pandit Pirthi Nath High School, Kanpur, 1909–10. He was on the editorial staff of *Saraswati*, 1911–13 and started *Pratap* from Kanpur, 1913. He was its Editor from 1913–31. He was arrested for highlighting the agrarian disturbances in U.P. in *Pratap* in 1921 and was released, 1922. He was President; Fatehpur District Political Conferences, 1923, U.P. Political Conference, Farrukhabad, 1929 and U.P. PCC, 1930. He was also Secretary, Reception Committee, Kanpur Congress, 1925; member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1927–29. He started the Seva Ashram at Narwal, 1929. His publications include: *Jail Jiwan Ki Jhalak* and *Hathi ki Phansi*. He die ' while trying to prevent communal riots in Kanpur.

The papers of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi consist of loose correspondence, mostly regarding *Pratap* and personal expenses notebook. The papers, which are in Hindi, cover the years 1907–30 and 1954. They have been donated by his daughter Ms. Vimla Vidyarthi. Besides, there is a diary for the period 1922 on microfilm.

## T.K. Govind Vidyarthi (1912– )

Communist party leader and journalist; he was born at Palayad village, Cannanore district, Kerala and was educated at Palayad, Tellicherry, Banaras, Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay. He joined the Communist Party of India in 1936. He was on the editorial staff, *National Front*, 1938–40, *Jan Yug*, 1942, *Navi Duniya*, 1949, and *Crossroads*, 1949–52. He worked underground as a member of the Communist Party of India, 1940–42. He was the Librarian, PHQ, Bombay, 1942–44. He was connected with the Indian People's Theatre Association, 1944–48. He was suspended for six months for anti-party activities, 1950. He was also a member, Inquiry Committee on B.T. Ranadive, 1950. He left the CPI in 1952 and has been associated with the Sangeet Natak Akademi since 1952.

This is a small collection of papers, consisting of 13 files donated by Shri Govind Vidyarthi himself. The collection comprises

correspondence of C. Rajeshwara Rao, Asoka Mehta, S.V. Ghate, Chitta Prosad and others. The subject files deal mainly with the Communist movement and relate to the Communist Party of India, INTUC, the controversy regarding the publication of *Swaralipi*, a novel by Govind Vidyarthi and material collected on Ram Chandra Vikal. Besides, there are speeches and writings by him and others. In addition to the above, printed material, biographical sketches and diary and notebooks form part of the collection. The papers, covering the years 1933–90, are in English, Urdu and Bengali.

### **C. Vijiaraghavachariar (1852–1944)**

A nationalist and one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress; he was born at Pon Vilaindha Kalathur, Chinglepet district, Tamil Nadu and was educated at Madras. Qualified as a lawyer, he became Lecturer, Presidency College, Madras, 1875. He was transferred to Government College, Mangalore. Later he set up legal practice, 1881. He was implicated in the Hindu–Muslim riot, 1882, but later, he was acquitted. He was elected to Salem Municipal Council, 1882. He attended the first session of the Indian National Congress, as a Special Invitee, 1885. He was also member: Madras Legislative Council, 1895–1901, Imperial Legislative Council, 1913–16; and President, Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress, 1920.

The papers of C. Vijiaraghavachariar were deposited in this institution for permanent preservation by his grandson Shri R.T. Parthasarathy. The collection comprises 2,740 letters exchanged between 1898 and 1940. Among the correspondents are his eminent contemporaries, such as A.O. Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji, B.G. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Lajpat Rai, G.D. Birla, C. Rajagopalachari, Mirza Ismail and several British officials and non-officials. Besides, the collection includes manuscripts of C. Vijiaraghavachariar's articles and addresses delivered by him from time to time.

### **M. Visvesvaraya (1861–1962)**

An eminent engineer, administrator and statesman; he was born in a village near Nandi Hills in Mysore State and was educated



at Bangalore and Poona. He was appointed as Assistant Engineer, Bombay Public Works Department, 1884 and he worked for the improvement of water supply and drainage system in Sukkur, Sind in 1894–95. He served as Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation District, 1899, and Sanitary Engineer, Poona Municipality, 1901. He was a Fellow, Bombay University, 1904 and paid a visit to U.K., USA, Canada, Sweden and Russia in 1908–9. He was also Special Consulting Engineer, Hyderabad; Chief Engineer, Mysore State, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912–19; member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922 and Backbay Reclamation Enquiry Committee, Bombay, 1926. He helped in the establishment of Premier Automobile Company, Bombay and Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Bangalore and was Director, Tata Iron and Steel Company, 1927–55. He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1955. He is the author of *Planned Economy for India*.

The papers of M. Visvesvaraya consist of eight rolls of microfilm covering the years 1899–1942. The papers deal with subjects like his work as an engineer in Sind, Poona, Hyderabad and Mysore State, his tenure as the Dewan of Mysore, City Improvement Projects and schemes, technical education, affairs of Andhra University, Public utility schemes, automobile and iron industries. Besides, there are speeches, articles, notes, reports and convocation addresses delivered by him from time to time. Press-clippings and printed material also form a part of the collection. The papers are of great research value, particularly relating to the administration of Mysore State and the industrialisation of India. The papers for microfilming have been donated by Shri R. Krishnamurthy, Vice-President, Visvesvaraya National Memorial Trust.

### **Bhagwati Charan Vohra (1907–30)**

A revolutionary and martyr of the Indian freedom movement; he was born and educated at Lahore. He was closely associated with Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev. Inspired by the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, they formed a study circle in 1925 and Vohra was the Propaganda Secretary, Navjawan Bharat Sabha. He wrote a pamphlet—‘Philosophy of the Bomb’. He attempted

to rescue Bhagat Singh and other co-accused from the prison but died due to the explosion of a bomb which he had in his hand.

The papers of Bhagwati Charan Vohra, donated by his wife Smt. Durga Devi Vohra, consist of 15 pages and inclusively cover the period 1924–29. These contain a degree of Bhagwati Charan Vohra, enquiries and their replies regarding courses offered in French and German universities, accounts of Rashtriya Natak Samaj, etc. The papers are in Hindi and Urdu.

### **Jainarain Vyas (1898–1963)**

A well-known journalist and politician; he was born and educated at Jodhpur. He became Secretary, Marwar Hitkarini Sabha, Jodhpur, 1921. He joined the Congress in 1927 and was member, AICC, since 1928. He was Secretary, All-India States' People's Conference, 1928–36 and its General Secretary, 1936–47. He was jailed for six years in 1929 for political activities but was released in 1931. He again suffered imprisonment for different terms in 1932, 1941 and 1942–44. He served as Editor, *Akhand Bharat*, Bombay, 1935–36; Chairman, Jodhpur Municipal Board, 1940–41; Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, 1948–49 and Rajasthan, 1951–54; member, Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament up to 1951, and Rajya Sabha, 1957–60 and 1960–63.

The papers of Jainarain Vyas, donated by Shri R.L. Handa, consist of material copied out from various sources for producing a commemorative volume. They are mainly copies of speeches, writings, statements and appeals made by Jainarain Vyas and some others on the administration of Rajasthan before and after independence, the contribution of Jainarain Vyas to the States' Peoples movement, his correspondence with eminent Congress leaders, British officials and Indian Princes, his tenure as Chief Minister of Rajasthan and his role in Rajya Sabha. The papers are valuable for the study of political developments and awakening in Rajasthan and States' People's movement. Besides, there are printed materials in the collection. The collection is mostly in Hindi and relates to the years 1925–61.

## **Walchand Hirachand (1882–1953)**

The pioneer of the Indian shipping, aircraft and automobile industries; he was born at Sholapur and was educated at Sholapur, Poona and Bombay. He took large contracts for the construction of railway lines, river bridges and large military barracks. He was President, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, 1927, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, 1927–38, Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce, 1931–33, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1932–33 and All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 1933–34. He also served as Vice-President, International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1934–35 and 1936–37. He was the leader of the Indian delegation to Congresses of International Chamber of Commerce, Berlin, 1937 and Copenhagen, 1939. He was also Chairman, Premier Automobiles Ltd.

The papers of Walchand Hirachand consist of non-current records of Walchand Hirachand Group of Companies. There are 800 files covering the years 1915–68. The collection can be classified into Walchand Hirachand papers and Lalchand Hirachand papers (Walchand's brother and doyen of Indian industry), speeches and writings and records of Walchand Hirachand Group of Industries. The files contain the personal correspondence of both Walchand Hirachand and Lalchand Hirachand and also speeches and writings by them. Besides, the papers relate to their association with construction companies like Tata Premier Construction Company Ltd, All-India Construction Company Ltd., Hindustan Construction Company Ltd., pipe industries like the Indian Hume Pipe Company, Stoneware Pipes, agricultural companies like Marsland Price Company Ltd., Ravalgaon Sugar Farm, engineering companies like Acme Manufacturing Company, Cooper Engineering, Vikhroli Metal Fabrications and transport industries like Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Premier Automobiles Ltd., Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd., and Walchandnagar Industries. Walchand Hirachand was a pioneer in the field of industrial development and growth in India and his collection of papers is of great research value. The papers, received through Seth Walchand Hirachand Memorial Trust, provide information about the economic history of India for the past 75 years.

### S.K. Wankhede (1914–88)

Former Speaker of the Maharashtra Assembly; he was born at Nagpur, Maharashtra. A Bar-at-Law, he was called to the Bar in 1937. He was jailed for offering Individual Satyagraha in 1940. Later, he was Mayor, Nagpur Corporation; Deputy Speaker, Madhya Pradesh Assembly, 1952 and subsequently of Bombay State Assembly. He also served as Minister for Planning, Development, Electricity and Industries, Bombay Government, 1959–60; Minister for Finance, 1960–62, for Industries, Law and Judiciary, 1969–72; for Industries and Sports, 1977–78, Maharashtra Government and Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, 1972–77.

The papers of S.K. Wankhede consist of two files and a few printed materials. The files contain typescript of a book *Humour and Anecdotes*, speeches and writings by him and others, and a few press-clippings. Apart from these, there are a few printed material relating to State Emblem, UNO, Metropolitan Planning, Oral question and answer session in the State Legislative Assembly and an issue of *Vaibhav*. The papers, which are in English and Marathi, have been donated by his daughter Ms. Ramola Mahajani, and cover the years 1967–79.

### Indulal Yajnik (1892–1972)

A noted journalist, socialist worker and Kisan Sabha leader; he was born at Nadiad, Kaira district, Gujarat, and was educated at Bombay. He started *Navjivan* and *Satya*, a Gujarati monthly, in 1915. He also started *Young India*. He joined the Servants of India Society and the Home Rule League. He participated in the Kaira Satyagraha, 1918. He organised the Gujarat Rajakiya Parishad. He started *Yugadharam* in 1922. He also edited *Hindustan*, a Gujarati daily. He was imprisoned for anti-war propaganda, 1940–41. He took up Kisan Sabha work and started *Nutan Gujarat*, 1942. He was also member, Lok Sabha, 1957–62, 1962–67, 1967–70 and 1971–72.

The papers of Indulal Yajnik have been donated by Shri Dhanwantbhai Oza, Honorary Director, Indulal Yajnik Kranti

Abhyas Kendra. The collection comprises correspondence, notebooks, press-clippings and the manuscript of his unpublished work 'India'. The correspondence includes letters exchanged among others with, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Sahajanand Saraswati, S.M. Joshi, Sardar Patel, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and E.M.S. Namboodiripad. A considerable bulk of subject files deal with various Kisan Sabha movements and many of them date back to 1845. Besides, there are files relating to the trade union movement, agrarian problems, the Mahagujarat movement, the All-India Kisan Sabha, and Kutch. The articles, speeches and writings, both published and unpublished, form a rich part of the collection. These are invaluable in the study of the growth and development of the Kisan movement in India. His notebooks are important as they include a record of his impressions and reminiscences of some of his eminent contemporaries such as Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Shapurji Saklatvala, etc. Besides, Mr. Howard Spodek has handed over six volumes of the English translation of the autobiography of Indulal Yajnik by Prof. D.N. Pathak. The collection, which is mainly in Gujarati, covers the years 1845–1972. It is a valuable source material, especially for the history of modern Gujarat and also the working-class movement.

### **Yudhvir Singh (1897–1983)**

An eminent leader and freedom fighter of Delhi; he was born at Jaipur and was educated at Agra and Allahabad. He participated in the 1932, 1941 and 1942 movements and was imprisoned for four years and nine months. He was Secretary, Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee, 1935; Municipal Commissioner, Delhi, 1937–52; member, Delhi Legislative Assembly, 1952; Minister, Health and Rehabilitation, Industries and Labour and Rationing and Jail, 1955–56; member, Delhi Metropolitan Council, 1967–70 and Chairman, Delhi Administration Industrial Advisory Board. His publications include: *Gandhiji Ka Marg*, *Pooja ki Pukar*, *Gandhiji ka Swarajya*.

The papers of Yudhvir Singh, donated by himself, form a small collection. It consists of his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, Mir Mushtaq Ahmad, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Zakir Husain and others. Besides, there are subject files relating to proposed publication of

*Navajivan* in Urdu and suspension of Jag Parvesh Chander from Delhi Congress Assembly Party. There are a few appeals and miscellaneous items also. The papers, covering the years 1931–67, are in Hindi and English.

### **Marquis of Zetland (1876–1961)**

Former Secretary of State for India, he was educated at Cambridge. He was a member, Royal Commission on Public Services in India, 1912–14. He served as Governor of Bengal, 1917–22; member, First and Second Sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930–31, and of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on India, 1933. He was also Secretary of State for India, 1935–40 and for Burma, 1937–40. He wrote: *An Eastern Miscellany*, *The Life of Lord Curzon*, *The Life of Lord Cromer*, etc.

The papers of the Marquis of Zetland, on microfilm, consist of nine rolls. The collection comprises the correspondence and papers of Lawrence John Lumley Dundas as the Governor of Bengal, Secretary of State for India, Secretary of State for Burma, member of the Indian Round Table Conference and member of Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on India. The principal correspondents are Joseph Austen Chamberlain, Edwin Montagu, Lord Willingdon, Lord Linlithgow and Lord Brabourne. There are papers relating to the constitution and the Government of India, Indian constitutional reforms, the founding of the Indian Academy, and cover the years 1917–40.

## **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

## Miscellaneous Items

(This list shows accessions, each comprising only a very few documents, thus not qualifying to be described as collections)

Sl. No.	Description	Period	Accession No. and Remarks
1.	Shri Dharam Pal donated seven documents on xerox pertaining to the promulgation and propagation of Christianity in India. This helps in an understanding of the colonial attitude towards missionaries.	1797 and 1811-13	1593
2.	300 documents on the administration of Jubbal.	1855-63	703 (xerox copy)
3.	Diary of Lalubhai Samaldas.	July, 1891	111
4.	An autograph book for the years 1896 and 1942-50 containing the signatures of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai, Patel, Sarojini Naidu, etc.	1896, 1942-50	1584 (xerox copy)
5.	A letter from Mohammad Ali Jinnah to Justice Tyabji.	5 June, 1900	527 (xerox copy)
6.	The papers of S.P. Roy which contain a certificate of birth by Motilal Nehru and also pages from his diary referring to the Nehru family.	1900 and 1913	925 (xerox)
7.	Three documents relating to M.K. Gandhi obtained from Johannesburg, South Africa.	1903-64	1624 (xerox copies)
8.	The Indian Ladies Magazine and The Indian Magazine.	1906-8 and 1929	640 (printed)



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| 9. Two letters of Gopal Krishna Gokhale to Mrs. P.K. Ray.  | 27 April;<br>1909 and<br>5 April,<br>1912 | 1002                       |
| 10. A letter from M.K. Gandhi to Dhanji Ramji.   | 24 April,<br>1912                         | 509 (xerox copy)           |
| 11. Press clippings on Mahatma Gandhi relating to his activities in South Africa.  | 1913–14                                   | On Microfilm               |
| 12. Ashirwad-Pushpanjali.  | 1916                                      | 914 (printed, in Sanskrit) |
| 13. One file relating to the efforts made by Mrs. Herabai A. Tata, Mithibai Tata and Mrs. J. Pettit towards the promotion of the cause of women's suffrage in India. | 1918–20                                   | 612                        |
| 14. Three letters of Kamala Nehru to M.N. Tankha.  | 1918                                      | 570                        |
| 15. A letter from C.R. Das to the Chief Secretary, Punjab.   | 21 November, 1919                         | 206A (copy)                |
| 16. A pamphlet entitled 'The New Call' written by H.D. Mariwalla.  | 1919                                      | 1246                       |
| 17. A letter from Motilal Nehru to V.J. Patel enclosing copy of a letter from D.N. Banerjee.   | 17 September, 1920                        | 114                        |
| 18. Upendra Desai Papers comprising thirty-five documents, including his correspondence with Yusuf Meherally.  | 1921–49                                   | 861                        |
| 19. Diary of Kapur Singh.  | December 1922–April 1926                  | On microfilm (in Punjabi)  |
| 20. A letter from Charles A. Kincaid to Mr. Brown.   | 1922–32                                   | 79                         |
| 21. A letter from C. Sankaran Nair to Dinshaw Wacha.   | 29 August, 1923                           | 114                        |

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| 22. Papers relating to the Indian Communist Party and the first Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur.  | 1924-26           | 299<br>(2 pamphlets and ten documents) |
| 23. 9 letters exchanged by S. Nagasundaram with Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Mahadev Desai, K.M. Munshi and Justice Shelat.  | 1924-57           | 521                                    |
| 24. A letter from Taraknath Das to Lala Lajpat Rai.   | 11 January, 1926  | 512                                    |
| 25. Script of two lectures and a letter of M.B. Abhyankar. (photocopies)  | 1926              | 468 and 469                            |
| 26. Four letters exchanged between G.K. Nariman and Prof. Indra.  | 1928              | 538                                    |
| 27. A notice issued by the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army and a statement issued on behalf of Jawaharlal Nehru, J.N. Sanyal and five others to the Commissioner, the Special Tribunal, Lahore Conspiracy Case. | December, 1928-30 | 822                                    |
| 28. Typed copy of a letter from Jawaharlal Nehru to some Congressmen of Lahore.   | 23 August, 1929   | 1358                                   |
| 29. One microfilm roll comprising 15 letters written by Jawaharlal Nehru and Kamala Nehru to Girdhari Lal.  | 1929-33           | 251B                                   |
| 30. A letter from Krishna Hutheesing to Din Dayal Bhargava.   | 13 April 1930     | 176                                    |
| 31. An article 'Lahore: The Cynosure of the Petty Bourgeoisie'.   | 13 November, 1930 | 1106<br>(xerox copy)                   |
| 32. A postcard from Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to K. Santhanam.   | 3 February 1931   | 333 (xerox copy)                       |

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| 33. A volume containing letters exchanged between Ishwar Das Nayyar and Gandhiji (xerox copy) and a few pages of a note book.  | 1931-40      | 811         |
| 34. A letter addressed to Anandi Devi.   | 1 April,     | 144 (last   |
| page   | 1932         | is missing) |
| 35. A letter from Sir Mohammed Iqbal to Pt. Sheo Narain Raina.   | 18 April,    | 615 (xerox  |
|  | 1932         | copy)       |
| 36. A letter from Gandhiji to Mrs. J.M. Sen Gupta.   | 5 August,    | 1314        |
|  | 1932         |             |
| 37. A letter from Rabindranath Tagore to Raymond Burnier.  | October      | 1612        |
|  | 1932         |             |
| 38. Jail certificates and 'Sanmanpatra' of Sakharam Kashinath Ijmulwar.  | 1932,        | 1245 (xerox |
|  | 1971         | copies)     |
| 39. Two letters from Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore to Dr. Dasgupta.   | 6 September, | 982         |
|  | 1932         | (xerox      |
|  | and 30       | copies)     |
|  | May, 1939    |             |
| 40. Two issues of <i>Bundelkhand Kesari</i> .  | 1932         | 897         |
| 41. A letter from Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to Lala Mohanlal.   | 21 March,    | 241         |
|  | 1933         |             |
| 42. 'Mr. Gandhi's Tour in India—Reports of Local Governments'.   | 1933-34      | 1312        |
| 43. Twelve letters received by Swami Abhayananda from Feroze Gandhi, Indira Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Kamala Nehru.   | 1933-36      | 457         |
| 44. Eighteen letters received by R.M. Chatterjee from N.N. Sircar regarding the collection of funds in the interest of Bengali Hindus, for publicity and propaganda in England and his views on Congress and Muslim League, etc. | 1933-36      | 161         |

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| 45. The correspondence exchanged between the Raja of Shohratgarh, Shri Shivapati Singh and Raja Shri Rama Chandra Singh Deva, including the "firmans" of the Raja of Chandapara Estate, the ruler of Sachin, Malik Khizan Hayat Khan Tiwana, etc. | 1933-39           | 1111                |
| 46. Correspondence comprising 35 letters exchanged between Kalicharan Khanna and Jawaharlal Nehru, S.D. Upadhyaya, the Chinese Consul General and the Allahabad Bank.   | 1934-50           |                     |
| 47. Copy of an Indonesian local paper 'Badeblatt', with articles relating to Jawaharlal Nehru.  | 7 September, 1935 | 1263 (xerox copy)   |
| 48. A letter from Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to the British Prime Minister  | 4 November, 1935  | 302 (xerox copy)    |
| 49. Raja Bakshi papers, mainly includes letters and one statement of Dr. Madan Atal along with a few press clippings relating to Atal's Chinese experiences   | 1935-51           | 212                 |
| 50. 'Dainik Navjyoti,' a Golden Jubilee volume.   | 1936-86           | 1427                |
| 51. Three letters from Jawaharlal Nehru to H.M. Desai and a four-page anecdote.   | 1937-40           | 1329 (xerox copies) |
| 52. Jawaharlal Nehru's note in the visitors' book of the Government High School, Srinagar, Garhwal.   | May 1938          | 1267 (xerox copy)   |

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| 53. A list of the passengers of the P&O S.S. "Strethnaver" which left London on 28 October 1938 for Australia; Jawaharlal Nehru's and Indira Nehru's names appear on the centre page.                                 | 1938                         | 637 (booklet)       |
| 54. Papers relating to the lifting of ban on Gandhiji's book 'Hind Swaraj'.   | 1938                         | 549 (copies)        |
| 55. Transcript of an interview with Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi by Gokul Lal Asawa and Shankerlal Verma.   | 1938                         | 554                 |
| 56. A short history of Aundh, a petty state consisting of 72 villages scattered over Satara and Sangli districts of Maharashtra and Gundal in Bijapur district of Karnataka.  | 1938-39                      | 336                 |
| 57. Transcript of a speech on "India and Ireland" by Eamon De Valera.   | 1938                         | 862 (xerox copy)    |
| 58. Three letters received by K.K. Datta from Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha.  | 1940-49                      | 381 (copies)        |
| 59. A letter from Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to Venkatasami Naidu.  | 14 May, 1941                 | 1417 (xerox copy)   |
| 60. Two letters from Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to Shwaib.  | 5 May, 1941<br>17 July, 1941 | 1541 (xerox copies) |
| 61. Four letters of Indira Nehru to T.K. Chaturvedi, General Secretary, U.P. Students Federation (xerox copies) and a copy of Indira Gandhi's presidential address at the U.P. Students Conference at Kanpur in 1941. | 1941                         | 504                 |

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| 62. India League collection comprising some handbills and pamphlets.  | 1941-61          | 439                 |
| 63. Nine pictures of the 1942 Martyrs with descriptive captions.  | 1942             | 620                 |
| 64. A notebook containing the speeches of Rash Behari Bose at Tokyo in Shiv Prasad Mishra's handwriting.  | 1942             | 1574                |
| 65. A poem 'Jawaharlal Nehru', by Prof. Vera Hingorani.   | 1942             | 1286                |
| 66. M.B. Samarth's collection of 30 pages containing the letters exchanged between M.B. Samarth and B.R. Ambedkar relating to the People's Education Society, Bombay. | 1942-61          | 742                 |
| 67. The certificates of Tukaram Baburao Patil.  | 1943-45          | 1217 (xerox copies) |
| 68. A 152-page notebook of Jayaprakash Narayan, entitled "Inside Lahore Fort".  | 1944             | 1139 (xerox copy)   |
| 69. Eight documents along with the list received from Bernal Archives.  | 1944-56,<br>1964 | 1244                |
| 70. A Report to the Government of India on 'Scientific Research in India' by Prof. A.V. Hill.   | April,<br>1945   | 1266 (xerox copy)   |
| 71. The journal of a month's excursion from Srinagar to Leh in July-August, 1945 by V.G. Kiernan and N.S. Kiernan.  | July, 1945       | 1606                |
| 72. The reminiscences of Captain V. Sundaram, the pilot who flew Jawaharlal Nehru from Delhi to Bombay soon after his release from prison in 1945.                    | November, 1945   | 1181                |

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| 73. | Three letters of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to Raman Lal Shah.  | 1945             | 418 (in Gujarati)   |
| 74. | Two copies of an address presented to Jawaharlal Nehru by Kapoor Singh—President, Shiromani Khalsa, Jammu and Kashmir.  | 1945             | 1353                |
| 75. | A few documents of Atmaram Ramchandani comprising two letters received from Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.   | 1945             | 1204 (xerox copies) |
| 76. | ‘Kashmiri Pandits Outside Kashmir’, an article by Harihar Nath Muttoo.  | 1946             | 1006 (xerox copy)   |
| 77. | Three documents of Prabhubhai Patel including letters of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and M. Visvesvaraya.  | 1947             | 1567                |
| 78. | A collection of 31 documents comprising the correspondence of Prem Sagar Gupta with K.P.S. Menon and R. Palme Dutt and also a few articles of Gupta.                | 1946–83          | 1326                |
| 79. | Ten letters of Indira Gandhi addressed to Smt. Buchi Das relating to the raising of funds for the Deshbandhu Centenary year, acknowledging birthday greetings, etc. | 1947–71          | 1400                |
| 80. | Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi’s letter to Shri Shankaran of Sevagram Ashram, Wardha.   | 29 January, 1948 | 417                 |
| 81. | “Reminiscences: Memoirs: Excerpts: Conversation with Jawaharlal Nehru” by J.L. Mallick.   | October, 1948    | 1401                |

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| 82. The papers of John Haynes Homes including a booklet and a memorial service to Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.  | 1948  | 109 (printed)         |
| 83. Nine volumes of the Gandhi Murder Trial and a few related press clippings from Atma Charan who conducted the trial of Godse and others.                              | 1948-49                                     | 227 (A)               |
| 84. The correspondence of W.G. Eagleton with Lord Mountbatten and H.Y. Sharada Prasad.   | 13 October,<br>1950 and<br>13 June,<br>1985 | 995 (xerox<br>copies) |
| 85. Press coverage on the death of Sardar Patel.   | December<br>1950                            | On<br>Microfilm       |
| 86. Visitor's book, Circuit House Gardens, Dehradun containing remarks of various leaders such as Indira Gandhi, Sri Prakasa, H.P. Mody, etc.                            | 1951-64                                     | 1399                  |
| 87. Nine letters received by J.C. Varma from Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Mahavir Tyagi, Sri Prakasa and others on his father's (Shri Babu Ram Varma's) death. | March-<br>May 1953                          | 934                   |
| 88. The manuscript of a book 'Jawaharlal Nehru: An Autobiography', 5 vols.   | 1953  | 1688 (in<br>Russian)  |
| 89. A letter from Dr. K.M. Ashraf to Mohibbul Hasan.   | September,<br>1953                          | 1195 (in<br>Urdu)     |
| 90. Ramy Pillai papers consisting of four articles relating to the participation of Indians in the liberation struggle of South Africa.                                  | 1953-97                                     | 1619 (xerox<br>copy)  |



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| 91. A register containing 'Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee Poona Karyakarini Sabha Vritant'.  | 1 November, 1954–<br>March 1960 | 445                 |
| 92. The speech of Lala Dunichand of Ambala at a conference.  | 1955                            | 598                 |
| 93. A pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Lok Sabha relating to the obituary speeches made in the House from 1921–52.                       | 1955                            | 1589 (xerox copy)   |
| 94. Twelve letters of Lal Bahadur Shastri to Jung Bahadur Singh.   | 1955–65                         | 78                  |
| 95. Three letters of Jawaharlal Nehru and six letters of Zakir Husain to J. Hazrati.   | 1955–69                         | 989                 |
| 96. Eight letters of Niranjana Singh Talib to his daughter Ranbir Satwant relating to Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Chandigarh and personal matters. | 560                             | 1957–72             |
| 97. A letter from Jawaharlal Nehru to H.C. Heda.   | 29 August, 1958                 | 1444 (xerox copy)   |
| 98. A letter from Jawaharlal Nehru to the children of Arunachal Pradesh.   | 18 November, 1958               | 1471 (xerox copy)   |
| 99. The letters of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi exchanged with Nurul Hasan, Devraj Urs and others.   | 1959–81                         | 1315 (xerox copies) |
| 100. A notebook of Jawaharlal Nehru containing his observations during the course of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.                 | May, 1960                       | 1473                |

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| 101. A letter from Prof. Rahul Sankrityayan to S. Om Prakash Paliwal, along with a xerox copy of its English translation.     | 1960                                | 1435   |
| 102. A letter from Jawaharlal Nehru to Sivagnanam.  | 16 February, 1961                   | 1345 (xerox copy)                              |
| 103. An article on Jawaharlal Nehru and a report of a press conference addressed by him as Prime Minister in Colombo.         | 1962                                | 1213   |
| 104. Two letters from Jawaharlal Nehru and from the Chief Justice of India addressed to Roshanlal Samar.                      | 20 February, 1963 and 12 March 1963 | 1009 (xerox copies)                            |
| 105. Copies of six letters exchanged by Sooryakant Parikh with Jawaharlal Nehru.  | 1962-63                             | 434  |
| 106. Sadashivrao Bhute papers containing Sanmanpatra and jail certificates.   | 1963-66                             | 1226   |
| 107. A message from Jawaharlal Nehru for V.C. Shukla.   | 10 April, 1964                      | 1412   |
| 108. A suit for damages filed by Rammanohar Lohia and Prannath Lekhi in the court of the Senior Sub-Judge, Delhi.             | 1965                                | 1534 (xerox copies)                            |
| 109. Three articles on Bhagat Singh, donated by Bejoy Kumar Sinha.  | 1966-70                             | 1125 (Press clippings as well as a xerox copy) |
| 110. Magna Carta of the Jews in Kerala.   | 16 August, 1967                     | 113  |
| 111. Pt. Motilal Nehru and the Mahmudabad Family (Impressions of late Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan, the Raja of Mahmudabad). | 1970                                | 1161   |

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| 112. Bulletins issued by the Centre for Study of India and Contemporary Islam.   | April–<br>May, 1972                     | 1397             |
| 113. Interview of the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, with the Polish T.V. team, at 10.00 am. in South Block.   | 1973                                    | on<br>Microfilm  |
| 114. Gandhi's draft replies to George Sorias (of France) on questions regarding the Spanish Civil War (replies drafted by B.R. Nanda).                             | 1974                                    | 993              |
| 115. Dr.(Smt.) P.V. Thackersey Seventy-fifth Birthday Felicitation Function and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Birth Centenary Souvenir (1874–1974).                     | 1974                                    | 689              |
| 116. A letter from Prafulla Chandra Sen to Asoka Mehta, (CC to P. Ramachandran).   | 2 November, 1976                        | 1030             |
| 117. An essay on L.K. Anantha Krishna Iyer by L.K. Bala Ratnam and copies of the <i>National Herald supplement</i> on Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Maulana Azad. | 2 October 1976 and<br>22 February, 1977 | 1051             |
| 118. A letter from Bhagwan Das Jain, a journalist from Allahabad, to Indira Gandhi giving an eyewitness account of Jawaharlal Nehru's arrest on 10 September 1942. | September, 1981                         | 780 (xerox copy) |
| 119. "Chandra Sekhar v. Eddington, an Unanticipated Confrontation" by Kameshwar C.Wali, an article reprinted from <i>Physics Today</i> .                           | October, 1982                           | 863 (copy)       |

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| 120. Vinodchandra Shah's eyewitness account of what happened at Jambusar when Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru visited the place during the Dandi March. | 1981                                  | 1166               |
| 121. Summary of a thesis "A Community in Exile: The Kashmiri Pandits of Northern India in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century", by Kusum Pant. | February, 1983                        | 921                |
| 122. 'A child freedom fighter story told when old' by Nikunja Behari Chakravarty.  | 25 April, 1983                        | 887                |
| 123. 'Bachpan ki Yadein', conversation between Indira Gandhi and Uma Chakbast.   | 14 November, 1983                     | 901                |
| 124. Two letters exchanged between Imtiaz Mohammad Khan and Indira Gandhi.   | 1983                                  | 928 (xerox copies) |
| 125. "Off the Track in Wartime India", a press-clipping.   | 11 January, 1984                      | 902 (xerox copy)   |
| 126. A message from Indira Gandhi to Stanley Wolpert.  | 10 March, 1984                        | 912 (copy)         |
| 127. "Jawaharlal Nehru, an Internationalist: Apostle of Peace", an article by Prof. S.S. Bhatia.   | 9 May, 1984                           | 919 (copy)         |
| 128. A cutting from South containing book reviews of <i>Jinnah of Pakistan</i> by Stanley Wolpert and <i>Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography</i> .               | October, 1984                         | 952                |
| 129. Two issues of <i>India Weekly</i> .   | 1 November, 1984 and 8 November, 1984 | 974                |

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| 130. Bi-Annual Journal of the National Archives of Pakistan (2 vols.).   | 1984              | 1904 (xerox copies) |
| 131. A letter from A.M. Deane to Rajiv Gandhi.   | 21 January, 1985  | 1024 (xerox copy)   |
| 132. Foreword by Rajiv Gandhi, to <i>Associated Movements</i> , published as a part of the Congress Centenary Celebrations.  | 6 May, 1985       | 990 (original copy) |
| 133. Rajaji Memorial lecture delivered by H.Y. Sharada Prasad at the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore.   | 31 January, 1987  | 1081                |
| 134. 'Indian Foreign Policy: Unique and Time-Tested', an article by R. Rangarajan.   | 14 November, 1987 | 1138                |
| 135. 'The Communist Party of India and the Second World War', an article by Victor Kiernan.  | 1987              | 1132                |
| 136. A few press-clippings and articles on Jawaharlal Nehru by Jai Singh Yadav.  | 1988              | 1265                |
| 137. First Day Cover of the stamp of Jawaharlal Nehru released by the Government of Madagascar.  | March, 1989       | 1232                |
| 138. Informal observations on a visit to China by F. Thomasson Jannuzi.  | 26 April, 1989    | 1340                |
| 139. A note prepared by A. Madhavan, Indian Ambassador in Bonn, after a visit to Badenweiler, where Kamala Nehru stayed from September 1935 to January 1936.                         | 15 May, 1989      | 1253                |
| 140. An English translation of the speech delivered by the Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Peter Medgyessy on the occasion of the release of the book <i>Nehru: A Portrait</i> . | 31 May, 1989      | 1252                |

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| 141. A press-clipping article entitled 'Nehru in Barcelona' by Peter Casmada  | 1989           | 1287                |
| 142. Two First Day Covers and a brochure issued by the Government of Uganda to mark the Birth Centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru.  | 1989           | 1289                |
| 143. A folder containing eight stamps on Jawaharlal Nehru presented by the Mongolian Ambassador.  | 1989           | 1285                |
| 144. A set of facsimile of the commemorative stamp issued by Tunisian Government as a part of the Jawaharlal Nehru Birth Centenary Celebrations.                                  | 1989           | 1281                |
| 145. The statement of activities of the Indian Missions Abroad on the Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Celebrations.  | 1989           | 1280 (xerox copies) |
| 146. A letter from Rajiv Gandhi to C.R. Pakrashi and three stamps of Jawaharlal Nehru by the Government of the Republic of Laos to commemorate the centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru. | 1989           | 1379                |
| 147. A press-clipping from <i>India Weekly</i> , London, entitled 'Remembering Ruth Glass'.   | 16 March, 1990 | 1297                |
| 148. Copy of a letter from Rajiv Gandhi to C.R. Pakrashi, having three stamps of Jawaharlal Nehru issued by the Government of the Republic of Laos.                               | 30 June, 1990  | 1379                |
| 149. 'Freedom's Daughter'—typescript of a book on Indira Gandhi.  | 1990           | 1296                |

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| 150. A poem entitled 'The Leader' by N.P. Singh.  | 1992                        | 1413 (xerox copy)             |
| 151. A letter from Rajpati Kaul to Smt. Kasturi Narain.   | 21 September (year missing) | 529 (in Hindi)                |
| 152. A letter from M.K. Gandhi to Mrinalini Sen.  | 30 November (year missing)  | 857 (xerox copy)              |
| 153. An article, 'Jawaharlal Nehru—Sportsman' by Surjit Singh Majithia.   | Undated                     | 1369 (xerox copy)             |
| 154. The autobiography of Ram Nath Kak, entitled <i>Autumn Leaves: Kashmiri Reminiscences</i> .   | Undated                     | 1494 (typescript)             |
| 155. A piece of conversation between George V and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.  | Undated                     | 903                           |
| 156. 26 copies of the National Tahrir created by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.   | Undated                     | 1476 (xerox copies) (in Urdu) |
| 157. The typescript of books by Dr. Ishwara Topa: <i>The efforts at political reforms in India before the Gandhian era</i> . (Vol. I) and <i>Sir Syed Ahmed—A Muslim Nationalist</i> (2 vols.). | Undated                     | 1467                          |
| 158. An article by Ram Kumar Agrawal entitled 'Raigarh Aur Swadhinata ki Larai'.  | Undated                     | 1359                          |
| 159. An article on Azad Hind Fauj by Shiv Singh Chauhan.  | Undated                     | 1349                          |
| 160. An album containing a poem on Indira Gandhi by Asha Jain and a notebook containing verses by Govind Patel.   | Undated                     | 1301                          |
| 161. 'Poems on Nehru' by Dr. Ram Sharan Prasad.   | Undated                     | 1300                          |

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| 162. 'A Dialogue with Nehru' by Mohamed Hassanein Heikal.  | Undated | 1097 (xerox copies)        |
| 163. <i>The first Printed Pamphlet of Songs</i> , by S. Bharati.   | Undated | 1112 (xerox copies)        |
| 164. Seven bound volumes of the manuscript of the book <i>Buddhist Heritage of Afghanistan</i> by Amrit Lal Puri.            | Undated | 1084                       |
| 165. 'Yug-Nirmata, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru' by Sundarlal B. Malhava.  | Undated | 1072 (in Hindi)            |
| 166. 'Bharatiyon ke Anmol Jawahar' by Ganesh Shankar R. Maheshwari.  | Undated | 1068 (manuscript in Hindi) |
| 167. A biographical sketch of the Kamtekar family.   | Undated | 1261 (in Marathi)          |
| 168. A charge-sheet judgement and judgement of the territorial army (Portuguese) in the case of the freedom fighters of Goa. | Undated | 552 (copies in             |
| 169. India's declaration of Independence and a picture of the Dandi March.   | Undated | 579                        |
| 170. <i>India of My Dream in the Hands of Vinobaji</i> , a book by Satis Chandra Das Gupta.                                  | Undated | 600                        |
| 171. 'Congress Radio Calling', an article relating to the 1942 Movement. Also a photocopy of a Congress transmitter.         | Undated | 99 (copy)                  |
| 172. The transcript of a BBC interview of Lord Mountbatten.  | Undated | 656                        |
| 173. An incomplete report about Kashmir.   | Undated | 692                        |
| 174. Posters of the Ramayana Group of the Children Theatre.  | Undated | 696                        |



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|---|---------|---------------------|
| 175. Draft of a biography of Ganga Prasad Verma, Editor and Advocate.   | Undated | 306 (in Urdu)       |
| 176. A certificate of C.D. Gopalan.   | Undated | 270                 |
| 177. A note on 'Delhi Revolutionaries' by S.N. Chopra.  | Undated | 269 (copy)          |
| 178. Account of an interview of Surendranath Banerjea and Rao Bahadur R.N. Mudholkar with the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.   | Undated | 145                 |
| 179. Russian documents on the October Revolution.   | Undated | 124 (copies)        |
| 180. A letter from Gopal Krishna Gokhale to the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, regarding the statements made by Gokhale about the plague operation in Poona to a representative of the <i>Manchester Guardian</i> . | Undated | 104 (xerox copy)    |
| 181. A poem on Jawaharlal Nehru by Narayandas.  | Undated | 1277 (in Hindi)     |
| 182. The horoscopes of Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Swarup Rani Nehru and Indira Nehru.   | Undated | 1266 (xerox copies) |
| 183. Documents produced by the exiled Indian nationalists who were in Europe during the First World War.  | Undated | 1045 (xerox copies) |
| 184. Manuscript of an article, 'Revolutionary Morals' by Devulapalli Venkateswara Rao.  | Undated | 985                 |
| 185. A file containing fragments of Madame Victoria Ocampo's autobiography with its English translation.  | Undated | 978                 |

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| 186. An autobiographical sketch of Ashlata Sen, mother of S.R. Sen.  | Undated | 915 (copy)                             |
| 187. Personal recollections of the sequence of events of 15th and 16th August 1947 of R.C. Mody.   | Undated | 1007                                   |
| 188. Sources on Subhas Chandra Bose and the struggle of India in the Central State Archives of the erstwhile General Democratic Republic and some preliminary remarks by Professor Diethelm Weidemann. | Undated | 998                                    |
| 189. A register containing the manuscript of the autobiography of Joy Kissen Mookerjee.  | Undated | 910                                    |
| 190. Photographs and letter relating to (xerox Krishna Das Dalal's work in villages.   | Undated | 653 (A)<br>copies)                     |
| 191. Wilhelm Lutz researches on 'Jana Gana Mana' and a documentary feature on the same subject by Chitra Narain.   | Undated | 854<br>(copies)                        |
| 192. One manuscript written by Majji. W. Tulasidas.  | Undated | 1527 (in<br>Telugu)                    |
| 193. 'History of the Indian Revolt' in nine parts by Mookund Lall, relating to the year 1860.  | Undated | 1540 (in<br>Urdu)<br>(xerox<br>copies) |
| 194. Swatantrata Sangram Senani Late Shri Triveni Sahai Ke Kucch Sansmaran.  | Undated | 1563                                   |
| 195. A map of the site plan of Saunder's murder in Lahore.   | Undated | 1597                                   |
| 196. Genesis of the Talwars of Ghalla Dher written by Bhagat Ram Talwar who helped Subhas Chandra Bose escape, in 1941, from India to Afghanistan.   | Undated | 1598                                   |

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|---|---------|-------------------|
| 197. <i>Gandhi and South Africa: Principles and Politics</i> , edited by Judith M. Brown and Martin Prozesky.   | Undated | 1621 (xerox copy) |
| 198. <i>The Passive Resistance Movement in South Africa</i> .   | Undated | 1622 (xerox copy) |
| 199. A souvenir released on the first death anniversary of late Bah Peter G. Marban.  | Undated | 1645              |
| 200. 'Raigarh aur Swadhinata ki Larai', an article by Ram Kumar Agarwal, and a pamphlet <i>Chhatisgarh Kranti Ki Lapton Mein</i> by Shyam Narayan Kashmira. | Undated | 1359              |
| 201. J.P. Suda papers, comprising copies of some of his articles and a copy of a book <i>Indian National Movement</i> .                                     | Undated | 1086              |

# Appendix

## Institutional Collections

1. All-India Congress Committee(AICC) and Provincial Congress Committees  
Provincial Congress Committees include:
  - a) Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee
  - b) Burma Congress Committee
  - c) Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee
  - d) Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee
  - e) Rewari Town Congress Committee
  - f) Tamil Nadu Congress Committee
  - g) U.P. Congress Committee
2. All-India Hindu Mahasabha
3. All-India Muslim League
4. All-India Shia Conference
5. All-India Trade Union Congress
6. Allahabad Municipal Board
7. Anjuman Islamia
8. Bengal Coal Company
9. Bengal Political Department
10. Bengal Relief Committee
11. Bombay Presidency Association
12. British Indian Association of Calcutta
13. British Indian Association of Oudh
14. Christian Missionary Papers
  - a) American Baptist Mission Society Records
  - b) American Marathi Mission Documents
  - c) Church Missionary Society Papers Collected From The United Theological College, Bangalore
  - d) Indian Records Of The United Society For the Propagation Of The Gospel
15. Communist Parties
  - a) Communist Party of India—CPI
  - b) Communist Party of India (Marxist) CPI (M)
16. D.A.V. College Trust and Management Society
17. The Deccan Sabha, Poona
18. Democratic Rights And Civil Liberties Movement In India
  - a) Committee for the Protection of Democratic Rights

- b) Indian Peoples' Human Rights Commission
- c) Public Interest Litigation
- 19. East India House Records
- 20. Federation Papers
- 21. Gandhian Institutions at Wardha and Sevagram
  - a) All-India Khadi Board, Wardha
  - b) All-India Spinners Association
  - c) All-India Village Industries Association
  - d) Ashram Pratishtan, Sevagram
  - e) Gandhi Seva Sangh
  - f) Go-Seva Sangh
  - g) Gram Seva Mandal
  - h) Hindustani Talimi Sangh
  - i) Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust
  - j) Magan Sangrahalaya
  - k) Maharogi Seva Samiti, Duttpur
  - l) Mahila Seva Mandal and Mahila Ashram
  - m) Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti
  - n) Sarva Seva Sangh
  - o) Shiksha Mandal
- 22. Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya
- 23. Home Rule League
- 24. India League
- 25. Indian Association
- 26. Indian Education Commission
- 27. Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay
- 28. Indian National Social Conference
- 29. Indian Renaissance Institute, Dehradun
- 30. Indian Science Congress
- 31. Jamaitul-Ulema-i-Hind
- 32. Janata Party and Janata Dal
- 33. J.P. Lohia Rameshwar Memorial Trust
- 34. Lahore Conspiracy Case
- 35. Madras Mahajana Sabha
- 36. Mahar Movement
- 37. Manushi
- 38. Marwari Association, Calcutta
- 39. Meerut Conspiracy Case
- 40. Mohammedan Associations
  - a) Central National Mohammedan Association

- b) All-India Mohammedan Association
- 41. Municipal Mazdoor Union, Bombay
- 42. Namboodiri Yogakshema Sabha
- 43. Papers from Abroad
  - a) Cabinet Papers
  - b) German Documents
    - i) German Central Archives, Potsdam
    - ii) Political Archives, Bonn
  - c) India Office Records
  - d) Natal Government House Correspondence relating to Indian Questions in South Africa
  - e) The Moscow Archives, Moscow
  - f) From U.S.A.
    - i) Papers from Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, New York
    - ii) Papers from Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
    - iii) Harry S. Truman Library
- 44. Peasant Movement
- 45. Police Records
- 46. Punjab Conspiracy Case
- 47. Quit India Movement
- 48. Revolutionary Patriotic Activities in Pre-Partition Punjab
- 49. Sabarmati Ashram Collections of Mahatma Gandhi Papers
- 50. Socialist Party
 

Apart from Socialist Party, we also have the papers of:

  - a) Congress Socialist Party
  - b) Praja Socialist Party  
and
  - c) Socialist Party of India
- 51. States' People's Movements—collections relating to
  - a) All India States' People's Conference
  - b) Praja Mandal Movements
    - i) Indore Rajya Praja Mandal papers
    - ii) Jaipur State Praja Mandal
    - iii) Pataudi State Praja Mandal
- 52. Tamralipta Swadhinata Sangram Itihas Committee
- 53. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith
- 54. U.P. Distress Relief Committee
- 55. U.P. Zamindar's Association, Muzaffarnagar
- 56. Women's Associations
  - a) All-India Women's Conference

- b) National Council of Women in India
57. Miscellaneous Institutional Collections on Microfilm/Microfiche
- 1) Bengal Legislative Council Debates, 1940–41
  - 2) Bourne and Shepherd Co., Calcutta, 1940–45  
(See Permanent Records of India)
  - 3) British Parliament Proceedings on Indian affairs, 1890–1937
  - 4) Civil Disobedience Movement, 1940–41
  - 5) Civil Justice Committee Report, 1924–25
  - 6) Government of India, Foreign Department, 1888 and 1894
  - 7) Government of India Home Department
    - a) Political History of Delhi, 1873–1924
    - b) Communist Party of India, 1922–48
  - 8) Hindu Law Committee, 1945
  - 9) Imperial Secretariat Library, Catalogues
  - 10) Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1927–28
  - 11) J & K State People's Committee, 1968
  - 12) Madras Government Board of Revenue, 1786–1815
  - 13) Madras Legislative Council Recommendations on raising marriageable age of boys girls
  - 14) Permanent Records of India—a catalogue of picture negatives, 1840–1945
  - 15) Punjab Legislative Council Proceedings, 1919
  - 16) Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, 1988
  - 17) U.P. Legislative Assembly Proceedings, 1937
  - 18) Other materials on microfilm

### Individual Collections

58. Abdul Bari
59. Abdul Majid Khan
60. Abhyankar, G.R.
61. Achal Singh (Seth)
62. Acharya, M.K.
63. Agarkar, Gopal Ganesh
64. Agarwal, Shriman Narayan
65. Agarwala, Jyotiprosad
66. Ahluwalia, M.L.
67. Aiyar, C.P. Ramaswami
68. Aiyar, P.S. Sivaswamy
69. Aiyar, V.V.S.

70. Ajazi, Maghfoor
71. Ajmal Khan
72. Ajudhianath (Pandit)
73. Alexander, Horace
74. Amar Singh (Choudhary)
75. Amar Singh Kanota
76. Ambedkar, B.R.
77. Ambujammal, S.
78. Ammal, Subbalakshmi
79. Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari
80. Amtus Salam (Bibi)
81. Aney, M.S.
82. Ansari, M.A.
83. Antroliker, K.B.
84. Arora, Narain Prasad
85. Arya, Baldev Singh
86. Asaf Ali, Aruna
87. Asaf Ali
88. Asawa, Gokul Lal
89. Ashraf, K.M.
90. Austin, Henry
91. Ayyangar, Ananthasayanam
92. Azad, Prithvi Singh
93. Bagaitkar, Sadashiv
94. Bahuguna, H.N.
95. Bajaj, (Seth) Jamnalal
96. Bajaj, Kamalnayan
97. Bajaj, Ramkrishna
98. Bajpai, Ramlal. B.
99. Bakshi, Kamala
100. Bakshi, Tek Chand
101. Baldwin, Stanley
102. Baleshwar Prasad
103. Banerjee, A.C.
104. Banerjee, B.K.
105. Banerjee, (Sir) Gooroodas
106. Banerjee, N.C. & Banerjee, B.N.
107. Banerjee, Sibnath
108. Bapat, 'Senapati' Pandurang Mahadev
109. Bardoloi, G.N.



110. Barlingay, M.S.
111. Barooah, Liladhar
112. Barrow, A.E.T.
113. Baruah, Hem
114. Basu, Bhupendranath
115. Basu, Sajal
116. Bedi, B.P.L.
117. Bedi, Rajinder Singh
118. Beoher, Rajendra Singh
119. Besant, Annie
120. Bhabha, Homi J.
121. Bhagat Singh
122. Bhagavan Das
123. Bhakt Darshan
124. Bharathy, K.A. Sivaram
125. Bhargava, Balkrishna
126. Bhargava, Gopi Chand
127. Bhartendu Harischandra
128. Bhat, A. R.
129. Bhatia, Prem
130. Bhave, (Acharya) Vinoba
131. Bhembre, L.V.P.
132. Bhende, V.R.
133. Bhole, R.R.
134. Bilgrami, Syed Hassan
135. Birkenhead (Lord)
136. Birla, G.D.
137. Biyani, Brijlal
138. Blackett, P.M.S.
139. Bomanji, S.R.
140. Bonarjee, N.B.
141. Bora, Sheila
142. Borooah, Deb Kanta
143. Bose, B. K.
144. Bose, Maitreyee
145. Bose, Sarat Chandra
146. Bose, Satyananda
147. Brahman, Ratanlal
148. Brahmanand
149. Brelvi, S.A.

150. Brij Mohan
151. Bronson, Miles
152. Bucher, (Sir) Roy
153. Butler, Spencer Harcourt
154. Cama, Bhikhaji
155. Candeth, M.A.
156. Casey, Richard Gardiner
157. Caveeshar, Sardul Singh
158. Chagla, M.C.
159. Chakravarty, Amiya
160. Chaman Lal (Dewan)
161. Chandiwala, Brij Krishna
162. Chandrachudan, R.
163. Charan Singh (Choudhary)
164. Chatterjee, Bhola
165. Chatterjee, Jogeswar
166. Chatterjee, N.C.
167. Chatterjee, Ramananda
168. Chaubal, M.B.
169. Chaudhary, Valmiki
170. Chaudhuri, B.M.
171. Chaudhuri, Nabakrushna
172. Chauhan, Shivdan Singh
173. Chelmsford, Lord
174. Chettiar, G. Chelvapathy
175. Chetty, Shanmukham
176. Chhatari, Nawab of  
(Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan)
177. Chintamani, C.Y.
178. Chiplonkar, S.W.
179. Chitnavis, G.M.
180. Chitnavis, M.G.
181. Chopra, Madan Mohan
182. Chopra, Raghuvansh
183. Choudhary, Jaglal
184. Chowdhuri, Gopabandhu
185. Chowhan, Bharat Singh
186. Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi
187. Cross, Richard Asheton
188. Cullen-Krishna Menon

189. Curry, J.C.
190. Dalip Singh (Chaudhary)
191. Damar, Amar Singh
192. Daryabadi, Abdul Majid
193. Das, C.R.
194. Das, Nilkantha
195. Das, Omeo Kumar
196. Das, Pushpalata
197. Dasgupta, R.K.
198. Datta, K.K.
199. Daudi, Muhammad Shafee
200. Davar, F.C.
201. Davar, M.C.
202. Dave Family Papers
  - a) Sunderlal Dave
  - b) Baldev Ram Dave
 Deo, Shankarrao *see under* Shankarrao Deo
203. Deogirikar, T.R.
204. Desai, Bhulabhai
205. Desai, Hitendra
206. Desai, Khandubhai
207. Desai, Mahadev
208. Deshmukh, C.D.
209. Deshmukh, Durgabhai
210. Deshmukh, G.V.
211. Deshmukh, R.M.
212. Deshpande, Gangadhar Rao
213. Devadhar, G.K.
214. Dey, Eileen Woods
215. Dharia, Mohan
216. Dharmadhikaree (Dada)
217. Dharma Vira
218. Dhebar, U.N.
219. Dickinson, Sybil C.
220. Dikshit, Uma Shankar
221. Dinesh Singh
222. Diwakar, R.R.
223. Douglas, William Orville
224. Dutt, Subimal
225. Dutta, Mohinder Paul

226. Dwivedi, M.L.
227. Dwivedi, Nageshwar
228. Dwivedy, Surendranath
229. Elenkath, K.R.
230. Elwin, Verrier
231. Erskine, Lord
232. Ezhuthachan, V.R. Krishnan .
233. Faridoon Mulk
234. Fateh Chand
235. Gadgil, N.V.
236. Gajendragadkar, P.B.
237. Gandhi, Devadas
238. Gandhi, Gopalkrishna
239. Gandhi, Indira
240. Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand
  - a) Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi
  - b) Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Ahmedabad
  - c) M.K. Gandhi (Through V. Kalyanam)
241. Gandhi–Kallenbech Correspondence
242. Gandhi, Nirmala
243. Gandhi, Rajiv
244. Gandhi, Rajmohan
245. Gandhi, Ramdas
246. Ganpat Rai
247. Ganpuley, Narhar Govind
248. Gauba, K.L.
249. Ghatikachalam, V.M.
250. Ghosal, Aurobindo
251. Ghose, Aurobindo
252. Ghosh, Ganesh
253. Ghosh, Sudhir
254. Ghulam Rabbani Taban
255. Ghulam Rasul Koreishi
256. Golwalker, Madhav Sadashiv
257. Gool, Jane
258. Gopal Singh
259. Gopi Krishna Prasad
260. Goray, N.G.
261. Goswami, Prafulla
262. Govind Das (Seth)

263. Guha, A.C.
264. Gujran, Pritam Singh
265. Gundevia, Y.D.
266. Gunther, Frances
267. Gupta, Ashoka
268. Gupta, Chandrakanta
269. Gupta, Nagendra Nath
270. Gupta, Partha Sarathi
271. Gupta, Saibal Kumar
272. Gurtu, (Pandit) Iqbal Narair.
273. Partap Singh (Gyani)
274. Habibur Rehman Ludhianvi
275. Haig, H.G.
276. Haksar, P.N.
277. Halifax (Lord)
278. Halstead, Gordon B.
279. Hamilton, Buchanan
280. Hamilton, George Francis
281. Hanumanthiya, K.
282. Har Dayal (Lala)
283. Hardat, Madan Mohan
284. Hardiker, N.S.
285. Hardinge, (Lord)
286. Hariharnath Shastri
287. Harinarayanananda, Swami
288. Hardwari Lal
289. Hathi, Jaisukhlal
290. Heda, H.C.
291. Hedgewar, K. B.
292. Heptulla, Najma
293. Higginbottom, Sam
294. Hingorani, Anand T.
295. Hiralal Shastri
296. Hodarkar, Romesh
297. Humayun Kabir
298. Husain Zaheer, (Dr.) S.
299. Inamdar, S.V.
300. Ismail, Mirza M.
301. K. Iswara Dutt
302. Iyengar, S. Srinivasa

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303. Iyer, Vaidyanatha
304. Iyer, V.R. Krishna
305. Jagadisan, T.N.
306. Jagdish Prasad (Sir)
307. Jain, Ajit Prasad
308. Jain, Akshaya Kumar
309. Jain, Jainendra Kumar
310. Jain, Mahabir Parshad
311. Jairamdas Doulatram
312. Jakhar, Ram Singh
313. Jamnadas Dwarkadas
314. Jardin Du
315. Jayaprakash Narayan
316. Jha, Bhogendra
317. Jha, Shreemohan
318. Joseph, George
319. Joshi, Liladhar
320. Joshi, N.M.
321. Joshi, S.M.
322. Joshi, Umashankar
323. Kailash, N.N.
324. Kakasaheb Kalelkar
325. Kalka Dass
326. Kamath, H.V.
327. Kao, Rameshwar Nath
328. Kapadia, Rangildas
329. Karve, D.K.
330. Kasturbhai Lalbhai
331. Katial, C.L.
332. Kaul, C.B.
333. Kaushal, Swaraj
334. Keskar, B.V.
335. Kesry, Dayalbhai
336. Keswani, Wadhu T.
337. Ketkar, G.V.
338. Khadilkar, R.K.
339. Khandelwal, Tarachand
340. Khankhoje, P.S
341. Khanna, D.D.
342. Khanna, K.C.

343. Kher, B.G.
344. Khode, V.S.
345. Khosla, G.D.
346. Khwaja Abdul Majid
347. Kitchlew, S.D.
348. Kothari, D.S.
349. Kripalani, J.B.
350. Kripalani, Krishna
351. Kripalani, Sucheta
352. Krishnamachari, T.T.
353. Krishnanath
354. Krishnappa, M.V.
355. Kulkarni, Vinayak
356. Kumaran Asan, N.
357. Kumarappa, J.C.
358. Kunzru, Hirday Nath
359. Lahiri, Asutosh
360. Lahiri, Rajendra Nath
361. Lakhani, G.F.
362. Lakshminarayan 'Sudhanshu'
363. Lal, Jagat Narain
364. Lal Bahadur Shastri
365. Laldenga
366. Latifi, Danial
367. Lesney, V.
368. Limaye, Madhu
369. Linlithgow, (Lord)
370. Lohia, Rammanohar
371. Lulla, S.H.
372. Machwe, Prabhakar  
Madalsa Narayan *see under* Narayan, Madalsa
373. Madan Gopal
374. Mahajan, Mehr Chand
375. Mahalanobis. P.C.
376. Mahmudabad, Raja of
377. Mahtab, Harekrushna
378. Maitra, Sunil
379. Majithia, Sunder Singh
380. Majumdar, Gunada Charan
381. Malaviya, Govind

382. Malaviya, Harsh Deo
383. Malaviya, K.D.
384. Malaviya, Madan Mohan
385. Malerkotla, Nawab of
386. Malkani, K.R.
387. Malkani, N.R.
388. Masani, R.P. (Sir)
389. Mashruwala, Kishorlal G.
390. Master, M.A.
391. Mathai, John
392. Mathai, M.O.
393. Mavalankar, G.V.
394. Mayer, Albert
395. Mazharul Haque
396. Mazumdar, Shudha
397. Medhi, Bisnu Ram
398. Meherally, Yusuf
399. Mehrotra, S.R.
400. Mehta, G.L.
401. Mehta, Hansa
402. Mehta, Jivraj (Dr.)
403. Mehta, Mohan Sinha
404. Mehta, Pherozechah
405. Mehta, Rohit
406. Mehta, Vaikunth Lal
407. Menon, K.A. Damodara  
and  
Menon, Leela Damodara
408. Menon, K.B.
409. Menon, K.P.K.
410. Menon, K.P.S.
411. Menon, P. Govinda
412. Menon, V.K. Krishna
413. Menon, V.P.
414. Meston, James
415. Mushtaq Ahmad
416. Mira Behn
417. Mishra, D.P.
418. Mishra, Ramnandan
419. Mishra, Vishvambhar



420. Mitra, Asok
421. Mitra, Roma
422. Mitter, P.C. (Sir)
423. Mody, H.P.
424. Mohamed Ali (Maulana)
425. Mohta, Karnidan Singh
426. Montagu, Edwin Samuel
427. Mookerjee, Asutosh
428. Mookerjee, Ganga Prasad
429. Mookerjee, Hemontho Kumar
430. Mookerjee, Syama Prasad
431. Moonje, B.S.
432. Morley, Lord
433. Mountbatten, Louis (Lord)
434. Muhammad Taqi
435. Mukharjee, Sabyasachi
436. Mukherjee, Anand Gopal
437. Mukherjee, Jatindranath
438. Mukherjee, Sunil
439. Munshi, K.M.
440. Musafir, Gurmukh Singh
441. Nag, Kalidas
442. Nagasundaram, S.
443. Nahar, Bijoy singh
444. Naidu, Padmaja
445. Naidu, R. Venkata Ratnam
446. Naidu, Sarojini
447. Nair, A.C. Kannan
448. Nair, G. Sankaran
449. Nair, K.P. Madhavan
450. Nair, A.C.N.
451. Nambudiripad, K.N.
452. Nana Sita
453. Nanavati, Manilal
454. Nanavati, Sarojini
455. Nanhu Ram (Master)
456. Naoroji, Dadabhai
457. Narayan, Madalsa
458. Narendra Deva (Acharya)
459. Narielwala, P.A.

460. Natesan, G.A.
461. Nayak, Shanti
462. Nayar, Sushila
463. Nehru, Jawaharlal
464. Nehru, Motilal
465. Nehru, Rameshwari
466. Nehru, R.K.
467. Nehru (née) Sham Kumari
468. Nigam, Daya Narain
469. Nijalingappa, S.
470. Nilkanth, Vidyagauri
471. Nimbkar, Krishnabai
472. Noronha, R.P.
473. Olcott, Colonel
474. Ouwerkerk, L.C.M.
475. Pai, Nath
476. Pakvasa, M.M.
477. Paliwal, Chiranjilal
478. Paliwal, Sri Krishna Dutt
479. Palpu, Padmanabhan
480. Pandit, Nanak Chand
481. Pandit, Vijaya Lakshmi
482. Pandya, Kamalashanker
483. Pant, Apa B.
484. Pant, G.B.
485. Pant, Pitambar
486. Paranjpye, R.P.
487. Patel, Vallabhbhai
488. Patel, Vithalbhai
489. Patil, S.K.
490. Patro, A.P.
491. Pattani, Prabhashankar
492. Pavry, Bapsy Banoo
493. Phadnis, Urmila
494. Phaguwalia, Jagir Singh *see under* Gujran, Pritam Singh
495. Pillai, Champakaraman
496. Pillai, Chidambaram
497. Pillai, G.P.
498. Pillai, Lakshmi
499. Pillai, P. Kesava

500. Pillai, Pattom Thanu  
 501. Pillay, Nanoo  
 502. Pitti, Badri Vishal  
 503. Poddar Family Papers  
 504. Poonacha, C.M.  
 505. Prasad, N. Giri  
 506. Premchand, Munshi, alias Dhanpat Rai  
 500. Prinsep Family  
 508. Puri, B.N.  
 509. Purohit Swami  
 510. Purshotamdas Thakurdas  
 511. Purshottam Trikamdas  
 512. Pyarelal  
 513. Rahman, A.  
 514. Raj Bahadur  
 515. Rajabhoy, P.N.  
 516. Rajagopalachari, C.  
 517. Rajah, M.C.  
 518. Rajendra Prasad  
 519. Ram Chandra (Baba)  
 520. Ram Chandra (Comrade)  
 521. Ramiah, K.  
 522. Ranga, N.G.  
 523. Rangaswami, K.V.  
 524. Rangnekar, D.K.  
 525. Rao, B. Shiva  
 526. Rao, C.B.  
 527. Rao, E. Raghavendra  
 529. Rao, Kala Venkata  
 529. Rao, P. Kodanda  
 530. Rao, S. Prakasa  
 531. Rao, Thirumal  
 532. Rao, V.K.R.V.  
 533. Rao, V.S. Narayana  
 534. Rau, B.N.  
 535. Rau, M. Chalapathi  
 536. Rau, (Captain) R.L.  
 537. Rauf, M.A.  
 538. Ray, P.K.  
 539. Ray, Rabi

540. Ray, Renuka
541. Ray, Sarala
542. Reading, Lord
543. Reddi, S. Muthulakshmi
544. Reddiar, O.P. Ramaswamy
545. Reddy, K. Brahmananda
546. Reddy, C.R.
547. Reddy, E.S.
548. Roja Muthiah
549. Roy, Bidhan Chandra
550. Roy, M.N.
551. Roy, Motilal
552. Roy Chowdhury, Subrata
553. Rukmini Lakshmipathi
554. Russell, Bertrand
555. Russell, Henry Norris
556. Rustamji, K.F.
557. Rustomji, N.K.
558. Saadullah, Syed Mohd.
559. Sachar, Bhimsen
560. Sachar, Rajinder
561. Saha, A.K.
562. Saha, Meghnad
563. Sahai, Raghubir
564. Sahai, Ram
565. Sahajanand Saraswati
566. Sahasrabudhe, Annasaheb
567. Sahay, Anand Mohan
568. Sahay, Shivpujan
569. Sahnii, Birbal
570. Saklatvala, Shapurji
571. Saksena, Mohanlal
572. Salim Ali
573. Sane Guruji
574. Sankalia, H.D.
575. Santhanam, K.
576. Santram, B.A.
577. Santosh, Raja of
578. Sapru, Tej Bahadur
579. Sarabhai, Mridula

580. Sarala Behn
581. Sarda, Chand Karan
582. Sarda, Har Bilas
583. Sarker, Nalini Ranjan
584. Sarmah, Debeswar
585. Sastri, R.V.S. Peri
586. Sastri, T.R. Venkatarama
587. Sastri, V.S. Srinivasa
588. Sathaye, D.D.
589. Sathaye, V.D.
590. Satyabhakta
591. Satyamurti, S.
592. Savarkar, V.D.
593. Sayani, (Begum) Kulsum
594. Sen, Gertrude E.
595. Sen, Prafulla Chandra
596. Sen, Santosh Kumar
597. Sen-Gupta, Jatindra Mohan
598. Sengupta, Pramode
599. Setalvad, Chimanlal
600. Sethna, Phiroze
601. Shah, Madhuri
602. Shah, Munnalal G.
603. Shahane, M.D.
604. Shamlal (Lala)
605. Shankarlal (Lala)
606. Shankarrao Deo
607. Sharma, Bhagwat Dayal
608. Sharma, Dhanraj
609. Sharma, (Pandit) Din Dayalu
610. Sharma, Harihar Swarup
611. Sharma, Jhabarmall
612. Sharma, Kanwar Lal
613. Sharma, (Pandit) Neki Ram
614. Sharma, (Pandit) Shiv
615. Sharma, Shri Ram
616. Shaukat Ali, Maulana
617. Sherwani, H.K.
618. Sherwani, M.R.
619. Shrinath Singh

620. Shukla, Prayag Dutt
621. Singh, C.P.N.
622. Singh, Dilkishore Prasad
623. Singh, J.J.
624. Singh Roy, B.P.
625. Sinha, Anugraha Narayan
626. Sita Ram
627. Sita Ram (Rai)
628. Sitaramayya, Pattabhi
629. Smedley, Agnes
630. Soni, Pratap Chand
631. Spiegel, Margaret
632. Sri Prakasa
633. Stokes, Satyanand
634. Sudarshan, (Seth)
635. Sukhdev
636. Sumangal Prakash
637. Sundaram, K.V.K.
638. Sunder Lal (Pandit)
639. Sunderland, J.T.
640. Suresh Singh of Kalakankar
641. Syed Hossain
642. Syed Mahmud
643. Tagore, Rabindranath
644. Taleyarkhan, Homi J.H.
645. Tandon, P.D.
646. Tandon, Prem Krishna
647. Tarachand, (Dr.)
648. Templewood (Viscount)
649. Tendulkar, D.G.
450. Thimayya, K. S.
651. Thompson, Edward
652. Thorat, S.P.P.
653. Tikam Singh
654. Tilak, B.G.
655. Tilak, Raghukul
656. Tonki, S.M.
657. Toofan, Brij Mohan
658. Tripathi, Kamalapati
659. Tyabji, Abbas

660. Tyabji, Badruddin & Family
661. Tyabji, S.A.S.
662. Tyagi, Mahavir
663. Uday Shankar
664. Ulloor, (Mahakavi) Parameswara Iyer
665. Upadhyaya, Haribhau
666. Upadhyaya, S.D.
667. Vairale, Madhusudan
668. Varma, Manikyalal
669. Venu, A.S.
670. Vidyalankar, Chandragupta
671. Vidyarthi, Ganesh Shankar
672. Vidyarthi, T.K. Govind
673. Vijjaraghavachariar, C.
674. Visvesvaraya, M.
675. Vohra, Bhagwati Charan
676. Vyas, Jainarain
677. Walchand Hirachand
678. Wankhede, S.K.
679. Yajnik, Indulal
680. Yudhvir Singh
681. Zetland, Marquis of