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To complete the study, the following primary and secondary sources have been consulted:

(I) PRIMARY SOURCES

(A) ARCHIVAL RECORDS

Jaipur Archival Records: Kapaddwar Records or the records of the house-hold department, some of the documents are preserved in the City Palace at Jaipur; but a descriptive catalogue of these documents has been given to the Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner. The categories of documents preserved in the Jaipur Archives are given below:

1. Siaha-Hazur: these report daily occurrences at the court of the Jaipur rulers, their visits to the town, temples or the residence of some celebrated scholars, like Ratnakar Paundarik or to visit nearby built palace or lake.

2. Dastur-Komwar Papers: give more varies information-social, cultural, economic and political.

3. Arsattas: these are the main source of economic importance.

4. Arzdashts: sent by the officials of the Jaipur State or of other states to the Kachhwaha rulers.

5. Yaddashti: orders to the amils of different Parganas and arzis or applications of junior officials.

6. Khatut-Ahalkaran: letters written by one official to the state to another.

7. Kharitas: letters written by one ruler to another, including those of the state out side Rajasthan.

8. Draft-Kharitas: letters sent from Jaipur to the various rulers.

9. Parvanas: letters written by the rulers to their senior officials or to those of the other states.

10. Wakil Report: the reports sent to the ruler by the wakils of the state posted at the Mughal Court. After 1710, most of the wakil reports are in Rajasthani.
11. Waqiya Records: these papers record personal and official activities of the ruler.

12. Akhbarat: Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Maula, Persian Akhbarat record court incidents, orders, doings and observations, of the Emperor, appointments, promotions, etc.


15. Iqarnama: documents recording agreements.

16. Hasb-ul-hukm: letters of high Imperial officials issued by order of the Emperor under seal.

17. Mahzarnama: reports of enquiry.

Bikaner Archival Records: The Kapaddwara records, most of the records here been handed over to the Rajasthan State Archives at Bikaner, a descriptive catalogue of these documents is available here in the Jaipur Records Section.

Dastur-Kombar: are the records of the dastur or protocol or wage observed in respect of persons of different castes, communities and social status who met the ruler or whom the ruler paid a visit. The govt. of Jaipur had got these records prepared from the Tauji records and had preserved there in 32 bound volumes. There are two index volumes also; records have been arranged cast wise in these volumes. The period covered is 1718 to 1918. All the volumes are now in the Rajasthan State Archives at Bikaner.

The Siaha-Imarat of the Bikaner Archives contain information on buildings and other constructions, these are available for the years 1789 to 1844 V.S.

The Jama-Kharcha Taujis of the parganas and of the various Karkhanas (department) are useful for economic conditions of the period under review. These are available for the years 1721 to 1812 V.S.

The Rojnama Chabootara-Kotwali records are the daily records of the Kotwal’s office, and Rojnamcha-Potedar are the records maintained by
Potedar or the city’s treasurer. These records are very important from the economic point of view and some of them throw light on other aspects, such as, foundation and town planning of the Jaipur City.

The Nushkha-Punya (Devasthan) records are highly informative regarding the religious condition of Jaipur. They gave accounts of the temples, donations, priests attached to the temples, etc. Some of them have been copied in bound volumes. Some of the letters sent by the Bikaner rulers to Amber are preserved in Jaipur Archives.

Some other documents such as Dol and Chitthis or the letters written by the King or officials to other officials and merchants are also preserved at Bikaner.

(B) HINDI, RAJASTHANI AND SANSKRIT WORKS

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