Some of the comprehensive works on the political life of the Eighteenth century which came handy to scribble the political situation of the period are, Oxford History of India by Vincent A. Smith, History of India by L. J. Trettar, Fall of the Mughal Empire by H. G. Keene, Bihar through the Ages by R. R. Diwarkar so on and so forth.

The travel books of some of the European travellers constitute a valuable source materials for the Socio-Economic life of the people of the period but some of such works, for instance, that of Manucci have little authenticity and contain nothing more than gossips and occasionally tend to be quite malicious. The travels of Bernier and Della Vella in this respect are more helpful and informative. Besides, works like 'Some aspects of Society and Culture during the Mughal age' by P. N. Chopra, 'Survey of India's Social life and Economic condition in the 18th Century' by K. K. Dutta, 'Glimpse of medieval Indian Culture' by Y. Hussain, 'India in the 18th Century' by Raghuvanshi etc are also useful in this direction.

To collect materials in writing the bibliography of the poets, the contemporary memoirs like Safina-i-Hindi, Gul-
i-Rana, Safina-i-Khushgu, Hamasha Bahar etc [have] provided authentic informations. The Tazkirahs written in the later half of the Eighteenth Century are also full of informations in respect of some of the Hindu poets of the period. In case of confusing and contradictory statements of the biographers about a poet, preference has been given to the claims of the nearest contemporary biographers and emphasis has been laid on internal evidence if supplied by the poet himself in his own works.

As most of the poetical works of the poets were composed during the period under review, which are in the Manuscript form and a few of them are lithographed, it lacks critical editing and efforts have been made to rely upon the authentic Manuscript copies if more than one was found. Otherwise, quotations have been given more cautiously.

For the prose works of the Persian literature produced during the period, more helps have been taken from the Catalogues of Persian manuscripts as the source materials. There are number of such Catalogues of Persian manuscripts which are the most authentic and the best source materials which have helped in writing the prose works of the Hindu scholars of the period. Repeated references have been made to the pioneer Persian Catalogue in English like those of C.Rieu, H.Ethe, A.Sprenger, W.Ivanow, Asafiya and the like. The
Catalogues prepared at a later period are almost based on the former and therefore, they have been referred to only, when they mention a manuscript of particular importance. In case of a work which has not been seen by the present researcher and has been described here, the account is solely based on the authority of the Catalogue itself.

The other sources which have been used in this thesis are given in the bibliography or in the footnotes straightway, for a ready reckoning.