Online Appendix for
Pre-Colonial Warfare and Long-Run Development in India

Mark Dincecco[*]   James Fenske[†]   Anil Menon[‡]   Shivaji Mukherjee[§]

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[*]University of Michigan
[†]University of Warwick
[‡]University of Michigan
[§]University of Toronto

Figure A.1: Conflict Locations, 1000-2010
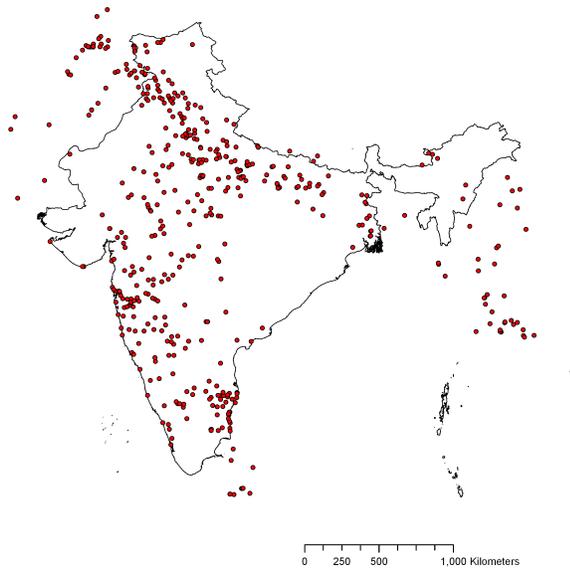
Notes. This figure shows the location of each recorded military conflict on the Indian subcontinent between 1000-2010.

Figure A.2: Conflict Locations by Sub-Period
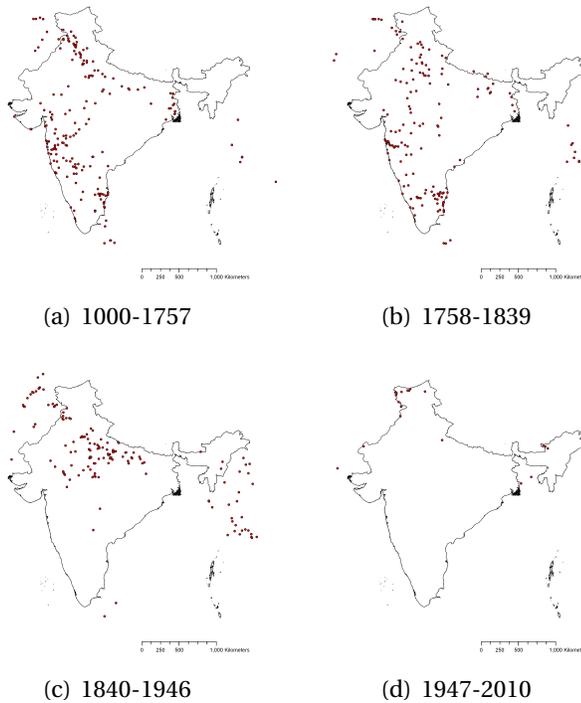
(a) 1000-1757

(b) 1758-1839

(c) 1840-1946

(d) 1947-2010

Notes. This figure shows the location of each recorded military conflict on the Indian subcontinent between 1000-2010 by four sub-periods: (a) pre-colonial (1000-1757); (b) colonial (1758-1839); (c) colonial (1840-1946); and (d) post-colonial (1947-2010).

Figure A.3: Artificial Spatially-Correlated Noise Placebo Variables
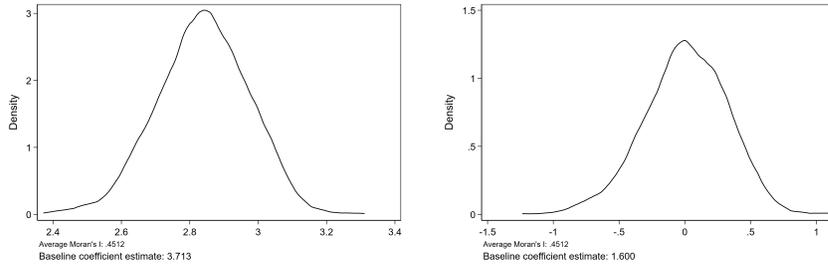
(a) Column 1, Table 1

(b) Column 2, Table 1
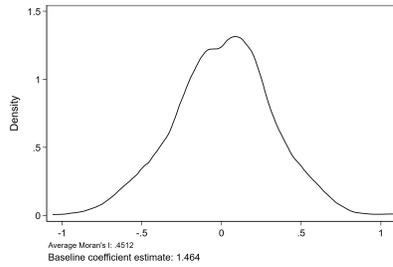
(c) Column 3, Table 1

Notes. This figure shows the results of tests that generate artificial spatially-correlated noise placebo variables to replace our variable of interest, reallocating conflict exposure randomly across districts within a state (without replacement) for each of the regression models in Table 1.

Figure A.4: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Exclude States One by One
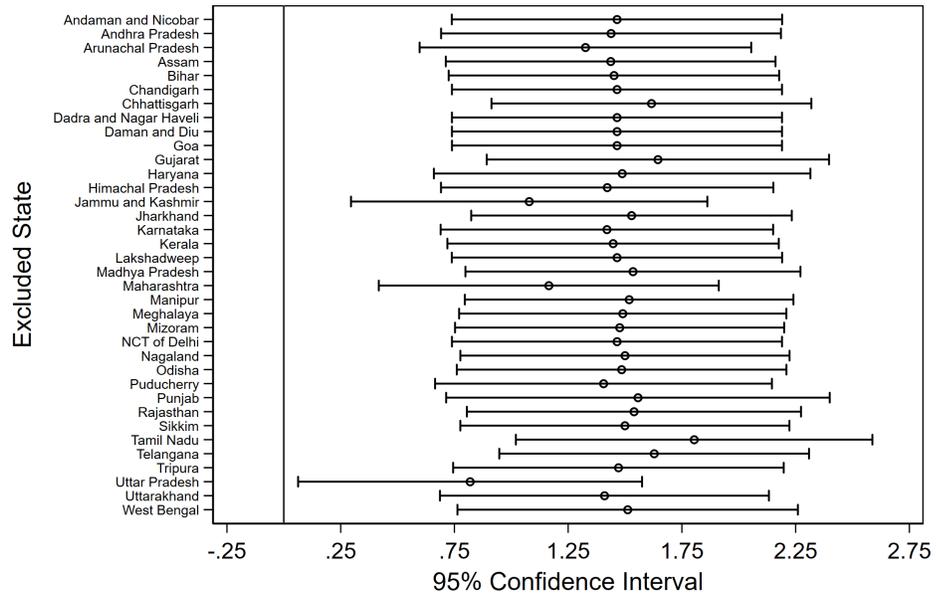
Notes. Each hollow dot represents the point estimate for the regression model in column 3 of Table 1 when we exclude each state or union territory one by one. Horizontal bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

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Figure A.5: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Exclude Colonial Provinces
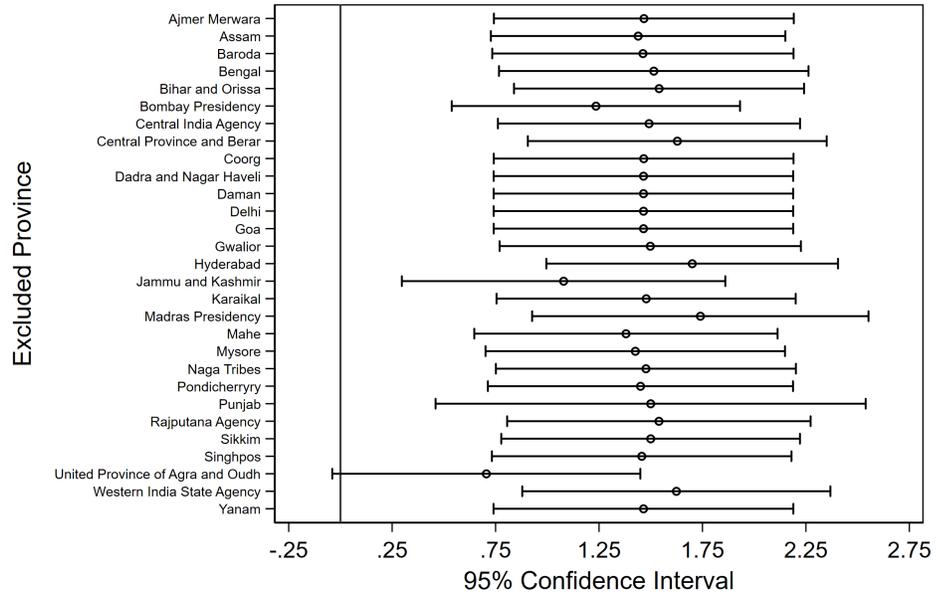
Notes. Each hollow dot represents the point estimate for the regression model in column 3 of Table 1 when we exclude each colonial province one by one. Horizontal bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A.6: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Yearly Luminosity Data
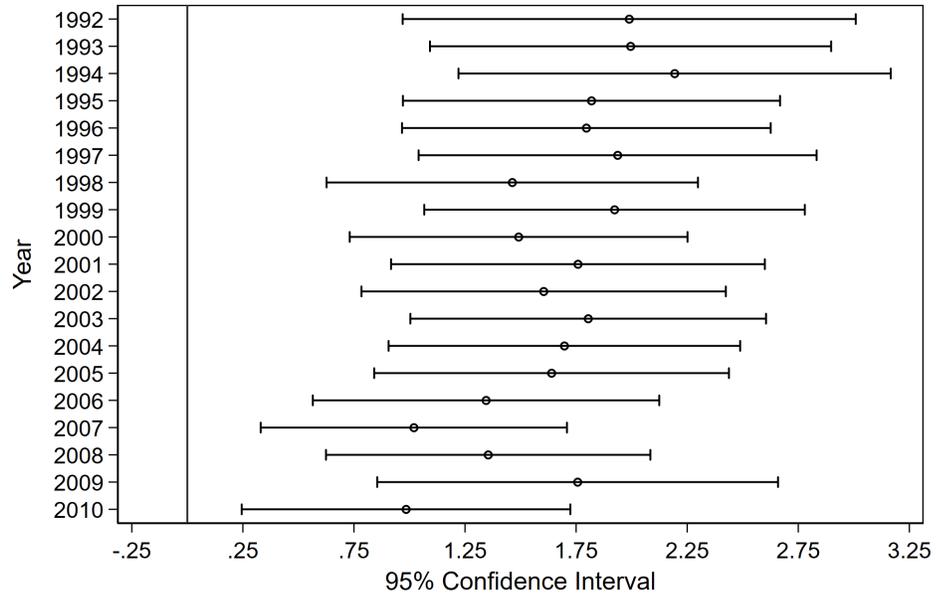

Notes. Each hollow dot represents the point estimate for the regression model in column 3 of Table 1 when the dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ for each year between 1992-2010. Horizontal bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A.7: Convex Hull Example: Pre-Colonial Land Battles Involving Shah Jahan

Notes. This figure shows the convex hull for all pre-colonial land battles involving the seventeenth-century Mughal ruler Shah Jahan. Dots indicate specific battle locations. The triangle indicates the convex hull enveloping these battles. Shaded districts are those that intersect the convex hull.

Figure A.8: Cost Distance from Khyber Pass
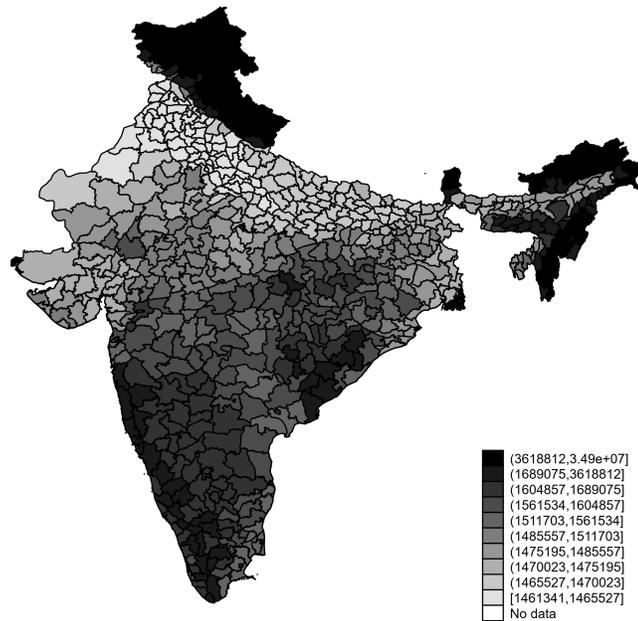
Notes. This figure shows the average cost distance of each district in India from the Khyber Pass, where we assume that the cost of crossing a grid cell is proportional to its squared ruggedness. Districts are shaded by decile: districts in the top decile receive the darkest shade.

Figure A.9: Khyber Proximity IV
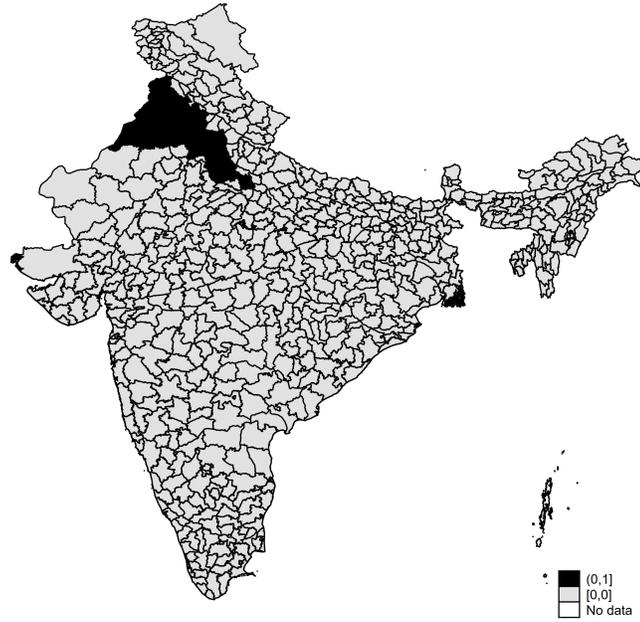
Notes. This figure shows the values of the Khyber Proximity instrument by district in India.

Figure A.10: Locations of Conflicts Fought By Invaders from Central Asia, 1000-1757
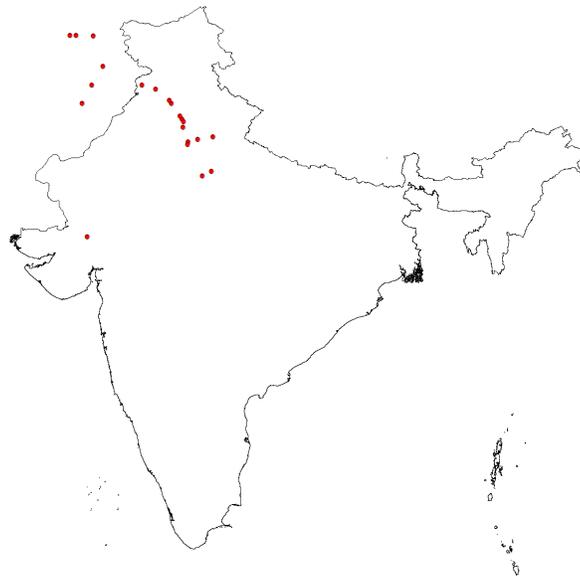
Notes. This figure shows the location of each recorded military conflict fought by invaders from Central Asia on the Indian subcontinent between 1000-1757.

Table A.1: Summary Statistics: Analysis in Main Text

	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max	N
ln(0.01+Luminosity)	0.68	1.49	−4.61	4.14	664
Pre-colonial conflict exposure, 1000-1757	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.60	666
Colonial conflict exposure, 1758-1839	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.31	666
Colonial conflict exposure, 1840-1946	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.54	666
Post-colonial conflict exposure, 1947-2010	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.15	666
Khyber proximity	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00	660
ln(Population density), 1990	5.47	1.15	−1.44	10.61	665
Latitude	23.38	5.72	7.53	34.53	666
Longitude	81.12	6.39	69.47	96.83	666
Altitude	471.46	702.10	−200.73	4914.91	665
Ruggedness	98518.33	161662.39	0.00	851959.50	666
Precipitation	1370.74	698.71	200.22	4486.95	665
Land quality	0.45	0.29	0.00	0.97	662
Dry rice suitability	629.84	589.89	0.00	1722.67	665
Wet rice suitability	1439.98	797.25	0.00	2826.93	665
Wheat suitability	628.43	574.14	0.00	2914.67	665
Malaria risk	0.10	0.34	0.00	2.81	664
Important Mughal sites	0.18	0.46	0.00	3.00	666
Districts incorporated by Babur	0.30	0.46	0.00	1.00	666
Districts incorporated by Akbar	0.54	0.50	0.00	1.00	666
Districts incorporated by Aurangzeb	0.83	0.37	0.00	1.00	666
Ln(Tax/Area), 1881 (All)	−1.31	1.09	−4.84	1.17	274
Ln(Tax/Person), 1881 (All)	0.30	0.91	−2.90	2.83	279
Ln(Tax/Area), 1881 (British India)	−1.46	1.08	−4.84	1.17	201
Ln(Tax/Person), 1881 (British India)	−0.07	0.72	−2.90	1.86	201
Ln(Tax/Area), 1881 (Princely states)	−0.88	0.99	−3.05	1.06	73
Ln(Tax/Person), 1881 (Princely states)	1.26	0.59	−0.21	2.83	78
Ln(Tax/Area), 1931 (British India)	−0.41	0.93	−4.20	1.39	145
Ln(Tax/Person), 1931 (British India)	0.32	0.81	−3.09	2.07	144
Political violence, 2015-18 (hundreds of fatalities)	0.06	0.19	0.00	2.32	666
Maoist control, 2003	0.09	0.29	0.00	1.00	395
Linguistic fractionalization, 2001	0.46	0.27	0.01	4.21	666
Religious fractionalization, 2001	0.26	0.16	0.01	0.72	666
% Irrigated, 1931	4.76	9.54	0.00	60.99	257
% Irrigated, 1956-87	24.16	20.18	0.04	99.92	271
Ln(Yield), 1956-87	−0.16	0.51	−2.61	1.16	271
%Non-Agriculture, 2011	0.43	0.19	0.11	0.99	666
%Literacy, 1881	3.38	3.97	0.00	48.62	252
%Literacy, 1921	6.33	5.46	0.73	36.39	322
%Literacy, 1961-91	29.15	9.81	9.99	60.60	271
%Literacy, 2011	72.27	10.53	36.10	97.91	630
%Primary school, 1981	73.98	19.50	19.13	100.00	203
%High school, 1981	9.76	12.05	0.56	81.74	187
%Infant mortality, 1991	83.11	29.33	22.00	166.00	270

Notes. See text for variable descriptions and data sources.

Table A.2: Summary Statistics: Analysis in Appendix

	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max	N
Ln(0.01+Luminosity) (grid cell)	0.59	1.45	−4.61	2.79	277
Ln(0.01+Luminosity) (sub-district)	0.97	1.37	−4.61	4.14	2340
Ln(0.01+Luminosity) (VIIRS)	−0.24	0.79	−1.86	3.93	666
Ln(1+Luminosity)	0.67	1.54	−6.39	4.14	661
Luminosity (levels)	4.27	6.47	0.00	62.62	664
Luminosity (IHS)	1.66	0.99	0.00	4.83	664
Ln(GDP per capita)	9.65	0.53	7.30	12.16	512
Pre-colonial conflict exposure, 1000-1757 (grid cell)	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.42	277
Pre-colonial conflict exposure, 1000-1757 (sub-district)	0.07	0.09	0.00	0.83	2340
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (all)	0.11	0.15	0.00	1.03	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (sieges)	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.98	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (single-day)	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.55	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (multi-day)	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.43	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (internal)	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.60	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (5,000 km cutoff)	0.21	0.10	0.06	0.71	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (1500-1757)	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.53	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (plus Clodfelter)	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.60	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (plus Clodfelter and Narvane)	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.63	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (running end-date)	0.13	0.14	0.00	0.73	377
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (plus Bangladesh and Pakistan)	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.60	763
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (# conflicts in district of state capital)	0.34	2.48	0.00	49.00	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (by location of participant capitals)	0.14	0.29	0.00	4.20	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (# conflicts in convex hull, by participant)	33.85	27.16	0.00	83.00	666
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (# conflicts in convex hull, by group)	19.22	16.27	0.00	49.00	666
Neolithic settlements	0.36	1.54	0.00	20.00	666
Chalcolithic settlments	0.29	1.38	0.00	19.00	666
Cultural sites (300-700 CE)	0.16	0.48	0.00	4.00	666
Cultural sites (8th-12th centuries)	0.66	1.23	0.00	10.00	666
Ln(1+Urban population in 1000)	0.08	0.96	0.00	11.51	666
Ln(1+Distance to coast)	11.12	4.24	0.00	14.04	666
Ln(1+Distance to border)	10.53	4.62	0.00	14.44	666
River dummy	0.58	0.49	0.00	1.00	666
Irrigation potential	0.20	0.33	0.00	1.00	657
Rainfall variation	0.23	0.07	0.10	0.53	666
Ln(1+Distance to petroleum)	5.49	0.77	1.78	6.69	666
Ln(1+Distance to diamonds)	6.68	0.59	2.59	7.53	666
Ln(1+Distance to gems)	4.96	0.88	1.63	7.04	666
Ln(1+Distance to gold)	6.31	0.71	3.54	7.17	666
%Forest	20.52	24.56	0.00	93.98	666
Direct rule	0.64	0.48	0.00	1.00	638
%Non-landlord	50.81	42.68	0.00	100.00	166
Year of Railroad/1000	1.40	0.82	0.00	1.93	666
No Railroad by 1934	0.26	0.44	0.00	1.00	666
Duration of Muslim rule	363.78	236.27	0.00	995.00	666
Muslim share	0.13	0.17	0.00	0.99	666
Scheduled Caste share	0.15	0.09	0.00	0.50	666
Scheduled Tribe share	0.18	0.27	0.00	0.99	666
Ganges River	0.08	0.27	0.00	1.00	666
Asian highway	0.06	0.25	0.00	1.00	666
Distance from Delhi	994.98	567.31	6.43	2919.66	666
Distance from Mumbai	1214.00	559.09	7.43	2629.50	666
Distance from Kolkata	1062.71	504.56	2.60	2121.25	666
Distance from Chennai	1362.21	560.30	5.46	2460.03	666
Distance from Bangalore	1392.50	622.60	3.36	2604.35	666
Historical trade route	0.22	0.42	0.00	1.00	666
Silk Road site	0.02	0.12	0.00	1.00	666
Medieval trade port	0.07	0.25	0.00	1.00	666
Surat proximity	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00	663
Kodungallur proximity	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00	663
Goa proximity	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00	663
Calicut proximity	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00	663
Bombay proximity	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00	663
Khyber proximity (linear slope)	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00	663
Khyber proximity (squared slope)	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00	663
Khyber proximity (linear ruggedness)	0.08	0.26	0.00	1.00	663
Khyber proximity (HMI)	0.15	0.36	0.00	1.00	663

Notes. See text for variable descriptions and data sources.

Table A.3: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Alternative Units of Analysis

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)					
	Grid Cell			Sub-District		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	2.617***	1.634***	1.749***	2.159***	1.474***	1.022***
	(0.563)	(0.552)	(0.521)	(0.326)	(0.358)	(0.353)
	[0.000]	[0.003]	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.004]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.128	0.080	0.086	0.134	0.091	0.063
R^2	0.700	0.877	0.900	0.456	0.690	0.719
Observations	276	276	276	2332	2332	2332

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is grid cell ($1°$ latitude $\times$ $1°$ longitude) in columns 1-3, and sub-district (i.e., tehsil) in columns 4-6. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. Standard errors clustered at district level when unit of analysis is sub-district (i.e., in columns 4-6). ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.4: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Alternative Specifications of Dependent Variable

Dependent variable:	Ln(1+Luminosity)			Luminosity (levels)			Luminosity (IHS)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	3.625***	1.495***	1.313***	20.060***	10.725**	12.582***	3.595***	1.777***	1.791***
	(0.322)	(0.409)	(0.394)	(3.494)	(4.258)	(3.793)	(0.261)	(0.295)	(0.286)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.012]	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.228	0.094	0.082	0.298	0.159	0.187	0.350	0.173	0.174
R^2	0.580	0.818	0.838	0.389	0.657	0.728	0.534	0.811	0.839
Observations	657	657	657	660	660	660	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(1 + Luminosity)$ in columns 1-3, *Luminosity* (levels) in columns 4-6, and *Luminosity* (inverse hyperbolic sine function) in columns 7-9. All dependent variables are averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.5: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Population Density Polynomials

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	1.465***	1.579***	1.228***
	(0.370)	(0.343)	(0.294)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.095	0.102	0.079
R^2	0.849	0.851	0.866
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.6: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: No Population Density Control

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	7.104***	4.248***	2.815***
	(0.514)	(0.615)	(0.475)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.459	0.275	0.182
R^2	0.211	0.627	0.736
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.7: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Historical Population Density Control

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	4.810***	3.350***	2.546***
	(0.408)	(0.596)	(0.491)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.311	0.217	0.165
R^2	0.385	0.659	0.740
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1000. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.8: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Grid Cell Fixed Effects

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	3.713***	1.875***	1.871***
	(0.305)	(0.524)	(0.390)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grid cell FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.240	0.121	0.121
R^2	0.598	0.777	0.814
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Grid cell fixed effects are $4°$ latitude $\times$ $4°$ longitude. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.9: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Conley Spatial Standard Errors

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	1.465***	1.465**	1.465***	1.465***	1.465***	1.465***
	(0.527)	(0.587)	(0.542)	(0.543)	(0.317)	(0.412)
	[0.005]	[0.013]	[0.007]	[0.007]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.095
R^2	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.849
Observations	660	660	660	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. We report spatial standard errors that allow for general forms of spatial autocorrelation of the error term (Conley, 1999) for six different cutoff distances between 250 and 1,500 kilometers. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.10: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Alternative Standard Errors

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	3.713	1.601	1.465
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.240	0.104	0.095
State clustered p-value	0.001	0.002	0.037
Wild clustered bootstrap p-value	0.007	0.139	0.129
R^2	0.598	0.829	0.849
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. We report p-values for the coefficient estimates of the variable of interest for robust standard errors and the wild cluster bootstrap procedure, clustering by state in both cases. The p-values for the wild cluster bootstrap procedure use 9,999 replications. Additionally, we report the Moran's I statistics.

Table A.11: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Latitude and Longitude Polynomials

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	1.465***	1.538***	1.463***
	(0.370)	(0.374)	(0.460)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.002]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.095	0.099	0.095
R^2	0.849	0.851	0.854
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.12: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Conflict Types

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (benchmark)	1.573*** (0.374) [0.000]			
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (sieges)	-0.328 (0.289) [0.257]			
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (single-day)		1.326*** (0.438) [0.003]		
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (multi-day)		2.208*** (0.454) [0.000]		
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (India only)			1.481*** (0.368) [0.000]	
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (all)				0.681*** (0.250) [0.007]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.102	0.074	0.096	0.066
R^2	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.847
Observations	660	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure between 1000-1757. "Benchmark" restricts the conflict sample to land battles, while "siege" restricts it to sieges. "Single-day" and "multi-day" restrict this sample to land battles which lasted up to one day or multiple days. "India only" restricts this sample to land battles that took place within modern India. "All" includes the following conflict types: land battles, sieges, naval battles, and other conflict events (e.g., mutiny), whether single- or multi-day. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.13: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: 1500-1757 Conflict Sample

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (1500-1757)	4.469***	1.722***	1.429***
	(0.443)	(0.528)	(0.474)
	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.003]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.222	0.085	0.071
R^2	0.590	0.828	0.847
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1500-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.14: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Alternative Conflict Data

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)	
	(1)	(2)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (plus Clodfelter)	1.483***	
	(0.369)	
	[0.000]	
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (plus Clodfelter and Narvane)		1.227***
		(0.357)
		[0.001]
Population density	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.096	0.082
R^2	0.849	0.848
Observations	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Column 1 adds any conflicts from Clodfelter (2002) that do not already appear in the baseline conflict database (i.e., Jaques, 2007), while column 2 adds non-overlapping conflicts from both Clodfelter (2002) and Narvane (1996). Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.15: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: 5,000 km Radius

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (5,000 km cutoff)	4.080***	1.536***	1.378***
	(0.315)	(0.404)	(0.395)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.001]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.278	0.105	0.094
R^2	0.615	0.828	0.848
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757 (5,000 km radius). Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.16: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Running End-Date Cutoff

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (running end-date)	3.289***	1.247***	1.081***
	(0.245)	(0.265)	(0.310)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.001]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.392	0.149	0.129
R^2	0.480	0.814	0.825
Observations	377	377	377

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757 with variable end-date cutoff that includes exposure to conflicts that took place after 1757 but prior to British conquest of a district. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.17: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: VIIRS Data

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity) (VIIRS)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	1.975***	1.333***	1.508***
	(0.258)	(0.330)	(0.307)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.242	0.163	0.184
R^2	0.662	0.747	0.793
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 2015-20 (VIIRS data). Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.18: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: GDP Outcome

Dependent variable:	Ln(GDP per Capita)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	1.782***	0.536**	0.448*
	(0.300)	(0.255)	(0.230)
	[0.000]	[0.036]	[0.052]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.339	0.102	0.085
R^2	0.111	0.687	0.732
Observations	512	512	512

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(GDPperCapita)$ averaged between 1999-2007. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.19: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Initial State Capacity Controls

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	1.480***	1.458***	1.406***	1.464***	1.467***	1.531***	1.402***	1.497***
	(0.371)	(0.369)	(0.379)	(0.370)	(0.370)	(0.419)	(0.368)	(0.380)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Neolithic settlements	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Chalcolithic settlements	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cultural sites (300-700 CE)	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Cultural sites (8th-12th centuries)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ln(1+Urban population in 1000)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Major Indian states (10th-11th centuries)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Major Indian states (11th-12th centuries)	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Major Indian states (in 1525)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.096	0.094	0.091	0.095	0.095	0.099	0.091	0.097
R^2	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.851	0.852	0.852
Observations	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. *Neolithic* and *Chalcolithic* control for the number of Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlements. *CulturalSite* controls for the number of cultural sites between 300-700 CE and the eighth-twelfth centuries. *UrbanPop* controls for the natural logarithm of (one plus) the total urban population in 1000 CE. *MajorState* controls for the presence of a major Indian state between the tenth-eleventh centuries, eleventh-twelfth centuries, or in 1525. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.20: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Control for Additional Geographic Features

Dependent variable:

			Ln(0.01+Luminosity)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	1.400***	1.451***	1.435***	1.464***	1.481***	0.921**
	(0.367)	(0.380)	(0.381)	(0.365)	(0.373)	(0.385)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.017]
Ln(1+Distance to coast)	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
River dummy	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Irrigation potential	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Rainfall variation	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Ln(1+Distance to resource deposit)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
%Forest	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls (benchmark)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.051	0.004	0.027	0.042	0.027	0.077
R^2	0.849	0.849	0.847	0.849	0.849	0.855
Observations	660	660	652	660	660	652

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Baseline geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Additional geographic controls include natural logarithm of (one plus) distance to coast, river presence, irrigation potential, rainfall variation, natural logarithm of (one plus) distance to resource deposits (i.e, diamonds, gems, gold, petroleum), and the percentage of forested area. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.21: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Colonial Controls

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)	
	(1)	(2)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	1.265***	0.951**
	(0.379)	(0.417)
	[0.001]	[0.024]
Direct rule	-0.085	
	(0.071)	
	[0.230]	
%Non-landlord		-0.052
		(0.111)
		[0.640]
Population density	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.091	0.105
R^2	0.817	0.856
Observations	634	166

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. *DirectRule* is a dummy variable that equals 1 for direct British rule. *%NonLandlord* measures the proportion of a district under a non-landlord revenue system in British India. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.22: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Control for Colonial Railroad Network

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	3.277***	1.468***	1.403***
	(0.288)	(0.366)	(0.359)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Year of Colonial RR/1000	-3.309	-2.884*	-2.162
	(2.156)	(1.498)	(1.467)
	[0.125]	[0.055]	[0.141]
No Colonial RR by 1934	-7.136*	-6.163**	-4.711*
	(4.086)	(2.844)	(2.781)
	[0.081]	[0.031]	[0.091]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.212	0.095	0.091
R^2	0.647	0.847	0.862
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. *YearOfColonialRR*/1000 is the year in which the first colonial railroad connection was made within each district (rescaled). *NoColonialRR* indicates no railroad connection by 1934. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.23: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Exclude Canal Colonies

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	3.208***	2.098***	1.499***
	(0.475)	(0.507)	(0.530)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.005]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.151	0.098	0.070
R^2	0.558	0.808	0.830
Observations	603	603	603

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. We count all districts in states and union territories that correspond to the historical Punjab (i.e., Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh) as part of the "canal colonies." Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.24: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Fractionalization Controls

Dependent variable:				Ln(0.01+Luminosity)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	1.455***	1.479***	1.338***	1.457***	1.437***	1.462***	1.800***	1.434***
	(0.373)	(0.363)	(0.355)	(0.371)	(0.369)	(0.371)	(0.360)	(0.366)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Medieval port	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Duration of Muslim rule	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Muslim share	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Religious polarization	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Linguistic fractionalization	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Religious fractionalization	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Scheduled Caste share	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Scheduled Tribe share	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Ganges River	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.094	0.096	0.087	0.094	0.093	0.095	0.116	0.093
R^2	0.849	0.849	0.856	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.863	0.849
Observations	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. *MedievalPort* is a dummy variable that equals 1 for the presence of a major medieval port. *MuslimRule* measures the duration of medieval Muslim rule. *MuslimShare* measures the current share of a district that is Muslim. *ReligiousPolarization* measures current religious polarization levels. *LinguisticFractionalization* is 1 minus the Herfindahl index of language population shares in 2001. *ReligiousFractionalization* is 1 minus the Herfindahl index of religion population shares in 2001. *ScheduledCasteShare* and *ScheduledTribeShare* measure the shares that are part of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, respectively. *GangesRiver* is a dummy variable that equals 1 if a district is intersected by the Ganges River. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.25: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Post-1757 Conflict Controls

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	1.483***	1.492***	1.461***	1.489***
	(0.393)	(0.375)	(0.389)	(0.418)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Colonial conflict exposure (1758-1839)	-0.109			0.005
	(0.735)			(0.742)
	[0.882]			[0.995]
Colonial conflict exposure (1840-1946)		-0.679*		-0.679*
		(0.406)		(0.408)
		[0.095]		[0.097]
Post-colonial conflict exposure (1947-2010)			-0.136	-0.055
			(3.139)	(3.151)
			[0.965]	[0.986]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.096	0.096	0.094	0.096
R^2	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.849
Observations	660	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. All conflict exposure variables measure conflict exposure to land battles. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure between 1000-1757. The first colonial conflict exposure variable spans 1758-1839, while the second spans 1840-1946. The post-colonial conflict exposure variable spans 1947-2010. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.26: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Controls for Urban Distances

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	2.967***	1.376***	1.504***
	(0.412)	(0.420)	(0.391)
	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.000]
Distance from Bangalore	0.001*	-0.001	-0.002**
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
	[0.066]	[0.337]	[0.026]
Distance from Bombay	-0.001***	0.000*	0.001*
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.000]	[0.084]	[0.083]
Distance from Chennai	-0.001*	0.001	0.002**
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
	[0.078]	[0.507]	[0.016]
Distance from Delhi	0.000**	-0.000	-0.001*
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.013]	[0.249]	[0.073]
Distance from Kolkata	0.001***	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	[0.000]	[0.298]	[0.529]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.192	0.089	0.097
R^2	0.732	0.830	0.853
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. *Distance* variables compute distance from a district's centroid to Bangalore, Bombay, Chennai, Delhi, and Kolkata, respectively. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.27: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Asian Highway Control

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	3.943***	1.503***	1.316***
	(0.323)	(0.386)	(0.381)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.001]
Asian Highway	-0.300***	0.177**	0.212***
	(0.097)	(0.082)	(0.081)
	[0.002]	[0.032]	[0.009]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.255	0.097	0.085
R^2	0.600	0.829	0.849
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. *AsianHighway* is a dummy variable that equals 1 if a district is intersected by Asian Highway 1. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.28: Pairwise Correlations: Alternative Conflict Exposure Measures

	Benchmark	# Conflicts by Capital	Capitals as Conflict Locations	Convex Hull by Participant	Convex Hull by Conflict Group
Benchmark	1.000				
# Conflicts by capital	0.292***	1.000			
Capitals as conflict locations	0.703***	0.666***	1.000		
Convex hull by participant	0.398***	0.100*	0.350***	1.000	
Convex hull by conflict group	0.405***	0.105**	0.334***	0.938***	1.000

Notes. Benchmark measure is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. In the first alternative, we count the number of conflicts for each pre-colonial state, and assign these conflicts to the district that houses the state's capital. In the second alternative, we compute conflict exposure again using Equation 2 (see main text), replacing the locations of conflicts with those of the capitals of the pre-colonial states that participated in them. In the third alternative, we compute the convex hull for each participant according to the geographical coordinates of the conflicts in which that participant took part, treating all districts that intersect this convex hull as affected by a conflict. For each district, we count the number of conflicts by which they are so treated. In the fourth alternative, we compute the convex hull for each broad group of conflicts (e.g., "Later Mughal-Maratha Wars") as classified by Jaques (2007). Number of observations is 660. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.29: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: Alternative Exposure Measures

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (# conflicts in district of state capital)	0.014* (0.008) [0.094]			
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (Benchmark measure, by location of participant capitals)		0.424*** (0.126) [0.001]		
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (# conflicts in convex hull, by participant)			0.005*** (0.002) [0.006]	
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (# conflicts in convex hull, by conflict group)				0.011*** (0.003) [0.000]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.023	0.081	0.099	0.115
R^2	0.846	0.848	0.847	0.848
Observations	660	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is one of four alternative measures of pre-colonial conflict exposure. In the first alternative, we count the number of conflicts for each pre-colonial state, and assign these conflicts to the district that houses the state's capital. In the second alternative, we compute conflict exposure again using Equation 2 (see main text), replacing the locations of conflicts with those of the capitals of the pre-colonial states that participated in them. In the third alternative, we compute the convex hull for each participant according to the geographical coordinates of the conflicts in which that participant took part, treating all districts that intersect this convex hull as affected by a conflict. For each district, we count the number of conflicts by which they are so treated. In the fourth alternative, we compute the convex hull for each broad group of conflicts (e.g., "Later Mughal-Maratha Wars") as classified by Jaques (2007). Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.30: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: IV: Reduced Form

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Proximity to Khyber Pass	1.006***	0.435***	0.277**
	(0.094)	(0.090)	(0.114)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.015]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.179	0.077	0.049
R^2	0.578	0.827	0.846
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is proximity to Khyber Pass. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.31: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: IV: Balance Tests: Historical Trade

Dependent variable:	Historical Trade Route	Silk Road Site	Medieval Port
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Cost distance to Kyhber Pass	0.047	-0.019	-0.006
	(0.108)	(0.022)	(0.019)
	[0.663]	[0.389]	[0.760]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2	0.193	0.140	0.316
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable in column 1 is *HistoricalTradeRoute*, a dummy variable that equals 1 for the presence of a major historical trade route or major port according to UNESCO. Dependent variable in column 2 is *SilkRoad*, a dummy variable that equals 1 for the presence of a Silk Road site. Dependent variable in column 3 is *MedievalPort*, a dummy variable that equals 1 for the presence of a major medieval port according to Jha (2013). Variable of interest is proximity to Khyber Pass. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.32: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: IV: Exclude Districts with Historical Trade

Panel A: First Stage

Dependent variable:	Pre-Colonial Conflict Exposure		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Cost distance to Kyhber Pass	0.057*	0.074***	0.079***
	(0.031)	(0.025)	(0.024)
	[0.063]	[0.003]	[0.001]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2	0.687	0.659	0.672
Observations	513	650	617

Panel B: Second Stage

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	4.385*	3.587**	3.147**
	(2.542)	(1.507)	(1.396)
	[0.085]	[0.017]	[0.024]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Anderson-Rubin p-value	0.065	0.016	0.025
Kleibergen-Paap Wald rk F-statistic	3.470	9.175	10.469
Observations	513	650	617

Notes. Estimation method is 2SLS. Unit of analysis is district. In Panel A (first stage), dependent variable is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757, while variable of interest is proximity to Khyber Pass. In Panel B (second stage), dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010, while variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure between 1000-1757, as instrumented by proximity to Khyber Pass. Column 1 excludes districts with a major historical trade route or major port according to UNESCO, column 2 excludes districts with a Silk Road site, and column 3 excludes districts with a major medieval port according to Jha (2013). Geographic controls for both first and second stages include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.33: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: IV: Historical Trade Controls

Panel A: First Stage

Dependent variable:	Pre-Colonial Conflict Exposure		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Cost distance to Kyhber Pass	0.078***	0.080***	0.079***
	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.024)
	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]
Historical trade route	Yes	No	No
Silk Road site	No	Yes	No
Medieval trade port	No	No	Yes
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2	0.683	0.665	0.668
Observations	660	660	660

Panel B: Second Stage

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	3.534**	3.465**	3.483**
	(1.412)	(1.388)	(1.392)
	[0.012]	[0.013]	[0.012]
Historical trade route	Yes	No	No
Silk Road site	No	Yes	No
Medieval trade port	No	No	Yes
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Anderson-Rubin p-value	0.012	0.012	0.012
Kleibergen-Paap Wald rk F-statistic	10.376	10.572	10.654
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is 2SLS. Unit of analysis is district. In Panel A (first stage), dependent variable is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757, while variable of interest is proximity to Khyber Pass. In Panel B (second stage), dependent variable is ln($0.01 + Luminosity$) averaged between 1992-2010, while variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure between 1000-1757, as instrumented by proximity to Khyber Pass. *HistoricalTradeRoute* is a dummy variable that equals 1 for the presence of a major historical trade route or major port according to Raychaudhuri (1982). *SilkRoad* is a dummy variable that equals 1 for the presence of a Silk Road site according to UNESCO. *MedievalPort* is a dummy variable that equals 1 for the presence of a major medieval port according to Jha (2013). Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. All previous controls are for both first and second stages. Population density is ln($PopulationDensity$) in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.34: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: IV: Historical Trade Controls (Cost Distance)

	Panel A: First Stage		
Dependent variable:	Pre-Colonial Conflict Exposure		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Cost distance to Kyhber Pass	0.079***	0.079***	0.079***
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)
	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]
Historical trade route (cost distance)	Yes	No	No
Silk Road site (cost distance)	No	Yes	No
Medieval trade port (cost distance)	No	No	Yes
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2	0.667	0.667	0.667
Observations	660	660	660

	Panel B: Second Stage		
Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	3.413**	3.451**	3.411**
	(1.393)	(1.396)	(1.393)
	[0.014]	[0.013]	[0.014]
Historical trade route (cost distance)	Yes	No	No
Silk Road site (cost distance)	No	Yes	No
Medieval trade port (cost distance)	No	No	Yes
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Anderson-Rubin p-value	0.014	0.013	0.014
Kleibergen-Paap Wald rk F-statistic	10.377	10.439	10.379
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is 2SLS. Unit of analysis is district. In Panel A (first stage), dependent variable is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757, while variable of interest is proximity to Khyber Pass. In Panel B (second stage), dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010, while variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure between 1000-1757, as instrumented by proximity to Khyber Pass. *HistoricalTradeRoute* is cost distance to the nearest major historical trade route or major port according to UNESCO. *SilkRoad* is cost distance to nearest Silk Road site. *MedievalPort* is cost distance to nearest major medieval port according to Jha (2013). Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. All previous controls are for both first and second stages. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.35: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: IV: Placebo Entry Points

Panel A: First Stage

Dependent variable:	Pre-Colonial Conflict Exposure				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cost distance to placebo entry point	-0.039	-0.002	0.012	0.001	-0.046*
	(0.025)	(0.013)	(0.010)	(0.013)	(0.024)
	[0.123]	[0.849]	[0.218]	[0.955]	[0.062]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2	0.651	0.647	0.648	0.647	0.653
Observations	660	660	660	660	660

Panel B: Second Stage

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	7.315	34.071	-18.723	-113.599	7.994*
	(5.554)	(173.545)	(15.519)	(1925.933)	(4.715)
	[0.188]	[0.844]	[0.228]	[0.953]	[0.090]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Anderson-Rubin p-value	0.073	0.287	0.002	0.294	0.018
Kleibergen-Paap Wald rk F-statistic	2.380	0.036	1.523	0.003	3.508
Observations	660	660	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is 2SLS. Unit of analysis is district. In Panel A (first stage), dependent variable is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757, while variable of interest is proximity to placebo entry point (i.e., Surat, Kodungallur, Goa, Calicut, and Bombay). In Panel B (second stage), dependent variable is ln(0.01 + *Luminosity*) averaged between 1992-2010, while variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure between 1000-1757, as instrumented by proximity to placebo entry point. Geographic controls for both first and second stages include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is ln(*PopulationDensity*) in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.36: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: IV: Alternative Cost Distance

Panel A: First Stage

Dependent variable:	Pre-Colonial Conflict Exposure			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cost distance to Khyber Pass (alternative)	0.088***	0.052**	0.104***	0.076***
	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.023)
	[0.000]	[0.020]	[0.000]	[0.001]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R^2	0.664	0.657	0.673	0.661
Observations	660	660	660	660

Panel B: Second Stage

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	5.232***	3.106*	5.042***	6.208***
	(1.668)	(1.872)	(1.284)	(1.750)
	[0.002]	[0.097]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Anderson-Rubin p-value	0.001	0.114	0.000	0.000
Kleibergen-Paap Wald rk F-statistic	14.646	5.415	20.938	10.483
Observations	660	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is 2SLS. Unit of analysis is district. In Panel A (first stage), dependent variable is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757, while variable of interest is alternative cost distance measure of proximity to Khyber Pass. In Panel B (second stage), dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010, while variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure between 1000-1757, as instrumented by alternative cost distance measure of proximity to Khyber Pass. In column 1, alternative cost distance is computed as linear slope. In column 2, it is computed as squared slope. In column 3, it is computed as linear ruggedness. In column 4, it is computed based on human mobility index (HMI) according to Özak (2010, 2018). Geographic controls for both first and second stages include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.37: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: IV: Include Pakistan and Bangladesh

	Panel A: First Stage		
Dependent variable:	Pre-Colonial Conflict Exposure		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Cost distance to Kyhber Pass	0.178***	0.075***	0.060**
	(0.020)	(0.026)	(0.025)
	[0.000]	[0.004]	[0.016]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
R^2	0.308	0.645	0.667
Observations	757	757	757

	Panel B: Second Stage		
Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	6.972***	5.926***	5.305***
	(0.895)	(1.903)	(1.998)
	[0.000]	[0.002]	[0.008]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Anderson-Rubin p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kleibergen-Paap Wald rk F-statistic	80.354	8.344	5.814
Observations	757	757	757

Notes. Estimation method is 2SLS. Unit of analysis is district in India plus Bangladesh and Pakistan. In Panel A (first stage), dependent variable is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757, while variable of interest is proximity to Khyber Pass. In Panel B (second stage), dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010, while variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure between 1000-1757, as instrumented by proximity to Khyber Pass. Geographic controls for both first and second stages include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.38: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: OLS: Include Pakistan and Bangladesh

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	4.383***	1.616***	1.449***
	(0.316)	(0.384)	(0.377)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.275	0.101	0.091
R^2	0.550	0.824	0.841
Observations	757	757	757

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district in India plus Bangladesh and Pakistan. Dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.39: Pre-Colonial Conflict and Economic Development: IV: Control for Railroad Network

Panel A: First Stage

Dependent variable:	Pre-Colonial Conflict Exposure		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Proximity to Khyber Pass	0.203***	0.094***	0.081***
	(0.018)	(0.025)	(0.025)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.001]
Year of Colonial RR	-0.711***	-0.343*	-0.446**
	(0.220)	(0.201)	(0.193)
	[0.001]	[0.089]	[0.021]
No Colonial RR by 1934	-1.358***	-0.654*	-0.846**
	(0.416)	(0.381)	(0.366)
	[0.001]	[0.087]	[0.021]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
R^2	0.430	0.648	0.669
Observations	660	660	660

Panel B: Second Stage

Dependent variable:	Ln(0.01+Luminosity)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	4.393***	4.359***	3.496**
	(0.538)	(1.231)	(1.365)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.010]
Year of Colonial RR/1000	-2.535	-1.909	-1.290
	(2.211)	(1.593)	(1.543)
	[0.252]	[0.231]	[0.403]
No Colonial RR by 1934	-5.645	-4.300	-3.056
	(4.193)	(3.028)	(2.929)
	[0.178]	[0.156]	[0.297]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	No	No	Yes
Anderson-Rubin p-value	0.000	0.000	0.009
Kleibergen-Paap Wald rk F-statistic	127.135	13.731	10.359
Observations	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is 2SLS. Unit of analysis is district. In Panel A (first stage), dependent variable is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757, while variable of interest is proximity to Khyber Pass. In Panel B (second stage), dependent variable is $\ln(0.01 + Luminosity)$ averaged between 1992-2010, while variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure between 1000-1757, as instrumented by proximity to Khyber Pass. *YearOfColonialRR/1000* is the year in which the first colonial railroad connection was made within each district (rescaled). *NoColonialRR* indicates no railroad connection by 1934. Geographic controls for both first and second stages include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1990. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.40: Pre-Colonial-Era State-Making: Control for Sieges

Dependent variable:	Important Mughal Sites	State History		
		Babur	Akbar	Aurangzeb
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (benchmark)	1.075** (0.531) [0.043]			
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (sieges)	-0.377 (0.356) [0.289]			
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (benchmark)		0.526** (0.245) [0.032]		
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (sieges)		-0.059 (0.404) [0.883]		
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (benchmark)			0.904*** (0.290) [0.002]	
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (sieges)			-1.116 (0.754) [0.140]	
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (benchmark)				-0.270 (0.175) [0.122]
Pre-colonial conflict exposure (sieges)				0.949** (0.386) [0.014]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.224	0.042	0.085	-0.039
R^2	0.124	0.768	0.716	0.719
Observations	659	659	659	659

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable in column 1 is number of important Mughal-era sites including public works. Dependent variables in columns 2-4 are state longevity in terms of districts incorporated into the Mughal Empire by Babur (1526-30), Akbar (1556-1605), and Aurangzeb (1658-1707). Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure. "Benchmark" restricts the conflict sample to land battles, while "siege" restricts it to sieges. This variable spans 1000-1757 in column 1, 1000-1526 in column 2, 1000-1556 in column 3, and 1000-1658 in column 4. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is $\ln(PopulationDensity)$ in 1500. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.41: Colonial Fiscal Development: Control for Pre-Colonial State-Making

Dependent variable:	1881							
	Ln(Tax/Area)	Ln(Tax/Person)	Ln(Tax/Area)	Ln(Tax/Person)	Ln(Tax/Area)	Ln(Tax/Person)	Ln(Tax/Area)	Ln(Tax/Area)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	2.246***	1.246***	2.188***	1.298***	2.146***	1.190***	2.128***	1.274***
	(0.551)	(0.383)	(0.541)	(0.392)	(0.529)	(0.370)	(0.571)	(0.413)
	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.000]	[0.002]
Important Mughal sites	0.005	-0.008						
	(0.101)	(0.082)						
	[0.957]	[0.923]						
Babur			0.172	-0.159				
			(0.227)	(0.169)				
			[0.448]	[0.347]				
Akbar					0.694***	0.375**		
					(0.219)	(0.170)		
					[0.002]	[0.028]		
Aurangzeb							0.307	-0.075
							(0.282)	(0.282)
							[0.278]	[0.790]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.256	0.173	0.249	0.180	0.245	0.165	0.243	0.177
R^2	0.468	0.518	0.469	0.520	0.492	0.528	0.469	0.518
Observations	270	274	270	274	270	274	270	274

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variables are as follows. *ln(Tax/Area)*, 1881 measures land revenue in 1,000 rupees per square kilometer in 1881 for districts under direct British rule or indirect rule (i.e., major Princely states). Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Pre-colonial state-making is measured in terms of number of important Mughal-era sites including public works in column 1, and longevity of pre-colonial state history as districts incorporated into the Mughal Empire by Babur (1526-30), Akbar (1556-1605), and Aurangzeb (1658-1707) in columns 2-4. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is ln(*PopulationDensity*) in 1850. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

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Table A.42: Colonial and Post-Colonial Conflict: Sub-District as Unit of Analysis

Dependent variable:	Colonial Conflict Exposure 1758-1839		Colonial Conflict Exposure 1840-1946		Post-Colonial Conflict Exposure 1947-2010		Political Violence
	Land Battles	All Conflicts	Land Battles	All Conflicts	Land Battles	All Conflicts	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	0.291***	0.694***	0.052	0.053	-0.015***	-0.018***	-0.084**
	(0.044)	(0.104)	(0.034)	(0.043)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.037)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.125]	[0.223]	[0.000]	[0.001]	[0.024]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.462	0.548	0.051	0.036	-0.107	-0.091	-0.068
R^2	0.456	0.485	0.701	0.667	0.748	0.812	0.356
Observations	2326	2326	2326	2326	2326	2326	2332

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is sub-district (i.e., tehsil). Dependent variable is colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1758-1839 in column 1 and to all conflict types in column 2. Similarly, it is colonial conflict exposure between 1840-1946 in columns 3-4, and post-colonial conflict exposure between 1947-2010 in columns 5-6. Dependent variable in column 7 is *Fatalities*, defined as fatalities per district between 2015-18 (in hundreds). Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is ln(*PopulationDensity*) in 1750 in columns 1-2, in 1850 in columns 3-4, in 1950 in columns 5-6, and in 1990 in column 7. Robust standard errors clustered at district level in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

Table A.43: Colonial and Post-Colonial Conflict: Control for Pre-Colonial State-Making

Dependent variable:	Colonial Conflict Exposure 1758-1839				Colonial Conflict Exposure 1840-1946				Post-Colonial Conflict Exposure 1947-2010			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	0.171***	0.165***	0.171***	0.174***	0.031	0.009	0.034	0.042	-0.025***	-0.025***	-0.025***	-0.026***
	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.038)	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.420]	[0.822]	[0.396]	[0.294]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.000]
Important Mughal sites	-0.000				0.007				0.001			
	(0.004)				(0.006)				(0.001)			
	[0.940]				[0.234]				[0.427]			
Babur		0.012**				0.061***				0.001		
		(0.005)				(0.009)				(0.002)		
		[0.015]				[0.000]				[0.593]		
Akbar			-0.003				0.010**				0.002	
			(0.004)				(0.005)				(0.001)	
			[0.452]				[0.022]				[0.146]	
Aurangzeb				-0.009				-0.011**				0.003
				(0.006)				(0.005)				(0.002)
				[0.140]				[0.024]				[0.180]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.350	0.338	0.352	0.358	0.034	0.010	0.037	0.046	-0.129	-0.128	-0.130	-0.133
R^2	0.560	0.563	0.560	0.561	0.741	0.764	0.741	0.741	0.814	0.813	0.814	0.814
Observations	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variable is colonial conflict exposure between 1840-1946 in columns 5-8, and post-colonial conflict exposure between 1947-2010 in columns 9-12. Similarly, it is colonial conflict exposure between 1758-1839 in columns 1-4. Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. Pre-colonial state-making is measured in terms of number of important Mughal-era sites including public works, and longevity of pre-colonial state history as districts incorporated into the Mughal Empire by Babur (1526-30), Akbar (1556-1605), and Aurangzeb (1658-1707). Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is ln($Population Density$) in 1750 in columns 1-4, in 1850 in columns 5-8, and in 1950 in columns 9-12. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.

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Table A.44: Did Historical Investments Persist Beyond the Colonial Era?

Dependent variable:	%Irrigated	%Literacy	
		1961-91	2011
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-colonial conflict exposure	26.591**	11.147*	9.713**
	(12.856)	(6.406)	(4.374)
	[0.040]	[0.083]	[0.027]
%Irrigated in 1931	0.774***		
	(0.105)		
	[0.000]		
%Literacy in 1921		0.910***	0.487***
		(0.281)	(0.103)
		[0.001]	[0.000]
Population density	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Standardized beta coefficient	0.123	0.108	0.092
R^2	0.694	0.692	0.612
Observations	256	265	564

Notes. Estimation method is OLS. Unit of analysis is district. Dependent variables are as follows. *%Irrigated* measures the proportion of gross cropped area that is irrigated averaged between 1956-87 (column 1). *%Literacy,* 1961-91 is the literacy rate averaged between 1961-91 (column 2). *%Literacy,* 2011 measures the adult literacy rate across both rural and urban populations for ages 7-plus in 2011 (column 3). Variable of interest is pre-colonial conflict exposure to land battles between 1000-1757. *%Irrigated,* 1931 measures the proportion of area sown with canal irrigation in 1931. *%Literacy,* 1921 is the proportion of persons that can read and write in 1921. Geographic controls include latitude, longitude, altitude, ruggedness, precipitation, land quality, dry rice suitability, wet rice suitability, wheat suitability, and malaria risk. Population density is ln(*PopulationDensity*) in 1950 in columns 1-2, and in 2011 in column 3. Robust standard errors in parentheses, followed by p-values in brackets. ***, **, and * indicate statistical significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% level.