

Course Code	Course Name	Credits
26HS104	ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY	04

Course Objectives

- To explain the chronological development of Ancient and Medieval Indian history and identify the key features of different historical periods.
- To demonstrate an understanding of historiography in India, including its definition, importance, and major traditions such as Itihasa–Purana, Jain, and Buddhist historiography.
- To analyze the contributions of major ancient, Sultanate, and Mughal historians and critically examine their historical works and perspectives.
- To develop the ability to evaluate historical sources and interpret the evolution of Indian historical writing traditions with analytical thinking.

Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of this course it is intended that a student will be able to:

- Identify major periods, dynasties, cultural phases, and key historians in Indian history.
- Explain chronological development and features of Indian historiography.
- Evaluate texts, inscriptions, coins, and archaeological evidence as historical sources.
- Critically differentiate myth, legend, and documented history.
- Assess historians' contributions, methodologies, and biases.
- Construct informed interpretations using multiple historiographical sources and traditions.

Unit 1 - Chronology of Ancient and Medieval India (12 Hrs.)

Features of ancient India; Chronology-Ancient India: Vedic, Mahajanapada, Mauryan, Post-Mauryan, Gupta periods; Features of medieval India; Chronology-Medieval India: Early, Middle medieval, Late Medieval.

Unit 2 – Historiography in Ancient India (12 Hrs.)

Definition and importance of historiography; Historical Consciousness in Ancient India; Itihasa–Purana Tradition (epics, puranas); Jain and Buddhist Historiography.

Unit 3 - Ancient Indian Historians (12 Hrs.)

Classical Sanskrit Historians: Banabhatta, Kalhana, Raja Bhoja; Jain Historians: Hemachandra, Kalakacharya; Buddhist Historians: Asvaghosa, Buddhaghosa, Mahavamsa.

Unit 4 – Sultanate Historiography (12 Hrs.)

Features of Sultanate historiography; Major sultanate Historians and Works: Ziauddin Barani – Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi, Amir Khusrau – Khazain-ul-Futuh, Tughlaqnama, Shams-i Siraj Afif – Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi, Firishta (Muhammad Qasim) – Tarikh-i-Firishta; Assessment and impact of Sultanate Historiography.

Unit 5 - Mughal Historiography (12 Hrs.)

Sources of Mughal Historiography; Major Mughal Historians and Works: Abul Fazl: Akbarnama, Ain-i-Akbari, Badauni: Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, Khafi Khan: Muntakhab-al-Lubab, Nizamuddin Ahmad: Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Shah Nawaz Khan: Maasir-i-Alamgiri, Assessment and impact of Mughal Historiography.

Reference Books:

- Ali, B. S. (1981). History: Its theory and method. Macmillan.
- Chandra, S. (2007). Medieval India: From Sultanate to the Mughals (1206–1526) (Part one). Har Anand Publications.
- Cort, J. E. (1998). Open boundaries: Jain communities and cultures in Indian history. SUNY Press.
- Cunha, J. G. (Ed.). (2004). Historians and historiography in ancient India. Primus Books.
- Habib, I., & Nizami, K. A. (Eds.). (2008). Comprehensive history of India, Vol. 5: The Delhi Sultanate (Turko-Afghan period). Peoples Publishing House.
- Kosambi, D. D. (1990). An introduction to the study of Indian history. Popular Prakashan.
- Majumdar, R. C., & Pusalker, A. D. (1960). An advanced history of India (3rd ed.). Macmillan.
- Singh, U. (2008). A history of ancient and early medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century (2nd ed.). Pearson.
- Sreedharan, E. (2004). A textbook of historiography, 500 B.C. to A.D. 2000. Orient Blackswan.
- Strong, J. S. (2001). The legend of King Asoka: A study and translation of the Asokavadana. Princeton University Press.
- Thapar, R. (1996). Interpreting early India. Oxford University Press.
- Thapar, R. (2002). Early India: From the origins to AD 1300 (Updated ed.). University of California Press.
- Thapar, R. (2013). The past before us: Historical traditions of early North India (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

COs and Bloom's Taxonomy Mapping – 26HS104

Course Outcomes	On successful completion of this course, students will be able to	BTL
CO1	Recall and understand the major features and chronological development of ancient and medieval India. They will also gain the ability to distinguish between different historical periods and analyze their key characteristics.	K1, K2
CO2	Apply and assess the contributions of Sanskrit, Jain, and Buddhist historians to Indian historiography and develop the ability to analyze different historical traditions and their sources .	K3
CO3	Analyze and identify the major Classical Sanskrit, Jain, and Buddhist historians and their works. They will also understand their role in shaping early Indian historical writing traditions.	K4
CO4	Evaluate the key features of Sultanate historiography and identify major historians and their works and develop the ability to assess its impact and significance in medieval Indian history writing.	K5
CO5	Design and understand the sources and major historians of Mughal historiography along with their works, and its impact and significance in Indian historical writing.	K6

BTL (Bloom's Taxonomy Level) - K1 – Remembering, K2 – Understanding, K3- Applying, K4 – Analyse, K5- Evaluate and K6 - Create

Relationship Matrix – 26HS104

Course Outcomes	Programme Outcomes (POs)						Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)						Mean Score of Cos
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	
CO1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	1.83
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	1.83
CO3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	1.66
CO4	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	1.75
CO5	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	1.75
Total													1.76

Mean Score: 3- High, 2- Medium/Moderate, 1-Low