



Analysis of Historiography And Its Relevance In Modern Times

Dr. Sharad Ramchandra Davre

Head of History Department.

Taywade College Koradi

Corresponding Author - Dr. Sharad Ramchandra Davre.

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Abstract:

Western scholars tried hard to write the history of India in a modern form. At that time, as the field of historiography in the country was connected, like other fields, research and writing efforts also started in a new way. It was commendable because Indians have not done any significant work in this direction in more than a thousand years except the production of 'Rajatarangini'. History was written in traditions, beliefs and legends as a collective account of the stories and struggles of future generations. Rewriting history today requires a broad resolve. This resolution should be seen among the historians spread across the country, more so in our entire intelligentsia and society. The present paper presents the analysis and needs of modern historiography in India.

Keywords: history, analysis of writing, deficiency, need

Objective:

1. To study modern historiography in India.
2. To analyze the writing of history from the British rule to the present day.
3. To study the relevance of modern historiography in India.
4. To study the shortcomings of Indian historiography

Preface:

The tradition of writing modern written history of India in modern form started with the establishment of East India Company rule in the country. During the company's rule, new discoveries, interpretations and processes of westernization started in the political, social, literary, historical, educational, economic etc. fields of the country. Some of these are beneficial for Indians and some are harmful. Yet, it was continued and recognized because at the time of Warren Hastings the reins of power were completely in the hands of the British and all the affairs of the country began to be done according to their own wishes and aspirations. But after so much hard work, the history of India he prepared, presented the historical events and dates of India in such a way that many Indian scholars are questioning its reality today. Not only this, what the British could not do in this field in 200 years, Western Indian historians have shown in 50 years of independent India. In fact, history is a consolidated account of the various traditions, beliefs and glories and struggles of the great men of a nation or caste, so as to inspire future generations of that nation or caste. While India's history is still available today, it is disappointing to think of it from this point of view because it does not provide inspiration to guide future generations. The only information he gets is that no one owns it in this

country till now. Here one after another became aggressive and established their supremacy by overpowering the previous aggressors. Our history shows that this country, not a country, has remained only a hospice, in which anyone can come and take over whenever they want and become the owner.

Beginning of Historiography:

In the field of historiography in the country, when considering historiography, research and writing efforts started in a new way as in other fields. From this point of view the names of Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, George Turner, James Prinsep, Parsiter etc. are notable, but the most important work in this direction was done by the then Judge of Calcutta Sir William Jones. He started the process of research to write the history of India in a modern way. In this work, he got the full support of the then Governor General of the Company, Warren Hastings. As a result, a trading company became a strong monarchy in India. To write the history of India in a modern form, the British company government made great efforts through British historians, who discovered the ancient literature of India like texts, inscriptions etc. Also, travel details of foreign travelers visiting India were studied and translated into English, but very little material was found from Indian literature that could be useful for them. So they considered it inappropriate and called it unnatural.

Shortcomings in Indian Historiography:

There were some errors in the historiography of India. With a view to writing the history of India, the British drew many mischievous conclusions based on their own conscience. He started getting his propaganda on the strength of power. Some of these are notable:-

1. Ancient Indian scholars had no capacity for historical writing.
2. Very little material was available in India for purely historical study.
3. There was never a fixed and concrete method of census of ancient scholars in India.
4. More accurate dates of Indian history were found not from India but from abroad.
5. The earliest range in Indian history is from 2500-3000.
6. The Aryans came to India from outside, defeating the earlier inhabitants of the region in war, establishing their own kingdoms and enslaving the defeated people.
7. The dynasties and ancient kingdoms described in ancient Indian mythological literature are unnatural and unreliable due to exaggeration.
8. Ramayana, Mahabharata and other ancient Indian texts are 'myths'.
9. Before British rule, the whole of India was never under central authority.

Spreading the above conclusions, he rejected all the ancient literature of India, as well as all the historical facts and stories available in the Indian Puranas, religious texts and ancient literature as considered unnatural and unreliable.

Analysis of Historiography:

In India, Jawaharlal Nehru and his successors gave the Communist intelligentsia an opportunity to rise to power and take it over. As a political force, Marxists could not develop much. They also fell behind in the labor movement. But he held his own in writing history. A major reason for this is the support they receive from the left in British and American academia. Marxists are the intellectual successors of the true spirit of British imperialism in India. He started a campaign to view India's history in a negative light. Like the British rulers, they have been using Muslims to denigrate Indian history. He has shamelessly worked to wash away the sins of the Muslim rulers and make a scandalous interpretation of the Hindu society and its systems. Marxist historians were trying to instill in the youth of India a disdain for their history. As a result, many youths in the recent movement are referring to Hindu Rashtra in a very obscene manner.

Relevance of History Writing:

The task of writing history is not easy, it requires the determination and means of the state, but history writing cannot be left to the establishment of any state. Rewriting history requires a broad resolve. This resolution should be seen among historians spread across the country, more so in our entire intelligentsia and society. Some time ago, scholars from India, speaking at an international symposium on Skandagupta at the Banaras Hindu University, insisted on rewriting Indian history. This subject has been included in the

priority agenda of the country. From the history that has been written so far, dissatisfaction is being expressed from various levels in the Indian society. Many have also tried to write their history locally. But such sporadic efforts cannot resolve the anomalies of Indian history. This work should be done in a planned manner. Every historian should begin his academic career with local history. We should give due importance to our folklore and folk memory as sources of history. A long and national history of India can be written on this basis. Along with this we must write our history from our point of view. The British laid the foundation of modern historiography in India. He had a political motive behind writing historiography. Our historians have not paid attention to it. Rewriting Indian history requires us to write our history from our point of view.

Reality:

History is not written like a story. It is a description of the past based on various sources. Today, many types of sources are based on various modern scientific techniques, such as thorough environmental studies, geological studies, etc. All these provide a scientific basis for verifying or relating the various sources. Recent discoveries have helped to prove the truth of the myth. For example, in the case of the ancient city of Vdvaraka, it was believed to be a myth mentioned in the Mahabharata. However, archaeologists who recently excavated submerged ruins have discovered the remains of a sunken city that appears to be the ancient Dwarka. Similarly, the recently excavated 'Ratha' archaeological site at Sanauli in Baghpat district of western Uttar Pradesh brings a new dimension to the archeology of the Mahabharata. The process of establishing and studying newly discovered sources is certainly ongoing. Yet it must be noted here that archeology is increasing our knowledge of the past. What was previously considered an unknown area is now being analyzed scientifically. Sources are an important part of historiography. We reconstruct our past based on those sources. To write history, the historian needs sources. Historians work to uncover the past by constantly searching, investigating, exploring, analyzing, reflecting and rethinking sources. Any remnants of the past can serve the purpose of the source. We have various sources to reconstruct the history of ancient India. Broadly, they can be classified into two main categories:

□ Materials

□ Archaeology

Literary sources may include Vedic, Buddhist and Jain literature, epics, Puranas, Sangam literature, ancient biographies, poetry and drama. Under archaeology, we can consider inscriptions, seals and architectural archeological remains obtained as a

result of archaeological research and excavation. Written records are dominant in Indian history. However, antiquities in the form of temple remains, coins, house ruins, post holes, pottery, dungeons etc. are also an important class of evidence. Archaeological evidence is very important for all three periods of Indian history, ancient, medieval and modern. Undeniable for a period in which there was no writing; For example, the prehistoric and pre-historic periods of Indian history. Sources can also be divided into primary and secondary. All antiques; Talapatras (palm leaf manuscripts) inscriptions on pillars, rocks, copper plates, pottery etc. are said to be primary sources in the form of temple inscriptions and written documents. These historians use to write articles, books or any form of written history that is used by later researchers and are therefore called secondary sources. There are two types of written primary sources:

□ Manuscripts/Inscriptions

□ Published literature.

Archaeological Sources:

Various types of archaeological remains are useful for reconstructing Indian history. For example, excavated ruins, standing monuments, sculptures and carved inscriptions. Archaeological sites are identified through ground surveys. This includes examining documentary sources and ancient names. Aerial surveys, which involve airborne or space borne remote sensing, detect locations that are often not identifiable on the ground. A site once marked on the ground can be compared and systematically studied to arrive at a geoarchaeological analysis. Archaeologists such as paleontologists (who study animal bones), paleontologists (who study and analyze fossil pollen), geoarchaeologists (who study the formation of the Earth and soil and sediment samples), paleontologists (who study animal species from sites do, identify and analyze); Ethno-archaeologists (those who study living peoples and tribes to form hypotheses about the past) have a scientific basis.

Conclusion:

From the above discussion it is clear that while the British rule fully supported the work of historiography, the British Company supported and encouraged those who found the statements and facts related to Indian history to be unnatural, unrealistic, exaggerated and immaterial. In relation to the Indian historiography of western scholars, the then rulers prepared the historiography of India in a modern form based on the above conclusions and criteria. The task of writing history is not easy, it requires the determination and means of the state, but history writing cannot be left to the establishment of any state. Rewriting history requires a broad resolve. This resolution should be seen among historians spread across the country,

more so in our entire intelligentsia and society. Therefore, if Indian history is to be rewritten, it is necessary to write a correct and authentic history in the present.

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