



INDIAN HISTORY CONGRESS

AUTHOR INSTRUCTIONS FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

TITLE: Your manuscript's title should be concise, unambiguous, and reflect the precise contents of the manuscript.

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FIRST PAGE: Mention the following details on the top of the paper in Times New Roman (Size: 12):

(i) Name of the author. In case of multiple authors, mention the names of the author and the co-author(s). [Research Scholars should not acknowledge their supervisors].

(ii) Place of Work

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(iv) Section in which the paper is to be presented

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(vi) Title of the Paper

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ABSTRACT: Each paper must have an abstract of **150-200 words** on the first page itself.

KEYWORDS: Mention 4-5 relevant keywords after the abstract.

MAIN BODY: The main body of the manuscript should follow the abstract and keywords. The main body of your manuscript, including endnotes, should not be more than 3500 words.

SPELLINGS: Consistently use British English (e.g. 'labour' not 'labor'; 'traveller' not 'traveler'; 'colour' not 'color'; 'theatre' not 'theater'; 'organise' not 'organize'; 'defence' not 'defense'; 'colonise' not 'colonize'; 'characterisation' not 'characterization'). However, when quoting from another work, the original spellings should be maintained.

QUOTATIONS: When quoting, use single 'quotation marks' except for when 'a quote is "within" a quote'. Strictly avoid using the straight quotation marks (' or ").

ABBREVIATIONS: Use a final full stop in abbreviations formed by omitting the end of a word (e.g., p., pp., vol., vols., ed., eds., Ibid.).

DIACRITICAL MARKS: Diacritical marks are compulsory for papers submitted to Ancient India and Medieval India sections. However, do not use diacritics for words commonly recognised in English (e.g. Sultan or Raja).

For Arabo-Persian vocabulary, follow F. Steingass's *A Comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary*. For Dravidian languages, use the Madras University Tamil Lexicon, or some standard equivalent. For Sanskrit vocabulary, follow the Indian Alphabet of Sanskrit Transliteration (IAST). However, keep the original text when quoting from translations or translations in other modern works.

REFERENCING STYLE: Mention the name of the archives, location, and the major series used. When using material from a private collection, mention the name and location of the collection.

There is no bibliography in research papers. Only mention endnotes: the first reference to a work should be given in full. When a reference to an already cited work is repeated, only mention the surname of author(s) with a shorter version of the main title of their works. Use '**Ibid.**' (note: capitalised and non-Italicised "I") when reference to the same work is repeated from a preceding endnote. However, when you cite multiple references in an endnote and one of those references repeat in the next endnote, mention its shorter version.

In references, list the authors' names as they are, without rearranging them to place the last names first.

Examples of the style to be followed:

[When citing a single page, use "p.", and when multiple pages, use "pp." after the year. For example, p. 120., pp. 121-22., and pp. 120, 122.]

(a) Books:

Name of Author(s), *Book Title*, Publisher, Location, Year.

Example: Irfan Habib, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1707*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1963, p. or pp.

Shorter Version (when repeated): Habib, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India*, p. or pp.

(b) Edited Volumes:

Single Editor

Name of Editor, ed., *Volume Title*, Vol. No. (if available), Publisher, Location, Year, Page number

Example: R.E. Frykenberg, ed., *Delhi Through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society*, Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1986, p. or pp.

Shorter Version (when repeated): Frykenberg, ed., *Delhi Through the Ages*, p. or pp.

Multiple Editors

Names of Editors, eds., *Volume Title*, Vol. No., Publisher, Location, Year, Page number

Example: Mohammad Habib and K.A. Nizami, eds., *A Comprehensive History of India: The Delhi Sultanat (A.D. 1206-1526)*, Vol. 5, People's Publishing House, Delhi, 1970, p. or pp.

Shorter Version (when repeated): Habib and Nizami, eds., *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. 5, p. or pp.

(c) Articles in Journals:

Name of Author(s), 'Article's title', *Journal's name*, vol.(no.), year, Page number

Example: Allison Busch, 'Hidden in Plain View: Brajbhasha Poets at the Mughal Court', *Modern Asia Studies*, 44(2), 2010, p. or pp.

Shorter Version (when repeated): Busch, 'Hidden in Plain View', p. or pp.

(d) **Articles in Edited Volumes:**

Single Editor

Name of Author(s), 'Article's title', in Editor's Name (**ed.**), *Volume Title*, Publisher, Place, Year, Page number

Example: Herman Goetz, 'Persia and India after the Conquest of Maḥmūd', in A.J. Arberry (ed.), *The Legacy of Persia*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1953, p. or pp.

Shorter Version (when repeated): Goetz, 'Persia and India after the Conquest of Maḥmūd', p. or pp.

Multiple Editors

Name of Author(s), 'Article's title', in Name of Editors (**eds.**), *Volume Title*, Publisher, Place, Year, Page number

Example: Nile Green, 'Idiom, Genre, and the Politics of Self-Description on the Peripheries of Persian', in Nile Green and Mary Searle-Chatterjee (eds.), *Religion, Language, and Power*, Routledge, New York, 2008, p. or pp.

Shorter Version (when repeated): Green 'Idiom, Genre, and the Politics of Self-Description on the Peripheries of Persian', p. or pp.

(e) **Primary Sources**

Edited Primary Sources

Name of Author(s), *Title of the Work*, ed. Editor's Name, Publisher, Location, Year, page number

Example 1 (single editor): Fīroz Shāh Tugḥluq, *Futūḥāt-i Fīrozshāhī*, ed. Shaikh Abdur Rashid, Department of History, Muslim University, Aligarh, 1954, p. or pp.

Shorter Version (when repeated): Tugḥluq, *Futūḥāt-i Fīrozshāhī*, p. or pp.

Example 2 (multiple editors): Ẓiyā' Baranī, *Tārīkh-i Fīrozshāhī*, eds. Saiyid Ahmad Khan, W. Nassau Lees and Kabir al-Din, Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta, 1862, p. or pp.

Shorter Version (when repeated): Baranī, *Tārīkh-i Fīrozshāhī*, p. or pp.

Translated Primary Sources

Example 1 (When the Translated Work share the same title with the Original Work): Name of Author(s), *Title of the Work*, tr. Translator's Name, Publisher, Location, Year, page number

Ziya Barani, *Tarikh-i Firoz Shahi*, tr. I.A. Zilli, Primus Books, Delhi, 2015, p. or pp.

Shorter Version (when repeated): Barani, *Tarikh-i Firoz Shahi*, tr. I.A. Zilli, p. or pp.

Example 2 (When the Translated Work is titled differently by the Translator): Name of the Author, *Original Title of the Work*, in Name of the Translator(s) (tr. and ed.), *Title of the work given by the Translator(s)*, Publisher, Location, Year, page no.

‘Abdu’l Malik Isami, *Futuhu’s Salatin*, in Mahdi Husain (tr. and ed.), *Futūḥu’s Salāṭīn or Shāh Nāmāh-i Hind of ‘Iṣāmī*, Vol. 2, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1976, p. or pp.

Shorter Version (when repeated): Isami, *Futuhu’s Salatin*, tr. and ed. Mahdi Husain, p. or pp.

[if the translator has not edited the work, then only mention (tr.) after their name]

DIACRITICAL MARKS

A. For Arabo-Persian Vocabulary, follow F. Steingass’s *A Comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary*. Make use of the table below:

ا	a, ā	ر	r	ق	q
ب	b	ڑ	r̥	ک or ک	k
پ	p	ز	z	گ	g
ت	t	ژ	zh	ل	l
ٹ	ṭ	س	s	م	m
ث	ṣ	ش	sh	ن	n
ج	j	ص	ṣ	و	w or ū
چ	ch	ض	ẓ	ہ	h or a
ح	ḥ	ط	ṭ	ة	a or at
خ	kh	ظ	ẓ	ی	ī or y
د	d	ع	‘	ے	e
ڈ	ḍ	غ	gh	ء	’
ذ	ẓ	ف	f		

Notes:

- Long-vowels are indicated by macrons (*ā*, *ū*, and *ī*).
- In cases where the Waw (و) functions as a semivowel in diphthongs or consonant clusters, it is mentioned as *w* (e.g. *خواجہ* = *khwāja*).
- The letter *ye* (ی) is transliterated as *ī* when it functions as a long vowel, and as *y* when it functions as a semivowel (e.g. *یوسف* = *Yūsuf*) or a glide between vowels (e.g. *پایہ* = *pāya*).
- For the construction of Alif maqṣūra with superscript Alif (ی), either *á* or *ā* can be used (e.g. *فتویٰ* = *fatwá* or *fatwā*).
- For *iẓāfat* construction, use a hyphen for a clear distinction between connected words (e.g. *ahl-i shahr* or *bandagān-i khāṣṣ*).
- In Arabic-derived compound constructions, containing the definite article *al-*, are rendered in Indo-Persian as single phonetic units whereby the article assimilates to the initial consonant of the following word. The preceding component typically ends in a long vowel, and when combined with the assimilated article, produces a synthetic unit in which a linking vowel (usually *u*)

precedes a doubled consonant derived from the assimilated *l*. This structure is characteristic of Indo-Persian adaptations of Arabic titles and names. Examples of this construction are *Kitābu'l Hind* (not *Kitāb al-Hind*), 'Alāu'ddīn (not 'Alā al-Dīn), Māwarā'u'nnahr (not Māwarā' al-Nahr).

- B.** For Dravidian languages, use the *Madras University Tamil Lexicon*, or some standard equivalent. For reference, consult the table below outlining the transliteration scheme used in the *Tamil Lexicon*.

Vowels

அ	a	உ	u	ஐ	ai
ஆ	ā	ஊ	ū	ஓ	o
இ	i	எ	e	ஔ	ō
ஈ	ī	ஏ	ē	ஔ	au

Aaytham

ஃ	k
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Consonants: hard

க	k	த	t
ச	c	ப	p
ட	ṭ	ற	ṛ

Consonants: soft

ங	ṅ	ந்	n
ஞ	ñ	ம்	m
ண்	ṇ	ன்	ṇ

Consonants: medium

ய	y	வ்	v
ர்	r	ழ்	ḷ
ல்	l	ள்	ḷ

Grantha characters

।	j	॑	h
॒	s	॑;	kṣ
॑	ṣ	=	sri

Notes:

- Long vowels are indicated by macrons (*ā, ī, ū, ē, ō*); short vowels by single letters (*a, i, u, e, o*).
- The *ai* and *au* represent diphthongs.
- Semivowels include *v* (lips) and *y* (hard palate).
- Geminate (double) consonants are transliterated by doubling the Roman letter.

- (e) Grantha letters (used for Sanskrit-derived Tamil words) may also be included but are beyond this core set.

C. For Sanskrit vocabulary, follow the *Indian Alphabet of Sanskrit Transliteration* (IAST) for transliteration, as presented below:

Vowels:

अ	a	ऋ	r̥	औ	au
आ	ā	ॠ	r̄	अं/ँ	m̐
इ	i	ऌ	l̥	ः	ḥ
ई	ī	ॡ	e	ँ	m̐
उ	u	ऐ	ai	ऌ	'
ऊ	ū	ओ	o		

Consonants:

क	k	ड	ḍ	म	m
ख	kh	ढ	ḍh	य	y
ग	g	ण	ṇ	र	r
घ	gh	त	t	ल	l
ङ	ṅ	थ	th	व	v
च	c	द	d	श	ś
छ	ch	ध	dh	ष	ṣ
ज	j	न	n	स	s
झ	jh	प	p	ह	h
ञ	ñ	फ	ph	ळ	ḷ
ट	ṭ	ब	b		
ठ	ṭh	भ	bh		

Notes:

- Long vowels are indicated by macrons (ā, ī, ū, r̄); short vowels by single letters (a, i, u, r).
- The *e*, *ai*, *o*, and *au* represent diphthongs.
- The letters *m̐* marks anusvara, *ḥ* visarga, *m̐* chandrabindu, and ' avagraha.
- Geminate (double) consonants are transliterated by doubling the Roman letter.