

AD HISTORY

Introduction to History

Course Content:

1. What is History?
 - Literal, terminological and conceptual meaning of history
 - History as Fact
 - History as Process
 - History as Narrative
2. Memory, Record and History
3. Nature of History:
 - Being and Becoming;
 - Continuity and Change;
 - Evolution, Progress and Development
 - Macrocosm & Microcosm: Time, Space, Causation, Facts and opinion/ objectivity & Subjectivity
4. Utility, Benefits & importance of History:
 - History as a corrective/cohesive force;
 - History as a repetitive force
 - Continuity of History from Past to Future Lessons from Past
 - Historical determinism, etc.
 - History as Mother of All Sciences/Knowledge
5. Epistemological nature of History:
 - Relationship of History with other forms of knowledge:
 - Natural Sciences
 - Social Sciences
 - Literature and Arts
6. Forms and Classification of History

Suggested Readings:

1. Burke, *Varieties of Cultural History*, Cornell University Press, 1977
2. Carlo, Ginzburg. *Clues, Myths, and the Historical Method*, John Hopkins: University Press, 1992
2. Carr, E. H., *What is History?* Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1961
3. Cohn, Bernard. *An Anthropologist among Historians and Other Essay*, Oxford University Press, 1988

4. Collingwood, R. G. *The Idea of History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1978.
5. Daniels, *Studying History: How and Why*, New Jersey, 1981.
6. Gertrude Himmelfarb. *The New History and the Old*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1987
7. Govranski. *History Meaning and Methods*, USA, 1969
8. Hegel. *Elements of the Philosophy of Right*. Cambridge University Press, 1991
9. Qadir, Khurram, *Tarikh Nigari Nazriyat-o-Irtiqa*, Lahore: Palgrave, 1994.
10. Qureshi, Muhammad Aslam. *A Study of Historiography*. Lahore: Pakistan Book Centre, Latest Edition.
11. Steedman. Caroline, *Dust: The Archive and Cultural History*, Manchester University Press, 2002
12. Stern Fritz, *Varieties of History: from Voltaire to the Present*, Vintage, 2nd Edition 1975
13. Tahir Kamran, *The Idea of History Through Ages*, Lahore: Progressive Publisher, 1993
14. Lemon, M. C., *Philosophy of History*, London: Routledge, 2003
15. Marwick, Arthur, *The New Nature of History*, London, 1989, pp.31-35.
16. Roberts, Geoffrey, ed., *History and Narrative Reader*, London: Routledge, 2001.
17. Shafique, Muhammad, *British Historiography of South Asia: Aspects of Early Imperial Patterns and Perceptions*, Islamabad, NIHCR, Quaid-i-Azam University, 2016

Islamic History (571-661 AD)

(Life and Teachings of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) and Pious Caliphs)

➤ **Pre-Islamic Arabia**

Geographical, Socio-Economic and Religious conditions of Pre-Islamic Arabia, especially of Hijaz

➤ **The Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W)**

Early Life of the Prophet, declaration of prophet hood and preaching of Islam, Response of the Society, Migration to Ethiopia and Medina, Socio-economic and cultural conditions in Medina, contributions of *Ansar* and the system of 'Brotherhood', Charter of Medina, Wars of Badr, Uhud and Ahzab, Peace Accord of Hudaibia, Prophet's letters to the various rulers, Conquest of Makkah, Battle of Hunayn, Spread of Islam in Central Arabia, Tubuk

Expedition, Prophet's first and last *Hajj* and the significance of the last Sermon, Achievements of the Prophet.

➤ **Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (R.A) (632-634 AD)**

Early life and sacrifices for the cause of Islam, his election as a first Caliph; Movements of Apostasy, rise of false prophets, the refusal of *Zakat* payment, Consolidation of Centre, Conquest of Iraq, relations with Iran, Syria and Byzantine, Compilation of the *Quran*, his character and achievements.

➤ **Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A) (634-644 AD)**

His early life and acceptance of Islam, his services to the cause of Islam, his role during the Caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr, his nomination as second Caliph, Conquests of Iran, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Azerbaijan and Armenia, Expansion of Muslim power, Reforms and administration, development of state institutions and the projects of public welfare, his character and achievements.

➤ **Hazrat Usman Ghani (R.A) (644-656 AD)**

Early life, acceptance of Islam, his role during the life time of the Prophet, Hazrat Abu Bakr and Hazrat Umar, his election as third Caliph, Conquest of North Africa, Cyprus, Tabaristan, Tukharistan and Makran, the Sabite Movement, opposition of Hazrat Usman. His martyrdom and its consequences, his services to the cause of Islam, his character and achievements.

➤ **Hazrat Ali (R.A) (656-661 AD)**

Early life, his role during the life time of the Prophet, Hazrat Abu Bakr, Hazrat Umar and Hazrat Usman, Hazrat Ali as fourth Caliph, Battles of the Camel and Siffin, emergence of the Kharijites, Battle of Nahrawan, Hazrat Ali's martyrdom, his character and achievements. Nomination of Imam Hassan (R.A) as a Caliph and his abdication.

➤ **Administration and Structure of Government under the Pious Caliphs**

Administrative, financial and judicial systems under the Pious Caliphs, Status of the *Dhimmis* and the *Mawalis*, social life of the Muslims, and an overview of the *Khalifat-iRashida*.

Suggested Readings:

1. Abdul Hakim, Khalifah, *The Prophet and His Message*, Lahore: Institute of Islamic Culture, 1972.
2. Ali, Syed Ameer, *History of the Saracens*, Lahore: Sang-i- Meel Publishers, 1985.

3. Ali, Syed Ameer, *The Spirit of Islam*, Lahore: Sang-i- Meel Publishers, 1985.
4. Haq, Mazhur-ul, *A short History of Islam*, Lahore: Bookland, 1977.
5. Hamidullah, Muhammad, *The Muslim Conduct of State*, Lahore: 1977.
6. Hitti, Philip K., *History of the Arabs*, London, 1974.
7. Ibn-i-Hisham, *Sirat-un-Nabi Kamil*, tr. Abdul Jalil Siddiqi, Lahore, 1979.
8. Ibn Jarir, Abi Jaffar Muhammad, *Tarikh-i-Tibri*, tr. Muhammad Ibrahim Nadwi, Karachi, 1982.
9. Ibn-i-Ishaq, *Sirat-ul-Nabi*,
10. Lings, Martin, *Muhammad: His Life based on the earliest sources*, Lahore, 1983.
11. Lings, Martin. *The Caliphate, Its Rise, Decline and Fall*. Beirut, 1963.
12. Nadwi, Shah Moin-ud-Din Ahmad .*Tarikh-i-Islam*. Vol. I, Islamabad, 1975.
13. Nu'mani Shibli, *Sirat al-Nabi*. Lahore, Vol. I, 1975.
14. Shah, Pir Muhammad Karam, *Ziaul Nabi*, 7 Vols. Lahore: Ziaul Quran Publications. n. d.
15. Siddiqi, Abdul Hameed, *The Life of Muhammad (SAW)*, Lahore, 1981.
16. Siddiqi, Amir Hassan, *The Origin and Development of Muslim Institutions*, Karachi: 1969.
17. Siddiqi, Mazharuddin, *Development of Islamic State and Society*, Lahore, 1956.
18. Siddiqi, Naeem, *Muhsin i Insaniat*,
19. Watt, Montgomery, *Muhammad at Mecca*, Karachi, 1969.
20. Watt, Montgomery. *Muhammad at Madina*, Karachi, 1969.
21. Wellhausen, S. *Arab Empire and its fall*. Beirut, 1963.
22. *Naqush Rasool Number*
23. Maudoodi, *Khilafat o Malokiat*,
24. Urwa bin Zubair, *Almaghazi*, tran. Maghazi-e- Rasul Allah SAW, Idarah i Saqafat i Islamia, Lahore,

Muslim Rule in South Asia (711-1526 AD)

Course Contents:

1. Geographical Unity of Indus Valley

Geophysical features, geography of Indus Valley and its significance

2. Primary Sources

Introduction to Primary sources of the period

3. South Asia on the eve of Arab Conquest

-Historical background: Geographical, political, social, religious and economic conditions of South Asia; its relation with neighbouring regions.

-Causes of Arab Invasion of Sindh, Muhammad ibn Qasim and his conquests in Sindh and Gujrat, Arab administration in the conquered territories, Settlement of Brahmanabad, foundation of al-Mansurah, political, cultural, religious and social impact of these conquests.

-City states of Kech-Makran, Mansurah and Multan

4. Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznah (997-1030 AD)

Causes of his Indian campaigns, their significance and impact, his character and achievements. Al-Beruni and his contribution.

5. Ghaznavids at Lahore

Successors of Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznah, Lahore as a centre of Art and Literature, downfall of Ghaznavids

6. Sultan Shahabuddin Muhammad of Ghur (1175-1206 AD)

His campaigns in India, character and achievements, Muizzi Maliks, causes of defeat of Hindu Rajas.

7. Dynasty of Ilbari Turks (Slave Dynasty)

- Sultan Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210 AD)
- Sultan Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211-1236 AD), early difficulties and achievements as the real founder of Sultanate, relations with the Caliphate, Administration of the Sultanate.
- Sultan Razia (1236-1239 AD) and her reign
- Successors of Sultan Razia and Ascendancy of 'the Forty' (*Umara-iChehalgani*)
- Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-1266 AD) and his reign
- Sultan Ghiasuddin Balban (1266-1286 AD), his theory of kingship, consolidation of Sultanate, Mongol Policy, and his successors.
- Slave system as a source of weakness and strength.

8. Khilji Dynasty(1290-1320 AD)

- Significance of Khilji Revolution
- Jalal-ud-Din Feroze (1290-1296 A.D.)
- Sultan Feroze Khilji and his character
- Sultan Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316 A.D), his reforms and economic policy, conquests, Deccan Policy, Malik Kafur
- Successors of Alauddin (1316-1320 A.D)

9. Tughluq Dynasty (1320-1412 AD)

- Ghiasuddin Tughluq (1320-1325 A.D), his administration and character

- Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-1351 A.D), his character and personality, his plans and their failure, outbreak of rebellions, Deccan policy.
- Sultan Feroze Shah Tughluq, administrative reforms and military expeditions, public works, and religious policy.

10. Amir Timur's Invasion (1398 AD) and the end of Tughluq Dynasty

11. Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)

Sultan Khizar Khan, character and achievements. Successors of Khizar Khan.

12. Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)

Sultan Sikandar Lodhi, his administration and religious policies. Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and end of Delhi Sultanate.

13. Contemporary Independent Kingdoms

Kingdoms in Deccan (Bahmani and Vijjanagar Kingdoms), Kingdoms in Sindh and Kashmir

14. Causes of the downfall of Sultanate

15. Administration of Delhi Sultanate

Central and provincial departments, Army, Land revenue system and judiciary.

16. Social and Cultural Developments under the Sultans of Delhi

- Historiography, literature, education, art and culture. Amir Khusru and his contribution.
- Architecture, main characteristics of Indo-Muslim architecture, important buildings of the period.
- Social and economic conditions.

17. Religious Trends during the Sultanate Era

Role of *Ulema*, Role of Sufis and Sufi orders, Bhagti Movement, its origin and impact.

Suggested Readings:

1. Abdur Rasul, Sahibzada, *Tarikh-i-Pako-Hind*, (Urdu) Lahore, 1962.
2. Ahmad, Muhammad Aziz. *Political History and Institutions of the Early Turkish Empire of Delhi (1206-1290)*. Lahore: Research Society of Pakistan, 1987.
3. Awan, Maj. Rtd. Muhammad Tariq, *A History of India and Pakistan*, Vol. I. Lahore: Firoz Sons Ltd. 1991.
4. Habibullah, A. B. M. *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India: A History of the Establishment and Progress of the Turkish Sultanate of Delhi: 1206-1290 A.D.* 2nd rev. ed. Allahabad: Central Book Depot, 1961.

5. Ikram, S.M., *History of Muslim Civilization in India and Pakistan*. 3rd Ed. Lahore: Institute of Islamic Culture, 1982.
6. Ikram, S. M., *History of Muslim Rule in South Asia*, Latest Edition.
7. Jackson, Peter, *The Delhi Sultanate: A Political and Military History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
8. Prasad, Ishwari, *A short History of Muslim Rule in India*, Lahore: Aziz Publishers, 1986.
9. Lal, Kishori Saran. *History of the Khiljis A.D. 1290-1320*. Karachi: Union Book Stall, n.d., rpt., first published 1950.
10. Lane-Poole, Stanley. *Mediaeval India under Muhammedan Rule (A.D. 712-1764)*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel, Publications, 1997 rpt., first published 1903.
11. Mubarakpuri, Qazi Athar, '*Arab wa Hind 'Ahd-i Risalat mēn*. Delhi: Nadwat al-Musannifin, 1965.
12. Mubarakpuri, Qazi Athar, *Hindustan mein Arabon ki Hakomatēin*. Delhi: Nadwat al-Musannifin, 1967.
13. Markovitz, Claude, edit, *A History of Modern India: (1480-1950)*, London:Antem Press, 2002.

History of Ancient Civilizations

Course Content:

1. Origin of Human Civilization

2. Pre-Historic Civilization: Mehrgarh and Bhambhore

3. Indus Valley Civilization

- An introduction to Indus Valley Civilization. The Emergence, Decline and Disappearance of Indus Valley Civilization
- Archaeological excavations of Mohen Jo Daro, and Harappa. Architectural developments of the historical sites. Seals and artefacts recovered from Mohen Jo Daro and Harappa. Social and religious life of the ancient people of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Evolution of Dravidian, Aryan and Hindu societies in the Indian subcontinent

4. Mesopotamian Civilization

- An introduction to Mesopotamian Civilization. The land of Mesopotamia (Modern Iraq). Uruk: The world's first city. Cuneiform Writing and recording. Sumerian religion. Kings and city-states. Death and burial. Sumer's neighbors. The world's first empire. The Sumerian revival. The legacy of Sumer.

5. Egyptian Civilization

6. An introduction to Egyptian Civilization. Writing and numerals, including the invention of papyrus. Architecture of pyramids, tombs, and temples. Astronomy. Women's roles. Medicine

7. Ancient Chinese Civilization

- An introduction to Ancient China. Historical Setting. The Ancient Dynasties. The Zhou Period. The Hundred Schools of Thought. The Imperial Era: The First Imperial Period. Han Diversity and Unity.
- The Shang and Zhou societies in China and describe the subsequent rise of the Qin and Han Dynasties

8. Hellenic Civilization (Ancient Greece)

- An introduction to Ancient Greece; a basic historical narrative with discussion of Hellenic period.
- Political, social, economic, religious, and cultural developments in shaping of early Greece, from the second millennium BCE to the late 6th/early 5th century BCE.
- A study of the religious cults and forms of worship current in the ancient Greek world.

9. Roman Civilization

- An introduction to Roman Civilization; a basic historical narrative with discussion of a selection of issues
- Characteristics and Contribution of Roman Civilization

Suggested Bibliography:

1. Burkitt, M.C. *Our Early Ancestors* . Cambridge : Cambridge University Press , 1929 .
2. Burns, E.M & P.L. Ralph. *World Civilization* . IV. New York : Norton & Co , 1969 .
3. Cary, C.A. *History of the Greek World:From 323 to 146 BC* . London : Methuen , 1959 .
4. Durant, W. *The Life of Greece* . New York : Simon and Schuster , 1939 .
5. Easton, S.C. *The Heritage of the Past: Earliest Times to 1500* . III . USA : Holt, Rinehart and Winston , 1970 .
6. Frankfort, H. *The Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient* . London : The Yale University Press, 1958 .
7. Gibb, H.A.R. *Studies on the Civilization of Islam*. London: Stanford J. Slaw, 1962.
8. Graig, A.M. *The Heritage of World Civilizations*. Vol. II . New York: Macmillan, 1986.
9. Kosambi, D.D. *The Culture and Civilization in Ancient India: An Historical Outline* . New Dehli : Vikas Publishing House Pvt.ltd , 1982 .
10. Masson-Oursel, P., William-Grabowska, H.D. & Stern, P. *Ancient India and Indian Civilization* . London : Kegal Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1934 .
11. Wheeler, R.E.M. *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan* . Karachi : Royal Book Co, 1991 .
12. Roberts, J.M. & Westad O.A. *History of the World*. VI. New York: Oxford University Press, 2013
13. Danni, Ahmad Hassan, *History of Civilization of Central Asia*, Delhi: Motilal Publishers, 2003

14. Danni, Ahmad Hassan, *History of Pakistan: Pakistan Through the Ages*, Lahore: Sang-e-Meal Publications, 2007

Muslim Rule in South Asia, 1526-1857

Course Contents:

1. Introduction
 - Geography and Sources of Mughal India
2. Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur (r. 1526-1530)
 - Conditions of India on the Eve of Babur's Invasion □ Founder of the Mughal Empire
3. Naseer-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun (r. 1530-1540; 1555-1556)
 - Challenges and Response
 - Women's Role in the Mughal Society:
 - a. Gulbadan Begum's *Humayun Namah*
4. Suri Interlude (1540-1555)
 - a. Establishment of Suri Dynasty
 - b. Administrative Reforms and Public Works
 - c. Successors
5. Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar (c. 1556-1605)
 - a. Administrative Policy and Reforms
 - b. Religious Policy and its Reaction
6. Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Jahangir (c.1605-1627)
 - a. Succession to Throne
 - b. Reforms and Cultural policy
 - c. NurJahan and her Influence
7. Shihab-ud-Din Muhammad Shahjahan (c.1627-1658)
 - a. Succession to Throne
 - b. Deccan and Central Asian Policy
 - c. Majesty and Glory of his Reign
 - d. Architect Emperor
8. Mohayy-ud-Din Muhammad Aurangzeb Aalamgir(c. 1658-1707)
 - a. Succession to Throne
 - b. Deccan, Rajput and Religious Policy
 - c. Character and Achievements
9. Emergence of Regional Powers and Foreign Invasion
10. Rise of the European Powers in India
11. Muslim Revivalist and literary Movements
12. Resistance to Colonialism
13. Decline of the Mughal Empire

Bibliography (Basic Reading List)

1. Fisher, Michael H. *A Short History of the Mughal Empire*. London: I B Tauris, 2016.
2. Richards, John F. *Mughal Empire: The New Cambridge History of India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993.
3. Eraly, Abraham. *The Mughal Throne: The Saga of India's Great Emperors*. London: Phoenix, 2004.
4. Schimmel, Annemarie. *The Empire of the Great Mughals: History, Art and Culture*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 2005.
5. Mukhia, Harbans. *The Mughals of India*. Oxford: Blackwell, 2004.
6. Gascoigne, Bamber. *The Great Moghuls*. London, 1971.
7. Alam, Muzaffar and Sanjay Subrahmanyam. Eds. *The Mughal State, 1526-1750*. New Delhi: OUP, 2006.
8. Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2004. Chs. 1-3 (pp.1-183)
9. Mahmud Husain. Ed. *A History of the Freedom Movement*. Vol. I, 1707-1831. Karachi: Pakistan Historical Society, 1957.
10. Cheema, D. S. *The Forgotten Mughals: A History of the Later Emperors of the House of Babar, 1707-1857*. New Delhi: Manohar, 2002.

History of Freedom Movement (1857-1947 AD)

Course Contents:

British Rule in India:

- War of Independence 1857 and Paramount British Power
- Queen Proclamation 1858 and Indian Council Act 1861

Muslim Struggle for Political Self – Assertion:

- Condition of the Muslim Community after 1857
- The Rise of Hindu Nationalism, Hindu Revivalist Movements,
- Beginning of Muslim Social, political and Religious consciousness: Central National Muhammedan Association
- Aligarh Movement and its socio-political and religious contributions, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and his services, Hindi-Urdu Controversy, Mohsinul-Mulk and Waqar-ul-Mulk
- Parallel Movements to Aligarh: Deoband, Nadwat-ul-Ulama
- The Creation of Indian National Congress and Muslim Relation with Congress
- Partition of Punjab 1901 and Bengal 1905
- Simla Deputation and the Creation of All India Muslim League
- Indian Councils Act of 1909

Struggle for Constitutional Rights:

- Lucknow Pact 1916 and the Government of India Act 1919
- Khilafat & Hijrat Movements and their effects on the Muslims of India
- The Indian Constitutional Problem and efforts for its Solution: Simon Commission, Nehru Report, Jinnah's Fourteen Points,
- Political Philosophy of Dr. Iqbal and his Allahabad Address
- Three Sessions of the Round Table Conference, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Communal Award 1932, Poona Pact and the Government of India Act 1935
- Elections of 1937 and Congress Rule in the Provinces
- Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Reorganization of All India Muslim League

Second World War and Liquidation of the British Indian Empire:

- Genesis of the Idea of Pakistan and Lahore Resolution 1940
- 'Quit India vs Divide and Quit' and Cripps Proposals, 1942
- Gandhi-Jinnah Talks, 1944
- Wavell Plan and the Significance of Simla Conference, 1945
- The Cabinet Mission Plan and Interim Government
- Formation of Pakistan
 - Transfer of Power (3rd June 1947 Plan) and formation of Pakistan
 - The Radcliffe Boundary Commission Award
 - Leaders of Pakistan Movement: Services for the Cause of Pakistan

Suggested Readings:

1. Abdul Hamid. *Muslim Separatism in India*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1967.
2. Afzal, M. Rafique, *A History of the All-India Muslim League 1906-1947*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2013.
3. Allana, G. *Pakistan Movement: Historic Documents*, Lahore: Islamic Book Service, 1985.
4. Arif, K.M. General, *Khaki Shadows: Pakistan 1947-1997*, Karachi, 2001.
5. Asghar Khan, *The Pakistan Experience State and Religion*, Lahore, Vanguard, 1985
6. Ayesha Jalal, *The State of Martial Rule: The Origin of Pakistan's Political Economy and Defence*, Lahore, Vanguard, 1991.
7. Ayesha Jalal, *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia, A Comparative and Historical Perspective*. Columbia University: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1995.
8. Ayesha Jalal, *The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1992.
9. Aziz, K.K. *The Making of Pakistan: A Study in Nationalism*. Islamabad: Sang-E-Meel Publication, August 10, 2002
10. Baxter, Craig, Charles H. Kennedy, *Pakistan: 2000*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2001.
11. Belokrenitsky, Vyacheslav Y. and Vladimir N. Moskalenko. *A Political History of Pakistan 1947-2007*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2013.
12. Bose, Sugata, and Ayesha Jalal. *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1998.

13. Burke, S. M. *Landmarks of the Pakistan Movement*, Lahore: Research Society of Pakistan, 2011.
14. Burki, Shahid Javed, *A Revisionist History of Pakistan*. Lahore: Vanguard Publications, 1998.
15. Burki, Shahid Javed, *Pakistan Under the Military: Eleven years of Zia-ulHaq*. Lahore: Mostview Press, Pak Book Corporation, 1991
16. Bhutto, Benazir. *Daughter of Destiny*. New York: Sina and Schuster, 1989
17. Bhutto, Z.A. *The Myth of Independence*. Lahore: Classic Publications, 1967.
18. Chand, Tara. *History of the Freedom Movement in India*. Vols. I-IV. Lahore: Book Traders, 1972.
19. Chandra, Bipan. et. al. *India's Struggle for Independence 1857-1947*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1989.
20. Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, *Pathway to Pakistan*. Lahore: Brother Publishers, 1993.