

# The Contribution of Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan in the History of Sindh

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## Abstract

*The present study compiles the contribution of Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan in the history of Sindh. This research study utilizes the secondary data from different reliable sources, i.e., digital libraries, newspapers, books and so forth. Besides, the researcher contacted the relatives of Pathan and the historians for further knowledge related to Pathan. This study bestows the outcomes in literature and the history readers as well as the benefits follow the study roots in writing profiles of contributory personalities. The study finds out that Pathan has significantly contributed to the history of Sindh by pursuing a scientific research-based approach. The study touches the core of the cream contribution providing the genuine and original facts figures. It helps to eliminate factionalized hypotheses from the history of Sindh in light of Pathan's contribution. The study would be helpful to research other aspects of Pathan with respect to the history of Sindh. The study also signifies to implicate the Sindh's history, and the findings play the vital role in highlighting the contribution of Pathan. The research outcomes would further open the windows of future research in the different personality traits of Pathan.*

**Keywords:** Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan; Contributory personality; History; Sindh; Pakistan.

## 1. Introduction and Background

The history rounds together of records, events, tragedies, hindrances and hiccups. It is not only surrounded by its domain - but also affects the future incidents, upcoming challenges and interruptions. In the similar manner, the history of Sindh encircles the domain of Sindh. Many scholars, historians and intellectuals have tried to contribute by their write-ups, books and research articles from the historical perspectives. Hence, the contribution of Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan focusing on the history of Sindh- signifies the enormous importance in the field of research, academic and literature. Nevertheless, the many writers have contributed their writings, but the efforts of Pathan remains unique, fresh and intellectual from the others. The existed literature in the same area is out of methods, and fictionalized that Pathan has traced the outdated material in such the studies. However, the scholar's

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contribution in a particular field remains fresh when the research is working the same direction.

Moreover, Pathan's scholarly work is research-based on the Arab Kingdom of Al-Mansurah. The primary domain of the theme highlights the ancient history of a prosperous Sindh before the advent of Arab conquest and the civilization of old cities. Nevertheless, Dr. Pathan has penned down in an ancient history and puts in the plain words in accordance with the modern period of Sindh in order to highlight Talpur in Sindh. Further, it underlines the pictorial images to understand and note down the administration, politics and civil wars. Meanwhile, the unpublished work in the form of an article is also present and focusing on the social, economic and cultural condition of Sindh. Although Pathan's attachment with Sindh reasoned at the peak of patriotism, even the ethnicity of Pathan belonged to Afghanistan and migrated with his family in Hyderabad, Sindh (Pathan, 2009). Pathan worked on Sindh's history from the research perspectives and scientific patterns of the history on the basis of the secondary data in collecting form. Before Pathan's contribution, the written document on the history of Sindh counted as an out-of-date and old version. However, the study of Pathan imparted the benefits in the field of the history of Sindh. Further, it provides the outcomes to investigate the contribution related to the historical perspectives of Sindh region. In order to follow the footsteps of the contributory literature; the proposed study provided the results pertaining to the renowned scholars for jotting down profiles of legendary personalities, eliminating out-dated history and pursues the roots traced in the compiled research. In a similar context, the current study finds the intellectual contribution of Pathan from the previous contribution. It would open the new roots from its domain in literature and academic field. In addition, the present study aims to describe the donation of the work highlighted by Pathan in Sindh's history. The current research would signify that it counted as an essential in literature, research and academic field. The contribution of the proposed study would impart knowledge to learn the history and its way of writing through referential review. The study would attract scholars, readers and researchers to analyze by way of historiography. It puts the responsibility on the shoulders of the researcher to make smooth guidelines in the form of understanding and tracking methodology according to approach. It can sum up that the proposed study would expose the established and fictionalized history. According to the study of Baloch (1994), Sindh as divided in the class system under the Chach dynasty- known as the Brahman dynasty of Hindu customs. Its primary domain of historical text describes the rebels of Arabs - betrayed Umayyad governor and refugees under Dahir's government in Sindh, who was cruel, unjust and inhuman. However, the study also illustrates the Arab invaded under the command of Muhammad bin Qasim as the expansion of Islam's origin and conquest of Sindh was the source of the colonial advance of Arabs to enter South Asia. Although, an analytical work of Qaneh (2002) discussing the political history of Sindh noting down from Rai dynasty, Chach known as Brahman dynasty-

were indigenous rulers' Soomras' Samahs, including Arghun and Turkhan to the end of Kalhorahs' dynasty. It is also a crucial textual study and fundamental document of the history of Sindh. More to the point of historical swot compared to the above research, Khan (2009), attempts to the image bygone times of Sindh with his pen by finding the enormous reasons for the advent of British imperials. The study also finds the various significant results of the administrative system of Britain commissioner rule as a colony of the British Empire. However, the study plays an important role to explain the administrative history of Modern Sindh during the annexation of Sindh in Bombay. Further, the study comprises three volumes. The first volume consists of geographical research and second volume the Rai dynasty to the downfall of the Talpur rulers of Sindh, and third volume of the study focused on a biographical document of the history of Sindh- clarifies and explains the commissioner's period and his services during the medieval period in Sindh. Nonetheless, the cram learning of Qudosi (1990) depicts the eventual incidents and an outlook of Wars occurred in Sindh, major cities from ancient Era, Indus Civilization and modern geographical condition of Sindh stated in this perspective. The study also elaborates on the freedom movement of Pakistan, making a new Estate for the people of Indus civilization.

Furthermore, the study signifies to contribute to the history of Sindh. Similarly, the literary wisdom of Parvez (1984) argues the political history of Sindh in light of Muslim contribution. Further, it explains efforts, struggles, and endeavours promoting Muslims in Pakistan Movement. Even though the research domain of Boivin (2008) marks the historical insights systematically highlighting cultural society- finds the outcomes of a bygone time, it also shows a tribal system of Sindh, and its customs representing their tradition and literary work. At the same time, the academic study of Ali (1987) divided into chapters. It consists of the geographical condition of borders in a circle to the domain of Sindh's history as an analytical review of Travelogues. The study also describes the judiciary system of courts, rulers and their ways of looking after the public and surrounding cities and administrative rules in a well-manner way. Likewise, the argumentative study of Khalid (1999) aims to talk about religion, relation with Persian (Iran), and ancient tombs as well as education system ethnicity and dressing of living style. Thus, the study finds to outlook the civilized parameters. Besides, the autobiographical exploration sketches the profiles of the distinguished scholars in light of the historical perspective of Sindh (Khamesani, 1975). The study based on the autobiographical concept of the history of Sindh - contributes to the literature in order to promote the hidden lifestyles of the renowned and worthy scholars. Further to focus on a paragraph of the literary contribution of Salahddin (2012) underlines the new guidelines in the history of Sindh. Furthermore, it explains the historical annexation of Sindh in the context of the Bombay Presidency.

Apart from such the hypotheses of the cram development in search of history of Sindh and the authentic document of Lakho (2006), as well an

enormous research study discussed regarding Samah dynasty ruling their capital near Thatta. However, it highlights the colonial system under tribes-flows from Indus River and coins of the different periods. Genuinely, the study provides a historical touch of the time. The indigenous people of Sindh seek its rise in the ruling period as the Golden age for the upcoming centuries. The study further highlights literary work and the administration system and explores the essential wars of the era and their relations with boundary estates. Separately, the study of Zardari (2012) draws an attention to the political struggle of Sindh in making the new estate for Muslims of the Sub-continent. The research work keeps an eye on the footsteps of the different personalities and their efforts in light of the Pakistan movement. Parting with this, it describes the historical actions, thrills, tragedies, and British behaviour towards Sub-content people, particularly Sindh and their local natives. Likewise, touching the same roots of the modern history of Sindh in search of originality, the research study of Bhutto (2003) attempts to focus on the political vision of the history of modern Sindh in making free and autonomous Sindh from Bombay presidency by endeavours and struggles.

On another side, by focusing on cultural and historical outlook, Jiskani (2020) study covered the different movements of Sindh from Kalhora's period before the advent of British rule in Sindh to the partition of India when Sindh counted as a self-ruling estate of rulers. Although the context of Tahir (2017) crams ethnicity in political dimensions of the history, drawing the events of pre-partition under the influence of incidents, calamities, tragedies and disputes - happened after pieces of Sub-continent in two estates. However, two parts of Sub-continent explained as the turning point of political movement in the history of Sindh. The lack of administration rule during the commissioner period depicted the thoughts of Khurro (1978) relating to the colonial era under British dominancy and administrative policy of the British Empire in Sindh. The study also showed the British social policy with Indians - had chanced to grow up in making modern Sindh. Similarly, the administration policy divided and ruled as claimed by Khuhro (1978). Consequently, the entry of the British power called the immortal during Mughal Empire and Kalhoras' in Sindh (Soomro, 2009). Covering core cram in sum, the European regime power of England entered with business roots and changed the territories under their control. An analytical study demonstrated that when their benefits and advantages ended and sought to exit as soon as possible.

## **2. Justification of Study**

The history of Sindh embodied with the concept of the records relating to the main realm of Sindh. It aims to illustrate the past incidents, wars, the turning points and leading of rulers accordingly. Similarly, the Chach dynasty and overcome of the Arab conquers uttered as the main focus of Baloch (1994). The study evaluated the causes, incidents, conditions, battlefield, and the leading role of Dahir's government and ancestors of the related family. It investigated the validity of research in the different categories and the periods

as well as historical perspectives of Sindh. Meanwhile, the history has no limited criteria-could be in diverse eras of the parameters. For the instant cause of significance, Qaneh (2002) summed up the history of Sindh in the same manner as traced in the previous historical perspective of Sindh. It exposed the profile of warriors, traitors and patriots. Despite this, it also purposed to signify the causes leading to the Arab conquest of Sindh from the various aspects. Even the contributory study of Khan (2009) acquired such the findings in favour of Arab invaders. It aspired to highlight its discovery to express the absolute monarchy of the Chach dynasty and harsh behaviour with low castes. However, the area of Qudosi (1990) study touched on an overlook and analytical outline from Sindh's perspective. The study proposed the geographical regions and border territories from the initial period of the Indus River to the end of the Pakistan movement. The study compiled the political, social, economic and religious situations of various eras.

However, evaluating the enormous and colonial Sindh with Britain dominancy and power Parvez (1994) described as an analytical research text. It effected to endorse the political History of pre-partition, independence of India. The investigated study payed the efforts to write the prologue of Sindh while an analysis of social and economic condition made the different academic thought from the relevant literature. The researcher pointed out the various problems in enormous scholars' existing literary contributions. The first, the relevant scholars' highlighted the outcomes, i.e., some scholars followed to work in the same domain of Sindh (Baloch, 1994; Qaneh, 2002; Khan, 2009). While other scholars' summed up at the same time, and contribution towards the history of Sindh in the different aspects (Ali, 1987; Khalid, 1999; Samad, 2008). The second, the previous scholars did not ponder the relevant contribution of Pathan in the history of Sindh.

To overcome such gaps/problems, the current study proposed the contribution of Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan in the history of Sindh. The study's outcome would suggest an up-to-date principle to the scholars, readers, and academia to understand the significance with support of the relevant literature through Pathan's contribution.

### **3. Aim and Objectives**

Based on the above existing problem in the literature; the present study attempted to compile the contribution of Pathan in history of Sindh. The specific objectives given as below:

1. To analyze the life sketch of Pathan
2. To explore the services rendered by Pathan
3. To highlight the vigorous contribution of Pathan

### **4. Scope of the Study**

The history of Sindh is as old as the history of Indus civilization. Sindh has an importance to signify its value in the research field by written document on Sindh's history. Further, it is the contribution of renowned scholars in which

many legendary scholars and historians tried to write their perception, viewpoint, overlooking and analyzing in support of Sindh's domain. Still, the research of Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan showed the priority and significance. Besides, Pathan worked scholarly to create effective research in order to look into the history of Sindh from the beginning of Indus civilization to the end of the Arabian era. In a similar aspect, the research study of Pathan indicates an enormous significance in the research field, but a contribution towards the history of Sindh regarded as the notable. The related research of Pathan pertaining to the history of Sindh- pays an attention to beginners, qualified and scholars to research with the new guideline by authentic data references and original sources of the existed literature. Significantly, the importance of the academic work of Pathan- remains fresh for decades to make a smooth route of research on the history of Sindh. The research study of Pathan noticed as an essential to take place by being first doctrine degree from ISO certified University namely as the University of Sindh. However, the contribution of Pathan as divided into books and research articles.

Moreover, the proposed study would signify to make a concern of readers for the history of study. The proposed study would further suggest an innovative exploration of Pathan's contribution- would attract scholars to reread Sindh's history through significance and original data sources. Besides to this, It would contribute to literature to highlight the role of Pathan's research. The intended cram would sketch a contributory profile of Pathan, and open new guidelines for scholars to write the profiles of other scholars. The outcomes of the proposed study would signify to rethink related to the history of Sindh and would compel to rewrite through the instructions of planned inculcation. The suggestion of the proposed research would create a road map to follow the techniques of the research study. As a result, the study would play a vital role in confirming its importance in respect to research field. Even the scope of the proposed research would consider the significant attempts to attract the historians of Sindh relating to the contribution of Pathan in the history of Sindh.

## **5. Research Methodology**

Research is a course of action to find the complicated problems in a systematic and solvable way. It is also an execution, exploration, and discovery to find the response of the specific questions (Singh & Singh, 2014). The research viewed as a criterion of the different methods- scrutinize the particular approaches. Systematic research gains the outcomes in a long-lasting way of thinking that measures reliable data sources. Further, its process depends on the judgment of data and its analysis in a standardized way. However, an effective research method ensures the study problem and confirms the literature by its referential review- is the essential for inquiry. In the proposed study; the researcher applied an autobiographical method of inquiry. Further, it narrates the contributions, profiles, services rendered in a specific field as well as the relations, and also differentiates them from other historians. Besides, the

study interacts with the tragedies of lives, ancestors of the contributory men of letters, teaching area, biographical sketch, education and related deeds. It signifies the greatness of the inquiry of the current proposed study (Buckley, 2016)

The framework of the study related to the contribution of Dr Mumtaz Hussain Pathan in the history of Sindh. The primary reason behind the selection of the subject explained that no one highlighted the scholarly contribution of renowned ones (Qudosi, 1990; Baloch, 1994; Qaneh, 2002). Even the previous studies like Ali (1987), Khalid, 1999; Samad, 2008) have not focused on the domain of history of Sindh as Pathan summed up, but mentioned studies showed the fiction in history of Sindh. Although, the methodology obtained and proved as well focused on the accurate data with solid references. According to data, the researcher applied the secondary methods of collecting data. The researcher assembled the secondary data from the most consistent and genuine sources, including newspapers, books, digital libraries and the internet. In consequence, the researcher contacted the fellows, relatives and historians to interview for accumulating data.

### **5.1 Limitations**

The present study's outcomes made explicit the legendary work noted by Pathan in the field of history of Sindh from the previous renowned scholars. The study signified its importance to value the contribution of Pathan related to the history of Sindh on basis of the efforts and encountering the circumstances prevailing in Sindh. It evaluated the leading judgment as to the incredible gift. The study suggested the drawing a portrait of prominent scholars in the same direction, and explaining that the proposed study's main roots-guide new methods. The research also recommends rethinking, rereading history to the point of research methodology. The current research is limited to the contribution of Pathan in Sindh's history domain only. It would make a side road for the upcoming researcher to research by other aspects. The present study focused on validity in this perspective.

## **6. Findings**

### **6.1 Life Sketch**

Sketching the life account of a legendary personality explained as a tremendous task when the well-known contributory as explored at the first—depicting a portrait of Pathan as a renowned scholar is proud by being a researcher. However, Dr. Mumtaz Hussain was born in the house of Abdul Rehman on 07 July 1927 in Hyderabad, Sindh. The ancestors of Pathan belonged to the Sadzui tribe of Afghanistan- migrated to Sindh before partition when Sindh called as the province of Bombay presidency. Even Pathan's father was born in 1901 at Qandar, Afghanistan. With regard to the educational background, Pathan did matriculation here in Hyderabad and for graduation Pathan passed B.A in 1951 and L.L.B 1953. For the Master's study, Pathan achieved the degree of M.A in Islamic History from University

Sindh in 1954. Hence, after eight years of graduation, Pathan advanced in more education by doing Ph.D., degree from Sindh. It is proud to identify for the University of Sindh that Pathan was the first introducing scholar - received a Ph.D., degree (Pathan, 2009).

Moreover, Pathan was even a little child when his father passed away. In the orphanage, Pathan did never surrender and worked hard by which passed the high examination of Sindh Public service commission and appointed Mukhtiyarkar. Similarly, when Alama I.I. Kazi was Vice-Chancellor of Sindh University in 1954, Pathan left the commission of lectureship in Muslim History. By the force and advice of Professor Dr. Abdul Wahid, Pathan abandoned the job of revenue (Mukhtiyarkar) and joined Sindh University. Meanwhile, Pathan has promoted here as a chairman of the department, but in 1963, Pathan left University and rendered his services as a professor in Islamia College Karachi.

Consequently, when Syed Ghulam Mustafa was appointed Vice-chancellor of Sindh University, and appointed Pathan in Sindology by keeping an eye on Pathan's services, intellectual approach and wisdom. By serving in some duration at Sindology, Pathan always went away for and started the services in advocacy. Covering cram in a sum up, Pathan died at the age of 66 on 14 September 1993. Therefore, the cemetery of Pathan is located at Makki graveyard near railway station Hyderabad (Pathan, 2009). The lifestyle of Pathan was simple, attracting and possessing a charming personality. As a historian, Pathan looked in a style of researcher, and fond of literature and untiring personality.

### **6.2 Services of Pathan**

The contribution of a scholarly personality is a sign of service and commitment, dedication as well as sincerity - offers the existence of benign towards the nation. Similarly, Pathan passed the high qualified examination of Sindh public services and appointed Mukhtiyarkar. Despite qualifying meanwhile, Pathan resigned and abandoned his luxurious life and joined the education department to serve students at the University of Sindh. At this moment, Pathan was promoted as the chairman of the Muslim History department, where Pathan taught and produced so many students in related fields. Thus, Pathan served in Islamic college Karachi as a professor of History. He tutored and guided students through the teaching of History with a scientific approach and methods. It was Pathan's unconditional affection, attachment and labour of love that forced his conscience to work hard and struggle with sincerity. Similarly, Pathan did never stop working for the nation. Apart from this, his enormous services are on the list of educational rewards.

Moreover, Pathan's efforts were sound and huge in inculcation - attracted the Vice-chancellor of the University of Sindh, Syed Ghulam Mustafa - recalled Pathan back and awarded a high post in the institute of Sindology, Jamshoro. After leaving Islamic College Karachi; Pathan served



within the limited time in Sindology and always left for there. In case of leaving his job, Pathan started to serve the public rights through advocacy. Pathan had a grip on the English language, including Persian, Urdu and Sindhi. Although, Pathan wrote many research-based articles regarding social responsibility, cultural awareness and the academic field. It can sum up that Pathan's vast services would never forget.

### **6.3 Pathan's Vigorous Contribution**

The history of Sindh has a long recorded history from the centuries. It is categorized in the different periods of a bygone time and compiled with the flavour of fiction. The existing literature of Sindh's History as outdated and sluggish before Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan's vigorous contribution to the history of Sindh. The first contribution of Pathan pertaining to Sindh's domain entitled (Arab Kingdom of Al-Mansurah, 1974). The study explains an ancient Sindh, rivers, geographical conditions and Arab conquest during 712. The study proved the Arabian estate of Al-Mansurah, administrative system, coins and so forth. It signifies to be valid by its approaches and data collecting with a referential outline.

Similarly, it was written in English language, later translated into Sindhi language by Pathan for the understandings of local readers named as (Sindh Arab dour, 2009). Meanwhile, it was compiled and edited by Lakho. However, the second vigorous contribution of Pathan's scholarly research pertaining to the modern period of Sindh as entitled (Talpur in Sindh, 2017). Further, it argues the monarchy, monopoly and dynasty of Talpurs with proof of images. In a similar context, the contribution of Pathan pointed out the civil wars, distribution of regions, rise and fall of the Talpur family. It signified its originality in the form of pictorial study. However, the findings of the study gave the benefits for the researchers in this perspective. Besides, the previous studies such as Qudosi (1990), Baloch (1994), Qaneh(2002) argued the mixed findings and boosted up the exertion in history of Sindh. Even popular academic studies Parvez(1994), Zardari (2012), Bhutto(2003) followed the exact domains, but the contribution of Pathan in the history of Sindh taken for the researched-based analytical studies. It applied the research methodology, and rejected hypocrisy and fiction from established Sindh's history.

## **7. Conclusion**

This study explained the initial outline of the topic and literature review by dint of cramming a few years. The current research summed up the outcomes of problem statements in the existed literature. The present study focused on the aims and objectives of the research study with its core heart by reviewing some effective and genuine gaps.

The study applied not only secondary data in a systematic way of method, but also underlined the autobiographical sketches in light of contribution. Thus, the conclusion summed up the outcomes for scholars,

beginners, and historians to make a guideline for exploring the new profiles of contributory personalities.

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