SYLLABI

For

B.A. (HISTORY) Part II
(Semester III & IV)

Academic Sessions

2026–2027 and 2027-2028

Under

Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS)

Scheme of

NEP 2020

Program Code: BAHIS

Estd.1971

Post Graduate Department of History

GURU NANAK COLLEGE BUDHLADA
AN AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE

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SYLLABI, OUTLINES OF PAPERS AND TESTS FOR

BA (HISTORY) Part II

SEMESTER-III

Paper Code	Name of the Paper	Internal	External	Total	Credits	Contact Hours per week 0		
						L	T	P
BAMJHIS2301T	Major A-3 History Of The Punjab From A.D. 1708-1799	30	70	100	4	3	1	0
BAMNHIS2302T	Minor A-3 History Of The Punjab From A.D. 1708-1799	30	70	100	4	3	1	0
BASECHIS2303T	SEC A-3 Study Of Historical Sites From Indus Valley Civilization To A.D. 1530	30	70	100	3	3	0	0

BA History
Part II

Semester - IV								
Paper Code	**Name of the Paper**	**Internal**	**External**	**Total**	**Credits**	**Lecture Hours**		
						L	**T**	**P**
BAMJHIS2401T	Major A-4 Social And Economic History of India From Indus Valley To A.D. 1000	30	70	100	4	3	1	0
BAMNHIS2402T	Minor A-4 Social And Economic History of India From Indus Valley To A.D. 1000	30	70	100	4	3	1	0
BAIDCHIS2403T	IDC/MDC-3 History And Culture Of The Punjab From A.D. 1469-1849	30	70	100	3	3	0	0

*Multi-disciplinary Under-Graduate Programme to be offered by colleges B.A. Honors in History (Without Research) (Based on NEP 2020)

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT (THEORY PAPERS)

1	Performance in Mid-Semester Test	12
2	Assignment/Project/Seminar	12
3	Attendance	06
Total		**30**

SYLLABUS
Subject: History
SEMESTER-III
Major A-3
BAMJHIS2301T: HISTORY OF THE PUNJAB FROM AD 1708-1799

Max Marks: 100
External Marks : 70
Internal Assessment: 30

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Pass Marks: 35%
Credits: 4

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The study of the history of Punjab from 1708 AD to 1799 AD aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the political, social, economic and religious changes that shaped the region during this period. It attempts to analyse the changes that took place in the Sikh community after the demise of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, focusing particularly on the rise and struggles of Banda Singh Bahadur and his movement. Another objective is to assess the impact of the fall of the Mughal Empire and the repeated Afghan invasions on the society and politics of Punjab. Special emphasis is placed on the rise of the Sikh Misls, their distinctive style of governance and their role in preserving the identity of Punjab. The course also aims to explore the gradual process of political consolidation in the late eighteenth century, which paved the way for the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the foundation of the Sikh Empire.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On completion of this study, learners will have a clear understanding of the historical developments in Punjab between 1708 and 1799. They will be able to assess the Sikh struggles and the contribution of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur after the demise of Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Students will recognise the profound effects of the Afghan invasions and the decline of Mughal rule on the social and political fabric of Punjab. They will develop an understanding of the rise of the Misls, their internal dynamics and their collective role in shaping the political landscape of eighteenth-century Punjab. Furthermore, this knowledge will enable learners to contextualise the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh as a natural culmination of earlier historical processes.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER-SETTERS/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three parts. Part A and B will consist of four questions each from the respective sections of the syllabus and candidates will have to attempt two questions each from Part A and B. Each question in Part A and B will carry 12 marks. Part C will be compulsory and will consist of 11 short-answer type questions of two marks each, covering the entire syllabus.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

Candidates are required to attempt two questions each from the sections A, and B of the question paper and the entire Section C. The candidates are required to give an answer of each short answer type question in 30-40 words i.e. in 7-10 lines.

SECTION-A

1. Baba Banda Singh Bahadur – Military achievements and his legacy. Map on the battles of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur with explanation.
2. Sikh Struggle against the Mughals during the periods of Abdus Samad Khan, Zakariya Khan, Yahiya Khan.
3. Sikh Struggle against Mir Mannu and Adina Beg: Causes of success of the Sikhs.
4. Invasions of Ahmed Shah Abdali.

SECTION-B

5. Sikh-Afghan Struggle and causes of failure of the Afghans.
6. Evolution and functions of Dal Khalsa, *Gurmatta* and *Rakhi* system.
7. Misals : Nature, Civil and Military Organization.
8. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's conquest of Lahore and its importance.

ESSENTIAL BOOKS

S.No.	Author	Books
1	Ganda Singh	*Life of Banda Singh Bahadur,* The Sikh History, Research Department, Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1935.
2	Joseph Davey Cunningham	*History of The Sikhs: From the Origin of the Nation to the Battles of the Sutlej*, Rupa & Company, New Delhi, 2002.
3	Indubhusan Banerjee	*Evolution of the Khalsa: The Reformation*, Mukherjee & Co., Calcutta, 1962.
4	Gokul Chand Narang	*Transformation of Sikhism*, Kalyani, Delhi, 1989.
5	J. S. Grewal	*New Cambridge History of India II.3*: The Sikhs of Punjab, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1994.
6	A.C. Arora	*Punjab Da Itihas*, S. Pramod & Sons, Jalandhar, 2011.
7	Bhagat Singh	*Punjab Da Itihas*, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1983.
8	Narinderpal Singh	*Punjab Da Itihas*, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1996.

REFERENCE BOOKS

S.No.	Author	Books
1	S.M. Latif	*History of the Punjab from the Remotest Antiquity To The Present Time*, Hansebooks, Norderstedt, 2020.
2	Ikram Ali Malik	*The History of the Punjab, 1799-1947*, Low Price Publications, Delhi , 1970.
3	Hari Ram Gupta	*A History of the Sikhs, from Nadir Shah's invasion to the rise of Ranjit Singh, 1739-1799,* Minerva, Book Shop, Simla, 1952.
4	Teja Singh & Ganda Singh	*A Short History of the Sikhs, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1989.*

SEMESTER-III

Minor A-3

BAMNHIS2302T: HISTORY OF THE PUNJAB FROM AD 1708-1799

Max Marks: 100
External Marks: 70
Internal Assessment: 30

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Pass Marks: 35%
Credits: 4

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The study of the history of Punjab from 1708 AD to 1799 AD aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the political, social, economic and religious changes that shaped the region during this period. It attempts to analyse the changes that took place in the Sikh community after the demise of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, focusing particularly on the rise and struggles of Banda Singh Bahadur and his movement. Another objective is to assess the impact of the fall of the Mughal Empire and the repeated Afghan invasions on the society and politics of Punjab. Special emphasis is placed on the rise of the Sikh Misls, their distinctive style of governance and their role in preserving the identity of Punjab. The course also aims to explore the gradual process of political consolidation in the late eighteenth century, which paved the way for the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the foundation of the Sikh Empire.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On completion of this study, learners will have a clear understanding of the historical developments in Punjab between 1708 and 1799. They will be able to assess the Sikh struggles and the contribution of Banda Singh Bahadur after the demise of Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Students will recognise the profound effects of the Afghan invasions and the decline of Mughal rule on the social and political fabric of Punjab. They will develop an understanding of the rise of the Misls, their internal dynamics and their collective role in shaping the political landscape of eighteenth-century Punjab. Furthermore, this knowledge will enable learners to contextualise the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh as a natural culmination of earlier historical processes.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER-SETTERS/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three parts. Part A and B will consist of four questions each from the respective sections of the syllabus and candidates will have to attempt two questions each from Part A and B. Each question in Part A and B will carry 12 marks. Part C will be compulsory and will consist of 11 short-answer type questions of two marks each, covering the entire syllabus.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

Candidates are required to attempt two questions each from the sections A, and B of the question paper and the entire Section C. The candidates are required to give an answer of each short answer type question in 30-40 words i.e. in 7-10 lines.

SECTION-A

1. Baba Banda Singh Bahadur: Military achievements and his legacy. Map on the battles of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur with explanation.
2. Sikh Struggle against the Mughals during the period of Abdus Samad Khan, Zakariya Khan, Yahiya Khan.
3. Sikh Struggle against Mir Mannu and Adina Beg; Causes of success of the Sikhs.

4. Invasions of Ahmed Shah Abdali.

SECTION-B

5. Sikh-Afghan Struggle and causes of failure of the Afghans.
6. Evolution and functions of Dal Khalsa, *Gurmatta* and *Rakhi* system.
7. Misals : Nature, Civil and Military Organization.
8. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's conquest of Lahore and its importance.

ESSENTIAL BOOKS

S.No.	Author	Books
1	Ganda Singh	*Life of Banda Singh Bahadur,* The Sikh History, Research Department, Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1935
2	Joseph Davey Cunningham	*History of The Sikhs: From the Origin of the Nation to the Battles of the Sutlej,* Rupa & Company, New Delhi, 2002.
3	Indubhusan Banerjee	*Evolution of the Khalsa: The Reformation,* Mukherjee & Co., Calcutta, 1962.
4	Gokul Chand Narang	*Transformation of Sikhism*, Kalyani, Delhi, 1989.
5	J. S. Grewal	*New Cambridge History of India, II. 3:* The Sikhs of Punjab, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1994.
6	A.C. Arora	*Punjab Da Itihas,* S. Pramod & Sons, Jalandhar, 2011.
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8	Narinderpal Singh	*Punjab Da Itihas,* Punjabi University, Patiala, 1996.

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2	Ikram Ali Malik	*The History of the Punjab, 1799-1947*, Low Price Publications, Delhi , 1970
3	Hari Ram Gupta	*A History of the Sikhs, from Nadir Shah's invasion to the rise of Ranjit Singh, 1739-1799,* Minerva, Book Shop, Simla, 1952.
4	Teja Singh & Ganda Singh	*A short History of the Sikhs*, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1989.

SEMESTER-III
SEC A-3
BASECHIS2303T: STUDY OF HISTORICAL SITES FROM INDUS VALLEY TO A.D. 1530.

Max Marks: 100
External Marks: 70
Internal Assessment: 30

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Pass Marks: 35%
Credits: 3

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The study of historical sites from the Indus Valley Civilization to 1530 AD aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the cultural, political, social and architectural developments that shaped the Indian subcontinent during this vast period. It aims to familiarize students with the significance of ancient and medieval sites, their role in reflecting contemporary life and their contribution to the development of civilization. Through this study, learners will gain an understanding of the continuities and changes in urban planning, religious practices, art, architecture and trade from the Harappan era to the establishment of the Mughal Empire. It is expected that students will be able to critically evaluate the historical significance of these sites, appreciate their cultural heritage and develop the ability to link past developments with the development of Indian society up to the early modern period.

COURSE OUTCOMES

Through this study, students will be able to understand the historical significance of major sites from the Indus Valley Civilization to the early Mughal period. They will gain knowledge of urban planning, social and cultural life, religious traditions, and artistic as well as architectural developments across different ages. Learners will develop the ability to critically analyze the continuity and transformation of Indian civilization, appreciate the cultural legacy of historical monuments, and connect the study of these sites with the broader evolution of Indian society up to A.D. 1530.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER-SETTERS/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three parts. Part A and B will consist of four questions each from the respective sections of the syllabus and candidates will have to attempt two questions each from Part A and B. Each question in Part A and B will carry 12 marks. Part C will be compulsory and will consist of 11 short-answer type questions of two marks each, covering the entire syllabus.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

Candidates are required to attempt two questions each from the sections A, and B of the question paper and the entire Section C. The candidates are required to give an answer of each short answer type question in 30-40 words i.e. in 7-10 lines

SECTION-A

1. Important sites of Indus Valley Civilization along with its explanation.
2. Important Centers of Buddhism and Jainism and its explanation.
3. Extent of the Mauryan Empire and its explanation.
4. Extent of the Gupta and Vardhana Empires and its explanation.

SECTION-B

5. Map showing Conquests of Mohammad Ghori and its explanation.
6. Map of Ala-ud-Din Khalji's Empire and its explanation.
7. Five important places related to Guru Nanak Dev's Travels in undivided India and its explanation.
8. Conquests of Babur and its explanation.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. A.C Arora, *Atlas of Ancient India.*
2. A.C Arora, *Atlas of Medieval India.*
3. A.C Arora, *Atlas of Modern India.*
4. Daljit Singh, *Atlas of India, SLM publishes.*

SEMESTER-IV
Major A-4
BAMJHIS2401T: Social and Economic History of India from Indus Valley to A.D. 1000.

Max Marks: 100
External Marks: 70
Internal Assessment: 30

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Pass Marks: 35%
Credits: 4

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objective of studying the social and economic history of India from the Indus Valley Civilization to A.D. 1000 is to trace the evolution of Indian society and economy over the ancient and early medieval periods. It aims to explore the social structures, cultural practices, caste system, gender roles, and religious traditions that shaped the lives of people. At the same time, it examines the growth of agriculture, trade, commerce, crafts, and economic institutions that sustained the Indian subcontinent. The course also seeks to highlight the interrelationship between society and economy, showing how cultural changes influenced economic patterns and how economic developments reshaped social life.

COURSE OUTCOMES

By the end of this study, learners will gain a comprehensive understanding of the social and economic foundations of Indian civilization up to A.D. 1000. They will be able to critically analyze the evolution of caste and community structures, the role of religion in shaping society, and the dynamics of rural and urban life. Students will also understand the development of agriculture, trade networks, craft production, and economic exchanges both within and beyond India. This knowledge will enable them to connect the growth of Indian society and economy with broader historical processes, and to appreciate the continuity and transformation that laid the groundwork for the later medieval period.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER-SETTERS/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three parts. Part A and B will consist of four questions each from the respective sections of the syllabus and candidates will have to attempt two questions each from Part A and B. Each question in Part A and B will carry 12 marks. Part C will be compulsory and will consist of 11 short-answer type questions of two marks each, covering the entire syllabus.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

Candidates are required to attempt two questions each from the sections A, and B of the question paper and the entire Section C. The candidates are required to give an answer of each short answer type question in 30-40 words i.e. in 7-10 lines

SECTION-A

1. Indus Valley Civilization: Its period and extent, script, Social and Religious Life, its decline.
2. The Vedic Age: Social, Political and Religious life of the early Vedic Age; Social, Political and Religious life of the later Vedic Age.
3. Development of Educational Institutions: Nalanda, Taxila, Gaya, Vikramshila.
4. Social Evolution: Varna System, Caste System, forms of marriage and position of the Women.

SECTION-B

5. Administration of Land: State and Commodity production.
6. Art and Architecture of the Mauryan Period.
7. Development of the trade during the Gupta Period.
8. Origin and Development of a Painting in Ancient India.

ESSENTIAL BOOKS

S.No.	Author	Books
1.	A. L. Basham	*The wonder That was India,* Picador India, New Delhi, 2019, (repr.)
2.	K.L., Daftari	*The Social Institutions in Ancient India,* Nagpur University office, Bangalore, 1947.
3	Lallanji Gopal	*The Economic Life of Northern India,* Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi, 1965.
4.	U.N Goshal	*Studies in Indian History and Culture,* Orient Longmans, Bombay, 1944.
5	R.C. Majumdar, H.C. Raychaudhary and K.K Datta	*An advanced history of India,* Vol.1., Macmillan India, Delhi, 1946.
6.	P.H. Prabhu,	*Hindu Social Organization*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1940.

REFERENCE BOOKS

S.No.	Author	Books
1.	A. L. Basham	*The wonder That was India, Picador India*, New Delhi, 2019, (repr.)
2.	D.D. Kosambi	*An Introduction to the Study of Indian History,* Sangam books Ltd., New Delhi, 2023, (repr.)
3	R.S. Sharma	*India's Ancient past,* Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006.
4.	Upinder Singh	*A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*, Pearson Educational India, New Delhi, 2009.



SEMESTER-IV

Minor A-4

BAMNHIS2402T: Social and Economic History of India from Indus Valley to A.D 1000.

Max Marks: 100
External Marks: 70
Internal Assessment: 30

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Pass Marks: 35%
Credits: 4

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objective of studying the social and economic history of India from the Indus Valley Civilization to A.D. 1000 is to trace the evolution of Indian society and economy over the ancient and early medieval periods. It aims to explore the social structures, cultural practices, caste system, gender roles, and religious traditions that shaped the lives of people. At the same time, it examines the growth of agriculture, trade, commerce, crafts, and economic institutions that sustained the Indian subcontinent. The course also seeks to highlight the interrelationship between society and economy, showing how cultural changes influenced economic patterns and how economic developments reshaped social life.

COURSE OUTCOMES

By the end of this study, learners will gain a comprehensive understanding of the social and economic foundations of Indian civilization up to A.D. 1000. They will be able to critically analyze the evolution of caste and community structures, the role of religion in shaping society, and the dynamics of rural and urban life. Students will also understand the development of agriculture, trade networks, craft production, and economic exchanges both within and beyond India. This knowledge will enable them to connect the growth of Indian society and economy with broader historical processes, and to appreciate the continuity and transformation that laid the groundwork for the later medieval period.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER-SETTERS/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three parts. Part A and B will consist of four questions each from the respective sections of the syllabus and candidates will have to attempt two questions each from Part A and B. Each question in Part A and B will carry 12 marks. Part C will be compulsory and will consist of 11 short-answer type questions of two marks each, covering the entire syllabus.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

Candidates are required to attempt two questions each from the sections A, and B of the question paper and the entire Section C. The candidates are required to give an answer of each short answer type question in 30-40 words i.e. in 7-10 lines

SECTION-A

1. Indus Valley Civilization: Its period and extent, script, Social and Religious Life.
2. The Vedic Age: Social, Political and Religious life of the early Vedic Age; Social, Political and Religious life of the later Vedic Age.
3. Development of Educational Institutions: Nalanda, Taxila, Gaya, Vikramshila.
4. Social Evolution: Varna System, Caste System, forms of marriage and position of the women.

SECTION-B

5. Administration of Land: State and Commodity production.
6. Art and Architecture of the Mauryan Period.
7. Development of the trade during the Gupta Period.
8. Origin and Development of a Painting in Ancient India.

ESSENTIAL BOOKS

S.No.	Author	Books
1.	A. L. Basham	*The wonder That was India, Picador India*, New Delhi, 2019, (repr.)
2.	K.L., Daftari	*The Social Institutions in Ancient India,* Nagpur University office, Bangalore, 1947.
3	Lallanji Gopal	*The Economic Life of Northern India,* Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi, 1965.
4.	U.N Goshal	*Studies in Indian History and Culture*, Orient Longmans, Bombay, 1944.
5	R.C. Majumdar, H.C. Raychaudhary and K.K Datta	*An advanced history of India,* Vol.1., Macmillan India, Delhi, 1946.
6.	P.H. Prabhu,	*Hindu Social Organization,* Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1940.

REFERENCE BOOKS

S.No.	Author	Books
1.	A. L. Basham	The wonder That was India, Picador India, New Delhi, 2019, (repr.)
2.	D.D. Kosambi	An Introduction to the Study of Indian History, Sangam books Ltd., New Delhi, 2023, (repr.)
3	RS Sharma	India's Ancient past, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006.
4.	Upinder Singh	A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, Pearson Educational India, New Delhi, 2009.

SEMESTER-IV
IDC/MDC-4
BAIDCHIS2403T: HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE PUNJAB FROM A.D. 1469-1849.

Max Marks: 100
External Marks: 70
Internal Assessment: 30

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Pass Marks: 35%
Credits: 3

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objective of studying the history and culture of Punjab from AD 1469 to 1849 is to trace the religious, political, social, and cultural developments of the region from the birth of Guru Nanak Dev Ji to the annexation of Punjab by the British. It seeks to explore the spiritual and reformist movements initiated by the Sikh Gurus, the challenges posed by Mughal and Afghan invasions, and the rise of Sikh sovereignty through the Misls and later the Sikh Empire under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The course also aims to highlight Punjab's rich cultural traditions, social reforms, and contributions towards shaping a distinct identity.

COURSE OUTCOMES

By the end of this study, learners will gain a comprehensive understanding of the historical and cultural evolution of Punjab between 1469 and 1849. They will be able to analyze the spiritual and social contributions of the Sikh Gurus, the role of Punjab in resisting foreign domination, and the processes that led to the establishment of Sikh political authority. Students will develop the ability to critically assess the significance of Punjab's culture in the wider Indian context and appreciate the values of social reform, unity, sacrifice, and state-building that defined this era.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER-SETTERS/EXAMINER

The question paper will consist of three parts. Part A and B will consist of four questions each from the respective sections of the syllabus and candidates will have to attempt two questions each from Part A and B. Each question in Part A and B will carry 12 marks. Part C will be compulsory and will consist of 11 short-answer type questions of two marks each, covering the entire syllabus.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

Candidates are required to attempt two questions each from the sections A, and B of the question paper and the entire Section C. The candidates are required to give an answer of each short answer type question in 30-40 words i.e. in 7-10 lines

SECTION-A

1. Age of Guru Nanak Dev: His Travels, teachings and their impact. Map on the Travels of Guru Nanak with explanation.
2. Evolution of Sikhism from Guru Angad to Guru Arjan (A.D. 1539-1606).
3. Transformation of Sikhism from Guru Hargobind to Guru Tegh Bahadur.
4. Guru Gobind Singh: Creation of the Khalsa, causes and its significance.

SECTION-B

5. Baba Banda Singh Bahadur: Battles of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur.
6. Political Struggle of the Sikhs against Abdus Samad Khan, Zakariya Khan, Yahiya Khan and Mir Mannu.
7. Rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his administration.
8. Causes and events of theAnglo-Sikh Wars and Annexation of the Punjab. Map on Battles of the Anglo-Sikh Wars with explanation.

ESSENTIAL BOOKS

S.No.	Author	Books
1	Indubhusan Banerjee	Transformation of Sikhism, Kalyani, Delhi, 1989.
2	Gokul Chand Narang	*Transformation of Sikhism,* Kalyani, Delhi, 1989.
3	J. S. Grewal	*New Cambridge History of India II 3:* The Sikhs of Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1994.
4	J.D. Cunningham	*A History of the Sikhs,* S. Chand & Co. Pvt Lmt, New Delhi, 1981.
5	A.C. Arora	*Punjab Da Itihas,* S. Pramod & Sons, Jalandhar, 2011.
6	Bhagat Singh	*Punjab Da Itihas,* Punjabi University, Patiala, 1983.
7	Narinderpal Singh	*Punjab Da Itihas,* Punjabi University, Patiala, 1996.

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2.	Kripal Singh & Kharak Singh	*History of the Sikhs and Their Religion*, Vol. I, Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, 2003.
3	Daljit Singh	*Sri Guru Teg Bahadur, Jiwan ate Bani,* Punjabi University, Patiala, 2022.