

Historically Transvaluating Newspaper of the Colonial Rule

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ABSTRACT: *The research paper centers on the timeline of the newspapers from the pre-partition period to the creation of Pakistan. The paper focuses on the journey of newspapers of the sub-continent, ordinarily patronized by the Muslim leadership of the time. The research also focuses on the efforts and contributions led by eminent leadership during the foundational years. The culture of making a caricature was newly adopted during the rule of the British in the sub-continent. These earliest newspapers caricatured colonial India, produced human experience, and shaped colonial affect bringing renowned cartoonists, writer and poets associated themselves with the success of one of the earliest newspaper. From Punch to the Halal e Pakistan all have been deliberated in detail through this research.*

Keywords: Oriental Magazine, Chronicle, Neapolitan, dialectal, bi-weekly.

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The Colonial Times

The Muslims managed to keep their religion, culture and beliefs aside from all the bitterness. Muslims together with other religion managed to keep their supremacy, which can still be seen in the art of the sub-continent. The British has always been fascinated by this huge empire. During the reign of Jahangir, the British's kept on visiting the officials via sea route. They, tighter with France and Portuguese landed with Vasco De Gama in 1498 (Parekh, Rekhta).

Eighteenth century was the political and economic downfall of the Mughal India. With the start of the century, the hub of literature moved from Dukan to North side (Parekh, Rekhta). The first step into the sub-continent started off with the efforts of William bolt, who started the first printing press in 1768, Calcutta though his efforts weren't recognized by the East India Company (S. Feroze). The journey began way earlier than punch itself, the first newspaper to appear was Bengal Gazette by James Augustus Hickey in Calcutta in 1780, the paper was officially known by the founder as the Hickey Gazette.

The Indian Gazette was the second oldest newspaper of the British India, appeared in November of the 1780. The race of these newspaper began, following in quick succession the Calcutta Gazette, quarto-size periodical, in February, 1784. Later, the Bengal Journal in February, 1785. First monthly started in the sub-continent as the Oriental Magazine or Calcutta Amusement, in April of the same year. Lastly, the first copy of the Calcutta Chronicle in January, 1786 was issued (S. Feroze).

Other periodical includes the Madras Courie 1785, *Madras Gazette* published their first copy in January, 1795, the Indian Herald April 2, 1795, and Bombay Herald came in 1789 (Dawn,2018). The time of India, originally printed as Bombay Times emanated in 1839.

The paper first published twice weekly, later became a daily in 1851 and altered its designation to 'The Times of India' in 1861. (Britannica)

The first newspaper that originated in thee boundaries, of what now is Pakistan is the Lahore Chronicle which started appearing in 1849. The paper was started, by Syed Muhammad Azim, father of the historian from Punjab, Syed Muhammad Latif, in 1849 (S. Feroze). The Lahore Chronicle was in existence in 1857 until the Press act of 1857, the paper was latter purchased by The Indian Public Opinion in 1867 (Dawn,2018).

Punch and The Colonial Era

This also laid formation of the first magazines of the British India. Punch was the first ever satirical magazine published weekly, started on July 17, 184 (Parekh, Dawn) 1. 'Punch', or Punchinello, adapted from the Neapolitan dialectal "polecenella," also known to many as London Charivari, a British weekly magazine, was possibly the longest running humor magazine in the antiquity of biosphere humor and satire (Parekh, Dawn) (Allingham).

The Punch started in 1841 and ended in 2002, introduced the term cartoon as we all know them today. Renowned cartoonists, writer and poets associated themselves with the success of Punch. Great comic writers and poets such as W.M. Thackeray, Mayhew, P.G. Wodehouse, Sir John Betjeman, Alan Coren and Miles Kingdon (Editors, Punch).

The first edition of Punch came in the Victorian era, with all the technical restrictions, and harsh political caricatures of the British, the magazine Punch was gentle in nature and said to have refined the British cartooning, continued to boost (Khanduri).

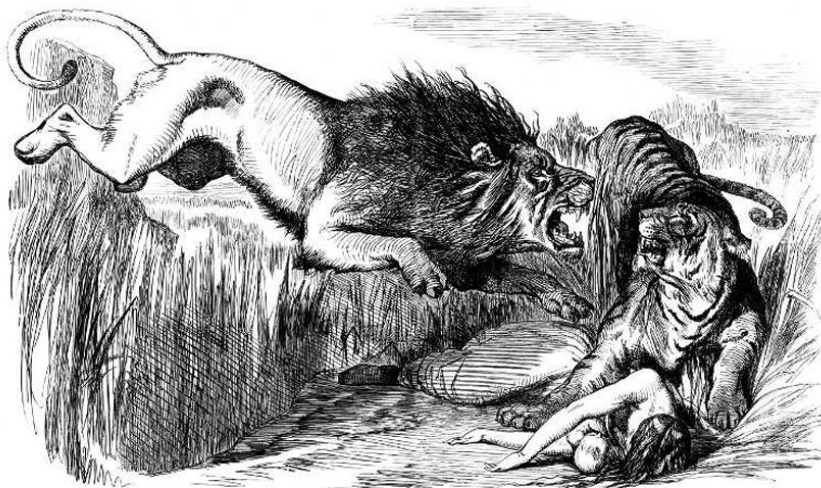


Figure 1 A selection from Oudh Punch

During both world wars, Punch rose to the occasion, levitating morale and being rewarded with large flow upsurge (Editors, Punch). Punch

caricatured colonial India, produced human experience, and shaped colonial affect. The magnitude of punch can be read in a column titled, 'Punch on India', of the British newspaper of Free Press of September, 1857 (Khanduri).

The success of Punch resonated in distant places, particularly in the British colonies. This increase occurred with John Tenniel, the British lion's vengeance on the Bengal tiger', august 22 1857. The cartoon below appeared and assured more demand of colonial content for Punch (Khanduri).



THE BRITISH LION'S VENGEANCE ON THE BENGAL TIGER.

Figure 2 A selection from the book, Caricaturing culture in Inida

In British India, Avadh Punch, also 'Oudh Punch', an Urdu humor paper, was launched from Lucknow on January 16, 1877 on the outlines of London's Punch. Even the cover page was practically copied from the original London's Punch, showing the sketch of a clown-like character known as Mr. Punch. Avadh Punch's slogan, printed on the cover, was 'Life is pleasure' (Parekh, Dawn).

Muhammad Sadiq, a writer of colonial claimed in a book by Ritu G. Khanduri, 'Caricaturing Culture in India' that humor of punch was, 'excessively topical and common place, its prose was of high order, too self-conscious, clever and used a slang to agree at some point'. Mushirul

Hasan, an art historian disagreeS with Sadiq and says that Awadh Punch was notable, dignified and satirical with a good taste' (Khanduri).

Punch and Visual Forms

British cartoons entered the colonial India through readers and library subscriptions, which were later copied by the colonial cartoonists. The analyses of the punch suggest that these cartoons generated sense, humor, terror, horror and fear. Cartoons and caricatures reinforce a sense of visual reinforcement; play of exaggeration and likeness they stimulate places and times and stimulate people's political knowledge (Khanduri).

The capacity of humor produced by the Awadh Punch "school" was much larger and had equal, diversity and range. One of its offshoots was that political satire which was previously camouflaged, developed into a legitimate form of skill. The political reservations in early 20th-century presented a wide variety of themes for political satirists. All these circumstances laid a platform to mock their individual and collective experiences (The Hindu).

Regardless of a 55-year extended publication history and being the most prevalent Urdu humour magazine of the British colonies, Avadh Punch was not only of its kind: '*Mazaaq*', a magazine launched by Hakeem Ahmed Raza Lakhani from Rampur in 1855, was the first-ever Urdu humor magazine but it was only after the success of Avadh Punch that Urdu humour magazines mushroomed across the subcontinent and about 70 humour magazines are said to be launched after Avadh Punch.

Many of these humour magazines added the word punch to their spread: Calcutta Punch, Agra Punch, Lucknow Punch, Lahore Punch, to name but a few. But very few could leave their mark and among those few ones who did were *Fitmaa*, published by Riaz Khairabadi from Gorakhpur, and Sheeraza, published by Chiragh Hasan Hasrat from Lahore (Parekh, Dawn). All these magazines employed the ironic devices of the original 'Punch' to disapprove British majestic leadership; however, a British author, Archibald Constable, produced this selection of cartoons with English clarifications, hitting the cartoons headlong as a cultural inquisitiveness (Pearson).

Punch established the eagerness of its owners to yield India as a marketplace in order to transform the iconography of the colony through cartoons and caricatures. The times when Punch entered the colonial

India, there existed numerous vernacular versions of punch within this region of the world (Khanduri).

One of these vernacular version was termed the Hindu Punch, that stretched British shores and its cartoons returned to the reader in colonial India. These vernacular punches were subscribed by the elders of the families situated other in the villages or the cities. These act as news for the people and were not of literary nature (Khanduri).

Role of Press in Pakistan Movement

Throughout the history of mankind and in the struggle for a separate home, the press has always played its part. Press had played the role of an influential representative at persuading communal beliefs and assembling provision for civic or politically aware movement.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the key person, used the press as a foundation for spreading his philosophies. He woke up the Muslims out of Dogmatic weariness through his journals, *Dilgudaz* and *Ittihad*; One of his eminent publications (Khan).

Mulana Muhammad Ali Johar was the key person behind the two newspaper of the time; the comrade and Hamdard. Lovat Fraser inscribed in a journalistic in The Times of India, that Maulana Muhammad Ali had, outstanding knack over the english language. 'No Indian, and possibly few Englishmen could transcribe better than he did, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, with the help of a brilliant band of men, gave Muslim India the finest paper it could ever had' (Khan).

Toward the end of the 19th century, Hindu prints and writings ruled the area, wafting the blazes of Hindu-Muslim resentment. With the increasing rage and anger, the Muslim press started protecting and projecting the Muslim rule, building a stronghold of Muslim press in India, with *Jang*, *Manshoor*, *Dawn*, *Jang*, *Nawa e Wakt* and *Anjam*.

Pakistani Press

The year 1872 was a turning point in the history of English journalism, with the establishment off first English periodical, Civil and Military Gazette the rise was evident in the coming years. The importance of this newspaper, is to the extent, where critics and historian declares, the history of the Civil and Military Gazette is the history of the evolution of English journalism in the area, nowadays known as Pakistan (S. Feroze).

When Pakistan came into being, the press was not quite developed. Lahore was the epicenter of newspaper activities. In addition to this, some newspapers were being issued from Sialkot, Gujranwala and Karachi. In East Pakistan, Dhaka and Chittagong were the main centers of journalism. The main newspapers were Pakistan Times, Civil and Military Gazette, *Zamindar*, *Inqalab*, *Ahsan*, *Shahbaz*, Dawn, *Nawa-e-Waqt*, Unjam, Morning News and *Jang* after the independence (Iqbal).

Before the partition in 1937, there were 32 English daily newspaper and the similar amount of weeklies newspapers, which augmented to 51 dailies and 258 weeklies, before the evening of partition in 1947. The apparent reason, for such a radical upsurge was a mutual demand for a separate homeland. With the increase in clash with the British rulers, only few could survive, including 12 Urdu newspaper out of a total of 30 newspapers, one of which was edited by a Muslim (Iqbal). The list of newspaper produced before and after the independence are listed chronologically below.

1. Jasarat

Daily Urdu newspaper published from New Delhi (Library of congress).

2. Islam

Chiefly political daily from a currently banned Islamic fundamentalists organization, operating under different names (Library of congress).

3. The Bombay Times 1838

Identified as Journal of Commerce, served the British's residents of western India. Originally published as bi-weekly later became a daily publishing newspaper in 1861, when the name of the paper was changed to The Times of India. The paper was known to be an intellectual paper (Britannica).



Figure 3 Archives of Bombay times (Twitter2017)

4. Civil and Military Gazette 1872

A Daily, English newspaper founded in 1872 in British India. It was closed after 94 years of its publications in 1963. The periodical was famous for its British author and poet Rudyard Kipling who worked as the assistant editor, a job that was suggested by his father, who was the curator of Lahore museum at that time (Shahzad).

After the resignation of Kipling, M Jamal Zahedi joined the Military Gazette in 1963. The newspaper pursued with the objective, 'The object of the Civil and Military Gazette is to make the Civil and Military Gazette a faithful and conscientious advocate of the true interests of the services, civil and military, in India, watching all that affects those interests for good or evil...'. The paper continued to publish till, 1947 with the growing innovations of the time (S. Feroze).



Figure 4 Excerpt from Civil and Military Gazette (Feroze)

5. The Tribune 1881

The paper first appeared on February 1881, Anglo-vernacular bi-weekly, but later abandoned the dialect version and developed a virtuously English journal. The paper was looked after by Sir Surendranath Banerji, who was a friend of the owner of the paper, Sirdar Dayal Singh Majithia (Dawn, 2018).

6. Khalsa Akhbar Lahore 1886

A weekly newspaper and the structure of the Lahore Khalsa Diwan, a Sikh society with efforts from Bhai Gurmukh Singh, a renowned Punjabi language poet and writer. Issued from Lahore in the Punjabi language, the newspaper was established in 1886 and functioned periodically till 1905 (Editors, IPFS).

7. The Punjab Observer 1893

Owned by a wealthy Muslim of Ludhiana, Khawaja Ahmad Shah. The paper was an Anglo-vernacular bi-weekly, partaking a transmission of 1,200 copies per issue in 1897. The paper was known for publishing the weekly articles of late Mian Fazl-i-Husain who later, became the editor of the paper for a short period of time. It continued to appear till 1918 (S. Feroze).

8. The Pakistan Times

The newspaper was founded by Mian Iftekhhar ud Din "The Pakistan Times" a Lahore based English newspaper. Faiz Ahmad Faiz joined as Editor at the age of 37-years as well as the head of the editorial board of its sister publications, Urdu daily Imroze and literary and political weekly Lail-o-Nahar, started in 1957 (Shahzad).



Figure 5 From the archives of Diyal Singh Library Trust

9. Kurrache Advertisers 1850

Reference of this newspaper can be traced from the Indian news and the Chronicles of Eastern Affairs (Dawn, 2018).

10. Our Paper 1861

Only English periodical published in Kara (Dawn, 2018).

11. Sindh Gazette 1886

The history of the newspaper turned when, Sir Montague acquired the company and converted this into a daily newspaper in 1904 (Dawn, 2018).

12. Daily Gazette

The Daily Gazette

(IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "SIND GAZETTE" AND "SIND TIMES").

VOL. 38 : No 179. REG. No B 748 KARACHI—Tuesday, August 1, 1916. PRICE, TWO ANNAS.

The Candles that command the Largest Sale in India are
B. O. C.
LION and "VILLAGE" BRANDS, Made by the BURMAH OIL Co., LD., (Incorporated in Great Britain) specially for the Indian climate.
 AGENTS,
SHAW WALLACE & Co., KARACHI.

P. & O.
 AND
BRITISH INDIA
 (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
 Mail & Passenger Services.

P. & O. SAILINGS.
 ship to London called at Marseilles

Ship.	Stamers.	Tons	From	Aden	Tons.
WRE.	Sal setie	6000	Mongolia	10000	
	Masbia's	8000			

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA LD.,
 with which is incorporated
THE PANJAB BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE DELHI & LONDON BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—SIMLA.
Authorized Capital—Rs. 90,00,000
Subscribed Capital " " 70,00,000
Reserve Fund " " 40,00,000

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 Allahabad Delhi City. Morae.
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 Amritsar. Ferozepore. N. W. India.
 Ambala. Jalandhar. Ferozpur Cantt.
 Amritsar. Jalandhar. Ferozpur City.
 Bombay. Karachi. Hoshiarpur.
 Calcutta. Lahore. Kanpur.
 Cawnpore. Lucknow. Kharidi.
 Dacca. Lahore. Kharidi.
 Dardnaga. Lucknow. Kharidi.
 Delhi. Durr. Durr.
 Durr. Durr. Durr.
LONDON AGENTS
 Messrs. BULLION BROS. & Co. Bankers.
 20, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4.
PANJAB BANK, Limited.
 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.

EDINBURGH — Bank of Scotland.
DUBLIN — National Bank.
AGENCIES in all the Principal Cities and Towns in India, in Burma and Ceylon.
 The Bank undertakes Banking Business of every description and affords all possible facilities to its Customers.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and transferred from one Branch to any other Branch, free of

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.
 INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 "Bankers to the Government of British East Africa and Uganda."
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL — £2,000,000
PAY-UP CAPITAL — £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND — £1,200,000
AMOUNT CARRIED FORWARD — £103,140
LONDON BANKERS.
 National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.
 HEAD OFFICE—25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.
 India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Tatanagar, Dacca, Lahore, Cawnpore, Amritsar, Chittagong and Cochin.
 Ceylon—Colombo, Kandy and Nuvraha.
 BURMA—Rangoon and Mandalay.
 AFRICA—Aden, and Somme Point Aden.
 AFRICA—Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Entebbe, Kampala, Kisumu, Nakuru and Victoria.
AGENTS IN MADRITUS—Mauritius Commercial Bank.
AGENTS IN AMERICA—Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Bank of British North America.
AGENTS IN JAPAN—Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened, and interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum is allowed on daily credit balances from Rs.1000 to Rs.10,000.

THE BURMAH OIL CO. Ltd.,
RANGOON.
 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
 Gold Mohur 120 and Victoria 125°
 Brands Kerosene Oil.
 Also Petrol, Lubricating Oil and Candles.
AGENTS,
SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
KARACHI.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
 Incorporated in England by Royal Charter in 1853.
Capital Paid-up — £1,200,000
Reserve Fund — £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors — £120,000
Amount Carried Forward — £130,205
Branches.
 The Bank of England,
 The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.,
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.,
 National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.,
 The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.,
 The Bank of Ireland.

Figure 6 Excerpt from The Daily Gazette (Feroze)

13. Mashriq 1903

Relaunched by Inayat Ullah in 1903 after many of the founders broke away. Hafeez Sarwar was the chief cartoonist of the newspaper (Tahir). His son says that his father was an expert in designing cover for the books, 'he designed all the book cover for Nasim Hijazi book'. Shorish Kashmiri, Altaf Hasan Qureshi and Niaz Ahmad of *Sang-e-Meel* Publications would also approach him for art work (Tahir).



Figure 7 From the archives of Diyal Singh Library Trust

14. Zamindar 1903

Maulana Sirajuddin Ahmed, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's father, started Zamindar as a weekly magazine, for the mere purpose of discussing the problems of landlords and farmers, from Lahore in January 1903. Later the paper was started as a newspaper by Maulana Zafar Ali in 1911. It later turned into a daily Urdu newspaper of utmost historical significance to the Muslim India (Sarwar, PUCIT Digital Archives of Zamindar).



Figure 8 Excerpt of Zamindar newspaper (Dawn 2018)

15. The Comrade 1911

Issued by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar in 1911, an English newspaper published from Calcutta. Maulana made systematic arrangements for the broadside and the whole thing concerned with it was of massive standards. He himself was the key person, about whom H.G. Wells quoted: “Maulana Muhammad Ali had the pen of Macaulay, the tongue of a Burke and heart of Napoleon” (Khan).

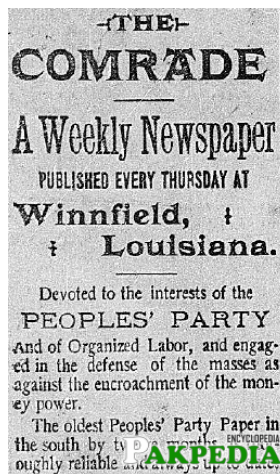


Figure 9 Excerpt of Comrade (Pakpedia)

16. Hamdard

Urdu weekly published in the supervision of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar in 1911, The paper received a limitless name in Urdu medium newspapers and had a reputable dwelling amongst the Indian press, but it could not endure for an elongated period. (Khan).



Figure 10 Excerpt taken from National archive of Pakistan

17. Sind Observer 1911

A bi-weekly which started in 1919, converted to a daily published newspaper. The paper later played a vital role in representing the Muslim cause in Sind, during Pakistan Movement (S. Feroze).



Figure 11 Excerpt from Sindh Observer (Dawn 2018)

18. Daily Gazette of Sind 1915

The periodical was the first one to appear in the territories of Sind. The paper was confiscated by the British forces due to the clashes with the administration. Any record of a newspaper existing before 1850 cannot be traced (Dawn, 2018).

19. Inqilab 1922

Ghulam Hussain started this newspaper from Lahore in 1922, with a net worth of 22,000/- rupees (Gene D. Overstreet). Ghulam Rasool Mehr (B.A.) and Abdul Majeed Salik (B.A.) continued as the newspapers editors for numerous years (Sarwar, Inqilab Archives).

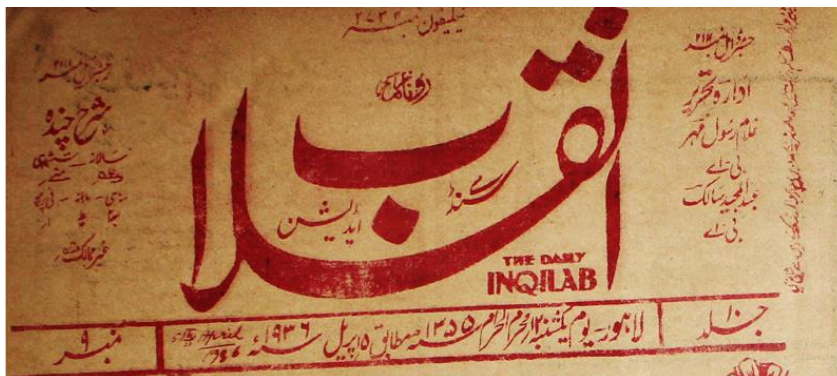


Figure 12 From the archive of Inqilab (Times)

20. Hindu Herald 1926

An English daily newspaper that came into existence in 1926. The paper issued two versions, one in English and the other one in Hindi language. The paper was known to be a moderate paper, also known to be an advocate of Hindu communalism. The paper estimated a growth of 1600 to 6000 copies a day. The Herald unfortunately existed for a short period of time, only for a period of five years (S. Feroze).

21. The Eastern Times 1931

Muslim daily in English, started by Ferozsons, a Lahore publishing house, and was edited in the beginning by the late Abdulla Yousaf Ali. The Eastern Times was the only newspaper in Punjabi language, edited by Mian Fazal i Haq but after the demise of Mian Fazal-i-Husain, the paper saw its decline as a daily, and was converted into a weekly in which form it continued to appear till 1940 when it yet again expected the position as an everyday newspaper, after changing its ownership. The Eastern Times was lastly barred down in November, 1947 (S. Feroze).

22. Ehsan 1934

Founded by Maulana Murtaza Khan Maikash in 1934, portrayed as the voice of the Muslim in the Pakistan movement. Later the literary contributions were made by Muhammad Shafi (*Meem Sheen*) and T.K. Durrani (Khan).

23. Nawa-e-Waqt 1940

Urdu daily paper launched in 1940, under the guidance of Hameed Nizami. Majid Nizami was his younger brother was also the chief editor of, and publisher of *Nawa-i-Waqt* Group of Publications until he died in 2014. The newspaper underwent as a fortnightly periodical. It is one of the four top powerful Urdu newspapers in Pakistan. The paper reinforced all India Muslim league's agenda and Pakistan movement in the formation for a separate homeland. The group has numerous publications, as well as the flagship, *Nawa-e-Waqt* newspaper in Urdu and The Nation newspaper in English, *Nida-i-Millat*, a household fortnightly, and the continuing children's magazine, *Phool* (Nawa-i-Waqt). Hafeez Sarwar was the pioneering cartoonist of the paper, with his cartooning career and till his death served the institution. He was also an employee of the Punjab government's department dealing with agricultural information (Tahir). The paper was later joined by Qazi Aslam, jobless at first, joined the newspaper office as the cartoonist but left because he lost

his mind. Some people had even seen him selling books on a donkey outside, Shehzan Hotel Lahore (Javed).



Figure 13 From the archives of Diyal Singh Library Trust

24. Dawn 1941

Founded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah on October 26, 1947, is the second largest circulated newspaper of Pakistan after the Jang group. He group is headed by the Pakistani media mogul Hameed Haroon, its current CEO. Started originally as a weekly but became a daily newspaper in the very next year. The newspaper became a symbol for all the Muslims of the sub-continent and announced to support the demand for Pakistan (Dawn 2018).

Liaquat Ali Khan played the central role in the creation of *Dawn* and in its accomplishment in its initial years even though the editor was unknown Hasan Ahmed who in January, 1942, was paid Rs.250 a month. Several other people worked with him at various cost of Rs.14 and Rs.80 a month (Dawn 2018).



Figure 14 From the archives of Diyal Singh Library Trust

25. Mezan

The newspaper started by Ghulam Muhammad, he was also the editor in chief. Aziz was the cartoonist of the newspaper, Ghulam Muhammad was inspired by Aziz's work and quickly offered him a job at the newspaper. Aziz belonged to Dakan and moved to Pakistan after the government of

India asked him to leave the country in support of the Muslims in 1949 (Bahadur Yar Jung Academy).

26. Jang 1946

One of the pioneering newspapers of Pakistan, The Daily Jang is issued by the Jang Group of Newspapers. The group's top Daily Jang is Pakistan's nationwide and widespread Urdu daily newspaper, The Daily Jang has a circulation of over 800,000 copies per day (IPFS).



Figure 15 From the archives of Diyal Singh Library Trust

27. Millat 1946

Originated a *Gujrati* newspaper, founded in 1946 based in Karachi, Sindh (IPFS).

28. Hilal e Pakistan 1946

A Daily newspaper issued from Karachi. It was printed in the Sindhi language in the start, which was the third most spoken tongue in Pakistan at that time, and the official language of the province of Sindh, home to the city and the paper. The Daily Hilal underway publication in 1946, which makes it the oldest successively running paper of Pakistan. The newspaper had one of 11 dailies published in the Sindhi language from Karachi (IPFS).

Conclusion

Newspaper in Pakistan has always been of prime importance through its formative years. Many newspapers which existed and helped in the formation of Pakistan does not exist anymore yet its importance cannot be ignored.

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