

CHAPTER# 1

INTRODUCTION

Integration is the most pressing need of all societies as it plays a vital role in achieving the dream of development. The more a society is integrated, the more it would be developed. As a great unifying factor, it is the national integration that transforms a heterogeneous society into a strong, united nation.

National Integration proves to be a great help in social, economic and political development. It advocates political stability and economic development, creates a sense of loyalty, eradicates corruption, promotes justice and eliminates inequality. It wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that national integration is the oxygen for a society, without which a society cannot survive. National integration can be achieved through assimilation policy and through unity in diversity. In addition, quality education, media, mass participation and, last but not least, a charismatic leadership can play a highly constructive role in this regard. So, national integration is a valuable weapon for a country to achieve success.¹

Punjab is the most populous province in Pakistan, with 40% of its population (some 38 million), living in urban areas. While the majority of this urban population (nearly 20 million), lives in Punjab's five large cities, nearly 6.3 million live in intermediate cities having population of between 250,000 and 1 million.

Bahawalpur is located south of the Sutlej River and lies in the Cholistan region near the Thar Desert. The city is well connected to the major cities Multan (90 km), Lahore (420 km), Burewala (122 km), Vehari (90 km), Faisalabad (270 km) and national capital, Islamabad is about 700 km. The fauna and flora of the area include the most common animals in the city including the hog deer, ravine deer, black buck and blue bull. Fox, jackals, hares, wild boars, porcupines, mongoose, arks, owls and hawks are also found in large numbers².

¹ Liddle R. William. Ethnicity, Party and National Integration New Haven and London: Yale University Press, (1970),p.10

² Shah Nazir Ali, Sadiq Nama , Lahore (1962),p.8

The demo-graphic profile of city shows that it became city in 1847, became tehsil in 1901, there are 18 U Cs, and total area of the City is 96 Sq Km, total Population of the City was 481,858 in 1998, literacy rate of the City was 58.5%, average household size 7.1, annual growth rate during 1981-98 was 2.93 %. Present Projected population is 644,872. Bahawalpur Cantonment also exists adjacent to Bahawalpur City. The cantonment area population was 51769 in 1998 and average growth rate was 3.62 during 1981-1998. The present projected population of Cantonment area is 79,322³.

History has witnessed that the oldest civilizations of the world are found on the banks of rivers from Mesopotamian civilization to the oldest civilization of Indus valley, situated at the banks of the river Indus that was established 5,000 years ago. Harapa and Mohan jo Daro are the ancient cities of the Indus valley civilization, the Indus that flows from Tibet to the Arabian sea, covering 2900 km⁴. There are assumptions made by archaeologists that the city of Bahawalpur was once an epicenter for the governmental affairs between the two major cities of Indus valley civilization however the statement does not clearly mention the matter, thus leaving many speculations without any proper picture of the city in ancient days. So it is difficult to guess about the nature of the relationship between the people of the city or with other people of the civilization⁵.

It is also assumed that there are trashes found of two rivers, namely Indus and Saraswatti, and that this evidence is traced from the signs that shows there were two agricultural or water system that flowed into Indus valley prior to Harapa. The Saraswati River is called by different names- Wahindat, Ghaggar, Saturdi and Hacra. Later on Saraswati dried up and it can be seen by defunct Ghaggar, in east of Bahawalpur, and the Sulej changed its direction and joined the Indus where it enters Sindh accordingly.

The Cholistan, having possessed its unique place in history, is considered not to be arid and fertile. It was once believed to be fertile through Hacra that afterwards joined Indus between Bukhar, Rohri and Uch. It is also said that Aryans first came to the place but later on moved

³ Auj,Nur-ul-Zaman, Cholistan Land and People, Multan (1979),p.16

⁴Shah, Brigadier Nazir Ali, Sadiq Nama, The History of Bahawalpur State, La hore (1959),p.41

⁵ Sadiq-ul-Akhbar, August 6,1925, p.4

towards the fertile plains of subcontinent. Later on, Central Asian warriors i.e. Huns and Gujararas found that this place could become their residence, which they found suitable to their nomadic life, their descendants- Rajputs and Jats- ultimately became the lords of the area which was then called Rajasthan (Land of Rajas)⁶.

Daudpauta Abbasid had moved towards Cholistan from Sind, settled first at Derawar which was the gate way to the desert. Afterwards, they moved towards the present city of Bahawalpur because of changed strategic purposes. They had remained in the allegiance of Afghanistan till the Durani dynasty fell down, following the expulsion of Shah Shuajh of Kabul, and from then on they maintained independent status. Before the arrival of the Abbasids, the ancient city of Cholistan, Uch, had been great seat of scholarly knowledge as well as spirituality. Uch had a specific strategy that it was situated at a favorable position that connected the subcontinent's many cities to the city of Uch, this was the reason that many Sufi preachers of Islam chose the city for their preaching and peace message to the people. This can also be seen as a significant move which boosted up the commercial activities in the city and surroundings⁷.

The Abbasids have much contributed in the spreading of Islam during their 200 years rule. City of Bahawalpur (situated on the banks of the Sutlej) was known for the reason that during Abbasid rule the city was Islamic metropolis and that it had a wondering position because of its educational institutions. This area of Uch, Cholistan and Bahawalpur had an historical significance in various ways that at the same time it produced educationalists like Abul Fazl Allani, histories like Chach Nama and the loved ones Siraiki poet like Khwaja Ghulam Farid as well as Saints of Uch.

Bahawalpur has good economic conditions because of its geographic location and connectivity with other major cities by flights, rail and roads. Bahawalpur is very famous for its pottery and Kurtas and Bahawalpuri style Jewelry. Native industry had also established in the city over a considerable time period.

⁶ Ibid,p.6

⁷ Riasat ,Muhammad Tahir, Bahawalpur Ka Nizam-e-Mamalkat, Multan (2010), p.29

The State of Bahawalpur was not free from the politics, some of the political unions have their particular affiliations i.e. Khudaam Watan was associated with Congress, Jamiat-ul-Muslameen was associated with Muslim League and Hizb Ullah was associated with Ehrar. However, it didn't mean that general public of the State have political awareness, because the motives of the State were to forbid people from participating in any sort of political activity. The motions for independence of sub-continent had a great influence on Bahawalpur people but just as a matter of information. Political activeness was started among the students of Sadiq Egerton College in Bahawalpur, which led to the foundation of "Anjuman Rafeeq Talba." Muhammad Hussain Kanju was nominated as the first president of this foundation; he was also called as Sir Syed of Bahawalpur⁸.

The people of Bahawalpur played a positive role in the Pakistan Movement instead of the ban on the political activities in the Bahawalpur State. There were some organizations established by the loyal and faithful persons of All India Muslim League. These institutes continued the purposes and targets of Pakistan movement in all the modern conditions. The public of state Bahawalpur were believed to think that the 'future' of the state is in the control of Nawab of state and they felt their ideas will neither create conditions for nor will they bring about any change. There was high level confusion and suspense on the establishment of the new Muslim country.

The Bahawalpur state became the part of Pakistan in the time duration of 50 days. Even before that the empire of Bahawalpur was giving so much financial support to the Pakistan when Pakistan project was under way. At that time the public was aware and persuaded to accept the reality that their leader is aware of everything happening in the state.

Bahawalpur was the state where Muslims were living and during the era of Nawab they never felt they were under the impression of foreign rule. Even the political activities were prohibited in the state in accordance with the public society act but then again Muslim board was created on the base of political affairs (Muslim League). The present members were Dewan Aziz-Ur-Rehman, Hayat Tareen, Shahab Dehlvi, Mir Zahdi Hussain and Malik Mohammad Din. Bahawalpur Muslim Board begins a newspaper namely "Nawai Muslim".

There were two other newspapers initiated by the same board. The names of these Newspapers were "Insaf" and "Muslman" which were in accordance with Muslim society.

⁸Gillani, Dr Syed Aftab Hussain, Riasat Bahawalpur Ka Nizam e Adal, Bahawalpur(1998), p.33

The Muslim board was helping the Muslim league in the liberty of subcontinent. The effects of this movement affected the state of Bahawalpur in very same way as they did affect other states of sub-continent.

All the communities including Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs were feeling unsafe in the states. Muslims of the state came to know that their right should be given value and safety. This they thought was the purpose for which Muslim League was formed. The president was Nawab Bahadur yar Jang who was from Hyderabad. The population in state in 1945 and percentage of the communities with regard to their respective religion was as given below.

Muslims	1098814	81.93%
Hindus	174408	13.07%
Sikhs	46945	3.50%

During the period of independence movement the Hindu leaders pressurized the Nawab of Bahawalpur Sir Sadiq Mohammad V to become part of India instead of Pakistan. Nehro and Patel met to the Nawab for requesting him to merge the state into India. The Nawab of Bahawalpur showed his character saying that in the state Muslim population is in majority so it must be the part of Pakistan.

At that sensitive edge of judgment he said Historical words.

“My front door opens in Pakistan and back door opens in India. Every gentleman loves to enter his house form front door.”

When Pakistan appeared on the map of world Nawab of Bahawalpur won the hearts of the people of Pakistan by declaring the state of Bahawalpur as the part of Pakistan. Bahawalpur was the 1st state which became the part of Pakistan without any condition on 7, October 1947. Pakistan movement helped out the public of Pakistan to get a separate homeland.

Statement of the Problem

The study is conducted to analyze and address history of Bahawalpur City and its surroundings that once constituted a major portion of economy in the ancient times. The study is conducted to generate the proper discussion on the contribution of Bahawalpur in national integration of Pakistan. The study had validated the facts and figures of the Bahawalpur state which helps the development of Pakistan. The Researcher was interested to find out the realities and to shatter myths about city. The Researcher was keen to know about the history of the district and whole background of it, systematically. Researcher had tried to explore the events when Bahawalpur State helped Pakistan's integration before and after emergence of Pakistan. Main objective of the study was to conduct empirical data about the

city, its ancient history, administration, demography and its institutions during the time of Pakistan movement and after the making of Pakistan that helped in the formation of a consolidated Pakistan.

Work already done on similar topic

On this topic no similar work has been done but some of the researchers and some NGOs have worked on the topic of Bahawalpur State but they have done their works on different perspectives. I have tried to depict the completely changed picture of the state of Bahawalpur when that state merged in Pakistan and Nawab of Bahawalpur gave the financial assistance to Pakistan.

Aims and objectives

Objective behind conducting this study was to acquire an understanding of contribution of Bahawalpur State in the progress of Pakistan. It is believed that Nawab of Bahawalpur was very loyal with Pakistan and he showed his determination to make Pakistan a developed country. In this way, through this study, the role of Nawab is elaborated and exalted how Bahawalpur State gifted to Pakistan. However, some main points which were studied on the basis of research questions were as follows;

- To search out historical reality of Bahawalpur State.
- To sort out what is integration and how to achieve it.
- To elaborate the Bahawalpur state's consent for Pakistan.
- To demonstrate the Nawab's support for national integration.

Significance of the Study

The study would help those people who are interested to know about the Bahawalpur state and its contribution in progress of Pakistan. Students/scholars/researchers\ and all the people will get information about role of Bahawalpur state. It would bring about an understanding of the historical formation of the city, composition of society, people, land, geography, economy, education, and outlook of daily life of people of Bahawalpur/Cholistan during the Abbasid's rule and the major factor of the study is to develop the understanding of the role of the Bahawalpur state in national integration. The study would prove helpful for

those students who are highly interested to know the historical facts and figures of the Bahawalpur state. All the facts and figures are valid and confirmed.

Research Questions

1. What is the history of Bahawalpur City and Nawab's of Bahawalpur?
2. What is national integration and its role in State Development?
3. How the Nawab merged his state into Pakistan at the time of Partition of Sub-Continent?
4. What type of support for national integration Pakistan got after the Bahawalpur state merged in it?

Research Methodology

The study would be qualitative research in methodological terms. Data is gathered from the secondary sources initially I.e., books, magazines, newspapers research papers etc. and was further gathered from the official sources where it seemed necessary. Of course the researcher had a tentative answer in mind but the ultimate results and conclusions are drawn on the basis of deduction of data collected. The research largely relies on historical technique of data collection using texts written by historians, and lastly contradictory statements, myths and realities are brought in account to reach the more accurate results about the state of Bahawalpur and its high contribution in national integration of the newly created country Pakistan.

Scheme of Study

The entire study consists of four Chapters.

Chapterization

Chapter 1: Introduction

First chapter is about introduction which elaborates the importance of the research and the statement of the problem, dimensions of study, gaps of research, significance of study, which method follows during the research, describes sources of data collection, and literature review according to the topic along with the scheme of study.

Chapter Two: National Integration, Its Importance in nation-building and development

Chapter two deals with the National integration, defines and explains the meaning of integration, role of the national integration in state development, significance of national integration, basic factors of national integration and how to achieve the national integration.

Chapter Three: Historical Perspective of Bahawalpur State

The numbers of people living in Bahawalpur State is 1341209 and its area is 45911 KM². Once this State was controlled by Rajputs. The city is known for the places Darbar Mahal as well as the old fort of Derawar in Cholistan desert bordering India. Cholistan is situated near the historical and ancient place of Uch which was once vigorous hold of the Saint, Delhi Sultanate and the Indus valley civilization. When Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V admittance to the crapper (08-03-1924), It was the period of variant in the world politically, economically and educationally First world war (1914-1918), in which the forces of Bahawalpur had taken part, was concluded East and West both were trying their best to restore paralyzed forces, this caused western powers to depart from their colonies. Because of creativity and world was becoming global village. Perpetually new line of knowledge and economic advances were springing up, So Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V took steps forward to make Bahawalpur a well-being state Universally, perpetually used to cover the demote steps in the natural enthrallment ways and all the time, new exhibition, new production methods and modern ways of transaction were invented and detected. These variants have own basic value and their results and effects are perpetual. When this mendacity has a right point then every time new social struggle is fateful. Instead of old, new educated, modern and the enlightened took steps ahead to the varying economics, and politics and modern education and life style and they got a high rank in the society for this a fight is necessary and it found an alteration.

Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan v took welfare steps for the state to unite the Bahawalpurians and led the State to advanced ways. His steps for the educational betterment guided the nation from content to the Age of Reason and enabled the nation to face the future inquiring. He was seeing through the western alteration, which was peripheral, the Indian industry and obstruction the every way of procession. Most of the Indian Rajas and Nawabs neglected this complex condition.

All his advanced projects altered and modernized all subjects of life. There were no concepts of color, creed, tribe, caste, religion, sect and language. Everybody could utilize these reforms. Consequently all his welfare plans realized well and evidenced a wreath.

Chapter Four: Bahawalpur State Contribution in national integration of Pakistan

(Before and After Partition)

Public of Bahawalpur were believed to think that their future was in the hold of Nawab and their suggestions will not be valued in front of Nawab's orders. Still there was great stress and confusion about the formation of new Muslim homeland. The state of Bahawalpur merged into Pakistan within the 50 days from 14 August 1947.

Even before that the ruler of Bahawalpur was giving extremely valuable financial and supply support in the first need of the life of Pakistan. At that time they were convinced that their ruler was aware of the pulse of the people. Bahawalpur was a Muslim state; the public at large did not feel the pinch of the direct foreign rule.

The Rulers of Bahawalpur State especially the Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan v contributed a lot in National integration and development by the all resources of his State. Bahawalpur region comprised the former Bahawalpur Province which indulged in the West Punjab on 14th of October 1954. In 1969 on disintegration of One Unit, the district extort the former Bahawalpur Province became an Administrative Division of the Punjab Province with Bahawalpur City as headquarter.

Delimitation

Current topic of thesis "Bahawalpur State contribution in National Integration" has been delimited to the specific case study of Bahawalpur state in the time of Pakistan movement and after the making of Pakistan they played a vital role in the national integration of Pakistan. Major cities surrounding the state would also be brought into discussion as one cannot keep them aloof from the discussion, for events and occurrences are all interconnected and interrelated. The Researcher would rely on the tools of data collection to reach the appropriate stock of knowledge in order to draw an effective argument as well as a clearer image of the Bahawalpur state in the light of national integration

Review of Literature

Nurul Zaman Ahmed Auj in his book entitled, *Cholistan land and people* analyses the ancient history of Cholistan. He describes thoroughly about the Cholistan desert and its people. The author speaks about the agricultural economy's transition to the political economy of Cholistan, the city of Bahawalpur gained attraction of Abbasid rulers who moved towards the city, turning it into a metropolis in their 200 years rule. The author tells an account of events that occurred in the history thus telling us about the history of the area in general and cholistan in particular. He describes the Cholistani people's life, their art and culture and crafts, and ancient settlements of the area that include architectural- now archeological- sites of the area.

Weekly "Nirish" whose owner was Makhan Singh, wrote in its edition of September 1938 that the people of Bahawalpur State are fortunate to have an angelic and admirable ruler. Indeed, Sheryar of Bahawalpur has nothing more dear to him than the benefit of his people and does not flinch back from any sacrifice for the progress and welfare of his people.

Shehryar of Bahawalpur has the quality in its entirety. He loves his people without any distinction of caste and creed and remains ready to provide them with every possible facility. For him a Hindu deserves the same legal status as that of a Muslim. Therefore, His highness has demonstrated more than one empirical proofs of his religious tolerance, and the history of the state is the witness to the fact that the people of the other religions has also been given a fair proportion of opportunities for running the administrative affairs of the state.

Brigadier Syed Nazir Ali Shah Askari, in his book *Tarikh-e-Bahawalpur*, discussed the ancient history of Bahawalpur prior to the arrival of Abbasids, the old city under their rule, nature of the people of Bahawalpur at the time, state, Abbasids rulers' account in chronological order, accession of the state in Pakistan, etc. hence making a clear picture of the city of Bahawalpur and its various dimensions as well as aspects under the Abbasid rule.

Tarikh-e-Abbasiyan Bahawalpur by Abul Mumtaz Irshad Ahmed Abbasi, the author discussed about the genealogical lineage of the Abbasi rulers, their first offspring, formation of Abbasi dynasty in Egypt, Abbasids' coming towards Bahawalpur, events and accounts of different rebellions, conflicts between Daudpotra and Kalhoras over states, formation of the state of Bahawalpur, its end, reformation movements and a huge historical material regarding the Abasi rule in Bahawalpur.

Ahmad Ghazali in his book *Cholistan* stated about the culture and life style of the people of the cholistan and living in that area which proved very helpful for the researcher in his research.

Angro- Pastoral systems in cholistan is a published article by Farooq Ahmad which is full of variety about the history, culture and the architecture and special focus on the Agriculture and about the tame animals that how the people get benefitted and fulfilled their daily basic requirements.

Mohan Lal Kashmiri he was a great tourist, politician, and a renowned writer. He wrote his journey *Punjab, Afghanistan, Turkistan, Blukh, Bukara and Herat travels*. He started his journey in 18 years of age. Due to his captivating personality where he went people gave him respect and love. He spoke very good Persian. He came to Bahawalpur in 1936. He was a tourist and historian of Bahawalpur. He visited Islamgarh, Khanpur, Ahmedpur, Mithan Koth, Uch, Derawar, Bahawalpur, Mojgarh, Ghousgar, and Rakanpur. He said about cholistan; from Derawar to Mureedgoth all the paths full with camels foot prints. So that when these foot prints existed no one can lose on these paths. A Sindhi told me that: The guidance of that star in desert is very much beneficial. Some time when high level of wind blows in desert at that time some people lose their paths. I thought that the most of area will be developed with the passage of time. When we reached khanpur after the desert we saw an area which had many streams, greenery everywhere and then we stayed over there. People of that area were accommodating us with hospitality and we lived there many days.

Moreover his memories about Bahawalpur saved in empirical record department new Delhi and Punjab record office Lahore. His two essays on Bahawalpur history which were published in journal of Asia and society of Bengal, in these all the aspects about Nawab of Bahawalpur and Uch are discussed in detail. He wrote about Bahawalpur journey:

“When I reached Bahawalpur, Nawab sahab showed hospitality to me and he promised me to facilitate about next journey. The city of Bahawalpur is famous for silky goods and forests. There were many gardens which were full of mangoes. Few days I lived in Nawab sahab’s palace”.

David Raas was a famous tourist of Bahawalpur. He came to Bahawalpur in 18th century. He wrote a book on Punjab and Sind which name *THE LANDS OF FIVE RIVERS*

AND SIND. That book is a classic book and is like a certificate. This book was published in 1883. He wrote some important things about Bahawalpur, he wrote about Cholistan as well.

Lieutenant Sir Alexander Barnas He was also an important tourist to Bahawalpur. He was a servant of East India Company. He visited Bahawalpur two times and he wrote three journeys and discussed his observations about Bahawalpur. When he came to Bahawalpur first time his mission was to visit Kabul. When he came to Bahawalpur second time he brought gifts for Ranjeet Singh. During the journey of Sind he saw many difficulties due to rigid sardar of Sind. Sardar of Sind thought that the British wanted Sind. And on the other hand the British had good relation with Nawab of Bahawalpur so Alexander spent good time in Bahawalpur.

Bahawalpur ka Sadiq Dost "Sadiq Dost" in this monogram is trying to give the impression of peace through the symbol of moon and star. The symbol of wheat shows that the agricultural is the basic profession. The symbol of sun represents the Cholistan and desert area which is near to the Bahawalpur state. In this monogram, on the both sides, a bird named pelican is used as symbol. This bird mostly lives in Australia. The quality of that bird is that if any area where pelicans live, any sort of disaster comes or any sort of food lacking situation comes then due to shortage of food hide face and neck into its feathers and then the babies eat them up, so pelican sacrifices its life for babies. So, the Nawabs of Bahawalpur State were also like pelican bird. They always were very humble and devoted to the people of the state. If any sort of problem came to the public of their state they behaved like that bird

Subah Sadiq by Aziz ur Rehman Aziz this book is also very remarkable book, discussing a lot about the Nawabs of Bahawalpur state. Sadiq Muhammad Khan was the legendary person among Bahawalpur rulers. Nawab Sadiq's era was the best era in Bahawalpur and Aziz ur Rehman describes his efforts for the Bahawalpur state as well as Pakistan.

Riasat Bahawalpur Ka Nizam e Adal which is written by Dr Syed Aftab Hussain Gillani he wrote tremendous book on the laws of Bahawalpur State. He discussed in his book that the system of Justice was very highly improved in Bahawalpur State.

Dr. Rafiq Mughal has resulted his archeological survey of Cholistan he explored the new traditional accumulation of culture named as **Hakra Ware** which chronic according to the starting dates of Kot Diji along with Harppen phase of Indus civilization. Cholistan is

only the area present in the valley of Indus which gave life to the Indus civilization throughout the way remained.

Sahibzada Muhammad Qamar u Zaman Abbassi, wrote a book *Bahawalpur ka Sadiq dost* about Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbassi V in which he described about development of different institution i.e. health, education, railway, electricity and justice system during the era of Nawab Sadiq V reflection of a welfare state.

Beside these so many articles and books are read in order to sketch a good picture of the ancient time that is quite a tough job for one has to assume things according to contradictory statements and various accounts. In part, official sources like Punjab Gazetteer, and others have always been quoted on the places where it seemed necessary to prove or at least assume of a fact or myth.

CHAPTER# 2

National Integration, Its Importance in nation-building and development

Integration is the most pressing need of all societies as it plays a vital role in achieving the dream of development. The more a society is integrated, the more it would be developed. As a great unifying factor, it is the national integration that transforms a heterogeneous society into a strong, united nation.

National Integration proves to be a great help in social, economic and political development. It advocates political stability and economic development, creates a sense of loyalty, eradicates corruption, promotes justice and eliminates inequality. It wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that national integration is the oxygen for a society, without which a society cannot survive. National integration can be achieved through assimilation policy and through unity in diversity. In addition, quality education, media, mass participation and, last but not least, a charismatic leadership can play a highly constructive role in this regard.⁹

What is integration?

The literal meaning of integration is, when discrete parts are united as a single whole or when scattered parts of anything are united and transformed into a single entity. In political context, however, integration is a process through which different groups and classes are united into one community which represents itself as one nation.

Concept of national integration

There are four types of integration i.e. territorial integration, national integration, valued integration and mass-elite integration. However, national integration is the most important of them. It is the superlative form of integration because when a society becomes integrated, it means it has achieved other three types of integration. Thus, it can be said that integration and national integration are synonymous.¹⁰

⁹ Liddle R. William. *Ethnicity, Party and National Integration*, New Haven and London: Yale University Press, (1970)p.10

¹⁰ Paddison Ronan. *The Fragmented State the Political Geography of Power*, Oxford: Blackwell, (1983) p.21

For national integration, socially, culturally and ideologically different people give up their parochial identities and create one national identity. In spite of all the differences, they stand and act as one unit.

Definitions of National Integration

The concept of "integration" has been widely used as a "heuristic device" for the study of the emerging states. The result is that there is a vast and still expanding, professional literature on integration with particular reference to "third" world countries. Consequently, "integration" is now part of the vocabulary of every student and scholar of political development, modernization and change and political instability. In spite of its popularity and wide usage, a generally accepted definition of national integration is yet to emerge. Often, scholars, students, researchers, authors and political leaders use the term differently; sometimes narrowly, other times broadly, and yet sometimes synonymously and interchangeably with political integration, national or political unification, nation-building, political stability or political development. Furthermore, the term has also been used relatively differently as a "process," as a "condition," and sometimes it is used in both meanings. In order, therefore, to arrive at an operational definition of national integration that will be used in this study, the author will examine first some of the different meanings of the concept in order to elicit the broad themes common to most of the definitions.

According to *Deutsch* (1968) generally "means to make a whole out of parts--that is to turn previously separate units into components of a coherent system". He added that "an integrated system is cohesive to the extent that it can withstand stress and strain, support disequilibrium, and resist disruptions". In an earlier work, Deutsch (1961) had defined integration as the attainment of a sense of community, accompanied by formal or informal institutions or practices sufficiently strong and wide spread to assure peaceful change among members of a group with reasonable certainty over a long period of time. Such an integrated community, In Deutsch's terms is a "security community.

Morrison (1972) defines integration as: a process by which members of a social system develop linkages and cohesion so that the boundaries of the system persist over-time and the boundaries of subsystems becomes less consequential in affecting behavior.

Similarly, *Binder* (1964) views political integration as involving the creation of "a cultural-ideological consensus of a very high degree of comprehensiveness".

Binder, *Coleman and Rosberg* defined integration as the "progressive reduction of cultural and regional tensions and discontinuities on the horizontal plane in the process of creating a homogeneous political community". Coleman and Rosberg also defined it as "the progressive bridging of the elite mass gap".¹¹

Significance of National Integration

The importance of national integration is obvious: it unites all people of the nation and the national minorities in a country. The integrity implies that all people are equal regardless of their interests, religion, race, sex, and class. National integration is a helpful way to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of people and to satisfy their right to judicial protection. Promoting national integration means the country gives its people an opportunity to live together in peace and prosperity. The importance of national integration in any state is indisputably obvious because it helps stabilize the democracy, increase the economic growth, develop the nation and give people all vital rights and duties. Pakistan has a pluralistic society and vast population, so it has a more complicated task to complete. Such a wide range of cultures, customs, religions, and languages only enriches the country and allows it to flourish but only provided that in this country reigns eternal peace and unity of people. If Pakistan takes a course of becoming a powerful state with a strong nation, it will make much progress. We should remember that when a society is organized and united, it will never be the object of mockery or attacks. So, national integration is a valuable weapon for a country to achieve success.

The three basic factors of national integration

Structural equality

Cultural unity

Ideological unity

¹¹ Lindberg Leon N. and Stuart A. Scheingold. *Regional Integration: Theory and Research*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, (1971):p.45

Structural Equality

Equal opportunity must be provided for all especially those who are socially and economically backward.

Cultural Unity

Caste discriminations like untouchable and inapproachability should be eradicated.

Ideological Unity

Awareness about 'national objectives' should be created among the people who hold divergent views on political and religious and similar other fields.

Challenges to National Integration

Pakistan is a country comprising different languages, traditions, religions and etc. But such diversity may become the main obstacle on the way to the spirit of one nation. So what are the major factors that influencing national integration.¹²

Cultural differences

Culture in the country is the prime reason why people become prisoners of different regional identities. People from different regions of the country began to fight for their superiority over other regions and wanted to gain autonomy or even independence.

Caste system

Castes made a very bad impact on people's minds making them think they had plenty of sins and deserved tortures and humiliation. Also, it caused distrust between all people in Pakistan.

Language diversity

As Pakistan has been a multilingual country for centuries, various communities tried to establish by force the official language in the country. That led to endless strikes and rallies.

Religion

The differences among people on the basis of religions can be one of the main obstacles to national unity. Though Pakistan is a secular country and treats all the religions equally, still sometimes communal conflicts erupt leading to tragic loss of lives and properties.

¹² Majeed Gulshan. "Problems of National Integration in Pakistan." Journal of Political Studies 21, no. 2 (2014): p.51

National Integration role in State development

National integration plays a pivotal role in nation-building and development. It gives real shape to the society. It molds social, political, economic and ideological aspects of the society.

Integration is an inter-group activity which is never complete. No society can be totally homogeneous. The problem of integration, can be viewed from different levels, Individual, regional and national. It also has different aspects, political, social, psychological and economic. Integration is a constellation of different values, idioms, norms, and a network of social and moral institutions. At the individual level, integration may imply the development of individual perceptions, attitudes and orientations so as to make him aware of the overarching national identity and national goals. Individual at this level , as a result of processes of socialization , would acquire a political culture which would enable him to opt for nation a loyalties as and when such a loyalty is in conflict with his loyalty to caste , language, religion and other identities at different levels.¹³ It also involves the social and psychological aspects of integration. At the regional level, integration may imply that such groups acquire perceptions of national identity and goals. It also involves economic and political aspects of integration.

The role of national integration in a nation's uplifting and development can be summarized on the following:

i. Brings political stability

Political stability is a sine qua non for development. The more a country is politically stable, the more it is developed. One of the most important roles of national integration is to create political stability. In political process, it acts as a stabilizer. Moreover, it plays a crucial role in ensuring smoothness and transparency in political processes.

ii. Promotes economic activity

The constructive role of national integration is not limited only to political aspect rather it impacts the economic aspect as well. It helps a great deal in boosting economic activities of a country. Political stability and economic development go hand in hand and it is said that a politically-stable country marches on the path to economic prosperity. A politically-stable country attracts more foreign investment which enhances economic activities in the country.

¹³ Scruton Roger. The Palgrave Macmillan Dictionary of Political Thought. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, (2007).p.5

In this way, national integration opens doors for economic development which is a prerequisite for nation-building and development.

iii. Creates great sense of loyalty

The beauty of national integration lies in the citizens' loyalty to the state. It creates great sense of loyalty in the people by inculcating the true spirit of devotion in them. They abide by the law and remain loyal to the state. This devotion is only possible through national integration.

iv. Eradicates corruption

Corruption, no doubt, is the root cause of all evils. It creates political instability, economic disparity and all other social ills. In the eradication of this menace, national integration plays a decisive role.

v. Advocates for justice

Justice is the absolute need of the society. Political stability, economic development, loyal citizens and minimal corruption are the hallmarks of a just society. In this context, national integration is the vital source to let justice prevail.

vi. Eliminates inequality

Where justice lives inequality dies. Justice is the enemy of inequality. In this way, national integration nurtures justice which ultimately eliminates inequality.

How to achieve national integration?

I. Assimilation policy

One way to achieve national integration is the assimilation policy. Assimilation is done through imposing the culture of majority over minority and by eliminating the parochial identities in such a way that with the passage of time the minority groups adopt the culture of majority groups. For instance, in America, the state imposed the American popular culture on the entire people in a process known as "Americanization".¹⁴

ii. Unity in diversity

National integration can be achieved through diversity. Without eliminating parochial identities, national integration cannot be achieved. There are different forums and modules but federalism is the best example through which national integration can be achieved. Federalism is the great unifying factor for a heterogeneous society.

¹⁴ Smith M. G. The Plural Society in the British West Indies. Berkeley: University of California Press, (1985).p.22

iii. Quality education

Nelson Mandela says, “Education is the most powerful weapon through which you can change the world.” In this way, national integration can be gained through imparting quality education. According to Plato, all the people of the state should have same education system. Furthermore, he says that uniform education system can bring unity in the state.¹⁵

iv. Role of media

In today’s world, media is the most powerful and influential institution. Therefore, it is considered the fourth pillar of democracy, or for that purpose, of society. Media can play a constructive role in the promotion of national integration. They can promote such events, programmes’ and views which can bring the society on one page.

v. Mass participation

Deprivation and frustration pop up when people are not allowed to freely participate in the political, social and economic activities. This leads to disintegration of the society.¹⁶ Thus, to achieve national integration, people’s participation in all societal activities is more than necessary.

Vi. Charismatic Leader

Last but not least, a charismatic leader can play a crucial role in national integration. Leader is the driver of vehicle of the nation. A farsighted and intellectual leader brings the nation under the umbrella of national integration.

¹⁵ Lindberg Leon N. and Stuart A. Scheingold. Regional Integration: Theory and Research. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, (1971)p.40

¹⁶ Rounaq Jahan. Pakistan’s Failure in National Integration New York: Colombia University Press, (1972): p.24

CHAPTER: 03

Historical Perspective of Bahawalpur State and Bahawalpur a welfare State

Bahawalpur State logo



“Sadiq Dost” in this monogram trying to give the impression of peace through the symbol of moon and star. The symbol of wheat shows that the agricultural is the basic profession. The symbol of camel shows the Cholistan and desert area which is near to Bahawalpur state¹⁷.

In this monogram, on the both sides, a bird named pelican is used as symbol. This bird mostly lives in Australia. The quality of that bird is that if any area where pelicans live, any sort of disaster comes or any sort of food lacking situation comes then due to shortage of food people and animals in bad condition. The pelican handle that situation for their babies and he hide face and neck into its feathers and then the babies eat them up, so pelican sacrifices its life for babies¹⁸.

So, the Nawabs of Bahawalpur State were also like pelican bird. They always were very humble and devoted to the people of the state. If any sort of problem came to the public of their state they behaved like that bird.

¹⁷ Administration Report of Bahawalpur State, 1942-43, p.62

¹⁸ Ibid, p.64

List of Nawabs of Bahawalpur

<i>Sr. no</i>	<i>Name of Nawab</i>	<i>Possession time</i>
1.	Bahadar Khan ii	1690-1702
2.	Mubarik Khan i	1702-1723
3.	Sadiq Muhammad Khan i	1723-1746
4.	Muhammad Bahawal Khan i	1746-1750
5.	Mubarik Khan ii	1750-1772
6.	Muhammad Bahawal Khan ii	1772-1809
7.	Sadiq Muhammad Khan ii	1809-1826
8.	Muhammad Bahawal Khan iii	1826-1852
9.	Sadiq Muhammad Khan iii	1852-1853
10.	Fateh Muhammad Khan	1853-1858
11.	Muhammad Bahawal Khan iv	1858-1866
12.	Sadiq Muhammad Khan iv	1866-1899
13.	Muhammad Bahawal Khan v	1899-1904
14.	Sadiq Muhammad Khan v	1904-1966
15.	Bahawalpur State close down	14 Oct,1955

19

Introduction

The study of history in a geographically local status and its outcome on the local community is called local history. A prime fact of local history was the publication and crafty of documents retain in local or national records with related to specific areas. The Bwp state is

¹⁹ Abbassi ,Sahibzada Muhammad Qamar uzZaman, Baghdad se Bahawalpur, Lahore (1986), p.41

presented on the map of the province of Punjab. In the list of huge and largest cities of Pakistan number of Bwp is 12th.

It was a princely state, and it is situated in the area related to the Southern side of the Indus and Sutlej Rivers, with identity of capital city for itself. The number of people who were existing in an area of 45,911 Km^s(17,494 Sq. Miles) was 1341209 in the year 1941. Once Bwp was the residence of various Nawabs of the Rajputs States.

Bwp state is famous for its remarkable places and famous ancient and excellent commemorations for an instance Sadiq Garh Palace, Noor Mahal, Darbar Mahal and historical fort Derawar in Cholistan desert leading towards India. The fort of Derawar is present near the place named as Uch which is historical and antique because it is being ruled by the Sians of Delhi Sultante. City has many parks and also some genuine safari parks such as Lal Suhanra National park. (Placeholder1)

The Bwp state is the one of the master episode of the ancient history of the Subcontinent. That story gave us awareness about the courageousness of the Abbasids memories after the destruction of their era of ruling at Baghdad got another charter of survival on the land of India.

Princely state Bwp was established in 1727 – 1947 by Abbasids. That specific family (Abbasids) ruled over in Bwp for almost 200 years. After the end of Baghdad the Abbasids went over Egypy and after it to Sindh. They were rewarded and gifted region of “Chudhary” by the Nawab of Multan named as Hayyallah Tareen on the event of gathering of Gillani and Bukhari Monk of the Uch.

During that period that place was named as Bwp and after the establishment it was the state tycoons. The era of governing and leading in Bwp of Nawabs family consist of almost 220 years. The state of Bwp is having its own high grade ancestry and rich atmosphere. The people of the state were having clear way of thinking, straight forwardness and bravery in their bloods. The empire of the Bwp struggled at their best level to open the doors of opportunities and chances for their betterment.²⁰

²⁰ Abbassi ,Sahibzada Muhammad Qamar uzZa man, Baghdad se Bahawalpur, Lahore (1986), p.41

It was the perception of the rulers that if the availability of the basic necessities, fair rules and regulations will be increased the level of progress will also increase leaps and bound. In 1900 it was considered the largest and richest in India after the Hyderabad Deccan. This is the main reason of this state having the richest culture. The background information of the State Bwp and its social culture had been researched and the outcome was that its culture and society is very rich on the base of historical facts and figures.

The history of the Abbasids family is co-related with Hazrat Abbas ^(RA) the uncle of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) .when their population was reduced in Baghdad they shifted from Baghdad to Egypt and from Egypt to the Indo-Pak Subcontinent in the form of a group. In the beginning wise and older of Abbasids family stayed in Makran Balochistan for a while where they earned much more respect in the aspect of religious leaders.

Firstly Abbasids were rising brightly on the base of religious leader but after they vanished their companions under controlled the lands in Sindh and gothics. They took charge over the political and social people weather they were higher or lower by the status and reputation. They ruled over the Sindh.

Bahawalpur emerged on the map of world as a state in 1727 and Amir Sadiq Muhammad Khan (1727 – 1746) were the very first ruler and they were chain relatives of Abbasi Caliphas of Baghdad and in actual we can say they were branch of Abbasi family. Amir Chawani Khan was the son o Abbasi dynasty he was the important character to refine the background History of Bahawalpur state just because he was the lover of evolutionary effects. He was the commander of 5000 soldiers. Many other empires of other historical cities like Lahore and Ubar rewarded him with many rewards because he was a military person in his life.²¹

Amir Chawani was the father of 2 children. Mehdi Khan was the name of elder one and Amir Duad Khan was the younger one. When Amir Chawani died the younger son was being called the ruler but he could not rule over for many years because he died soon. After the era of Amir Duad the era of Mir Ibrahim Khan started and new empire seized Sindh and they missed they supremacy and played in the state.

²¹ Ibid,p.55

In the braising era of Abbasid the Bahawalpur State was established in the era of Amir Duad Khan in very decent manners. Who was the last son of Chawani Khan, The family head was Amir Sadiq Khan I who was living in Uch Sharif on the realest of Bukhari and before the Bahawalpur became a state that area was called "Chandari".

The land was given to Nawab Sadiq Mohammad Khan 1 by the Governor of Multan as the gift because he did many services in army and military for Muguls. After words this area was known as the famous name Bahawalpur.

Allahdad was notified by the Nawab Sadiq as the capital city of the Bahawalpur near to "Chandani" which was opposite of the Bahawalpur state firstly. The Abbasi family covered the all neighbouring area to establish the establishment of Bwp state Sadiq Mohammad Khan I called on Nadir Shah Durrani in DG Khan in the time of 1739 and it was gifted the title of Nawab, that's why his rule was in accordance with reminded in Shikarpur, Larkana the sub division, Savistan, Hatter, Chandani and Derawar.

Afterwards basic and main areas of state were arranged such as Khairpur, Sardargarh, Mubarapur and Kot Sabzal. Initially the disturbances of the adjacent clans were confronted and for the repentance of tribal pained. But the Nawab Sadiq Mohammad Khan 1 safely and fairly controlled them. As the outcome of the conaluer of Nawab Sadiq Khan (1746-1749) the areas of Punjab Pakistan e.g Dunyapur, Kahroor Pacca and Mailsi were consistng Bwp State.

Bwp State were constantly afraid of external attacks and wars from other countries and states that's why formation of Bahawalpur City was done according to the military from of reference with different schemes as Bahawalpur city was the Pivot point.

Bwp State was built on the nearby sides of the Sutlej and a great wall for the safety of the city. The official way of construction was also arranged and covered. At that time Lakhwera family was controlling the Shehar Farid, it was the same family which ruined the Government strategies that's why the people of the Shehar Farid were tentioned and messed by that family.

The Lakhwera was blamed of disrespect and insult. They gathered the profits and incomes but they did not accumulut it in the accounts of the Government. Moreover Lakhweras were blamed for the unjust killing and pillage ring. Commonly they were having grabed garrison. After that in the time of Mubarak Khan Abbasi (1749-1772), Bahawal Khan

II and Amir Mohammad Khan Abbasi both were seeing the affairs of the Bahawalpur state. Then the badluck of state started in the time period of Nawab Bahawal Khan III (1805-1852). When Maharaja Ranjeet Singh in the command and with the support of his force attacked in the Bahawalpur state and got control over every affair and it was the time, When Bahawalpur was ruined and destroyed economically and in very way.

During that invasion of Ranjeet Singh Nawab Bahawal III run away from the Bahawalpur state and got refuge in East India company because he was helpless due the remorseless dissent and continuous attacks of Ranjeet Singh in 1832 the British issued a proposal according to which on one hand the security and the safety of the state will be confirmed and assured by British and on the other hand some areas like Pakpattan, Lodhran, Mailsi, Kahrora Pacca, Muzaffargarh and DG Khan will be looked after and under the watching Mack's son and he were fixed to deal with the matters of the state. Military help and support was given to Nawab Bahawal Khan III by the British Government to fight with the Diwan Moolraj.

The Nawab Bahawal III was supported by the British commander Sir Edwards Herbert and he was gone to fight with Moolraj with the support of commander of Lord Dalhousie and corps of 23000 soldiers and finally very easily Nawab Bahawal III defected the Governor of Multan, Moolraj. Nawab Moolraj gave up in front of power of British and Nawab Bahawal III in 1848. After this victory in battle the British Government was glad and jovial and decided to give one Lakh rupees per year and every soldier was given a rifle and every soldier got 100 rupees as the reward of victory. The grand total which was spent and used for prize and reward was Rs.800000.

After crumbling the treason of Kabul the Nawab Bahawal III attained further support and rewards of British. The whole Bahawalpur state was beautified and adorned with the excellent and bright lights on their victory against the Diwan Moolraj. The relation of Nawab with British was getting stronger day by day continuously. Seemingly the glory of Nawab was absolutely in friendship with British. ²²

²² Ibe Hanif, Janobi Punjab kay Asare Qadema, Multan (2003), P.75

Nawab Bahawal Khan III passed away in the year 1852 and His throne was taken in charge by the Nawab Fateh Khan (1853 – 1858). While Nawab Fateh Khan was ruling the war of freedom begun in 1857 and all the army supported the British.

Nawab Bahawal Khan IV succeeded to Nawab Fateh Khan but the duration of ruling of Nawab Bahawal Khan IV was very short (1858 – 1866) because he died after some years of his charge as the empire of Bahawalpur state. After the death of Nawab Bahawal Khan IV his younger son Sadiq Mohammad Khan IV took the charge of Kingship but at the same time the critical issues and affairs of Daud potra family gave a sharp threat to the young Nawab that why the mother of young Nawab humbly requested to the British to give the aid for response of threat.

On the request of young Nawab's Mother the commissioner Multan, Mr. Ford was gone to State Bwp as the representative of political affairs and monitoring person for state level affairs. As Mrs. Ford arrived in Bahawalpur he took the responsibility to look after the all affairs of the state by himself. He established an agency to run and lead the issues of state until the little Nawab reached the level of mature age.

According to the view point of superintendent the time interval of formed agency was highly full of good Luck. The new time period was begun in the State of superintendent recreate and the institutions of British fashion were applied. Nawab Sadiq was gifted power and a tittle of Subh-e-Sadiq.

The era was the remarkable in the sense of welfare of public projects. In the time duration of 1887 a hospital was established for giving the treatment and remedy to the women where the qualified Gynecologists of British trained were assigned. In 1886 a high quality educational college named as Sadiq Edgerton was come into being. The grand project of high level hospital named as Victoria was fully completed in the year 1906.

In the almost same ear an orphanage was established in Bwp State. For giving value to the sports activities and for the amusement of the officers was built. Nawab Bahawal set tours in every city, town and villages of the state to make sure that if public of his emperies getting benefit from his planned academic career 1900 – 1901.

He also went through the records of the collected money and examined the efficiency of the all officers by himself after he got total control powerfully. Nawab Bahadur V was

ddied in 1907, which retiring from Holly pilgrimage from Hijaz-e-Muqaddas. If Nawab Bahawadur has been lived for a bit longer he could make the Bahawalpur the Bird of Gold as the proof of his working. After words the era of Nawab Mohammad Khan Sadiq V was started (1907 – 1955) but because of immaturity of Nawab an agency was established once again. He got education from chief college Lahore and he did job as an editor to the prince wales. He was being called an empire obviously on March, 8, 1924. He was the supporter in the Muslim University Aligarh on the event of Annual function and he donated a huge amount of Rs. 100000. Allah blessed him with the duty of Holy pilgrimage in 1935 and he was called on Khadimeen Harmin Shareef by the king Abdul Aziz Bin Saud.²³

He also gave great aid during the 1935 for the after effects of earthquake in Quetta. He attended the function of ceremony of King George VI Amir of Bwp as the toper in the list of 600 rulers invited. He played a great rule for the prosperity and progress of his state's public. He was a polygamy person and he did many marriages so that he was called as "Dulha Saeed (Bride Groom)". He looked after very deeply about the officers and even punished the corrupt officers mostly. He was highly ranked in the list of highly capable and talented persons of the india which consist of Sir Sikander Hayat and Mushtaq Ahmed Guramani as Prime Minister, other than it, Mr. Hayat was a member of Redcliff Award rewarded as the Chief Justice of Bwp state NSSMKA V created a proposal for the betterment of Bahawalpur city. Throughout his era of ruling many more important buildings were being built such as university campus, officer's hospital and colonies were planned for increasing the opportunities of employment.

In 1932 – 33 the Sutlej valley project was started which was the great participation in list of the achievements. The Head offices of all these projects and plans were in three different places and the system to build the canals was in the area of 1.5 million lands in Cholistan in Bahawalpur State.

In the disturbed and untidy situation of developed politics was present in subcontinent and it was 20th century and he made his mind to conduct the elections in future on district and Municipal committee in April, 1943 and he was voted for the State assembly. He also established a cabinet to make the level up of the Government of Bwp State in the aspects of democracy. And this cabinet was consisting of five members to look after the statement

²³ Aziz ,Muhammad Aziz-Ur-Rehman , Shijra Khandan-e-Abbasia, Bahawalpur,p.2

management and administration in years 1949 – 1952. While this republican period was imposed the Bahawalpur state assembly forced for Sharai Law in 1951.

When franchise Makhdoomzada Syed Hassan Mehmood was notified as the first Chief Minister of Bwp State then this democrat process was raised additionally in the form of 49 elected members of assembly. It was the era of progress and prosperity in the State. Many projects, growth plans and well-being proposals were accomplished successfully in this golden time period. Higher Level and Secondary Level education was given free of cost. In an Islamic institution named as Jamia Abbasia which was came into being on the architect of Al-Azhar three parts of knowledge were introduced Wurood, Uboor and Rush during the year 1954. Many boarding academies were also started. Sadiq Public School was also introduced in the same era.

For the better medical resources to the areas which were very far from the hospitals different Medical Mobile were introduced. In 1947 when Pakistan emerged on the map of world NSSMKA V won the souls of the public's when he decided to be the Part of Pakistan which was newly born at that time.

On 7th October in 1947 Bahawalpur was the first state which was mixed with Pakistan as the important part of it, and there was no condition for it to be part of Pakistan.

Many Hindus who were senior leaders forced and pressurized to Sir Sadqi Mohammad Khan V to merge with India instead of Pakistan. Hund leaders Nehru and Patel set a meeting with the Nawab Mohammad Khan V with reference of Mushtaq Ahmed Gormani for being the part of India. Even Nehru offered and rendered many wealthy sources to Nawab for the overtake of state with India but Nawab Mohammad Khan V refused for all the offers and gifts of Nehru very clearly the character of the Nawab can be seen by the following historical statement of him.

“My front door is open in Pakistan and backdoor is open in India. Every gentleman love to enter in his house from front door.”²⁴

²⁴ Mughla, Muhammad Rafique I, Ancient Cholistan: Archeology and Architecture, Bahawalpur (1997), P.43

Instead of it was already assigned by Nawab to merge in Pakistan because Nawab was very good friend of Quaid-e-Azam and Quaid-e-Azam was the wise person who told to overtake with Pakistan as the Pakistan will come into being.

As Pakistan emerged on world map as a new country in 1947 at that time Sikhs and Hindu were living in Pakistan so they were shifted to India while the Muslims of the India were migrated to Pakistan at that moment Nawab of Bahawalpur state helped and supported the Muslims with seven million rupees and he put the officers and workers on wait for one month salary and served the newly settled Muslim with that wealth.

In 1955 there was an agreement between the General Ghulam Muhammad and Nawab Sadiq, In accordance with that statement of agreement the Bahawalpur state will become the portion of the province of west Pakistan. For this favor of Nawab he was given a scholarship of RS. 32 Lac per year and also he was given special protocol and value in all over the Pakistan with the tile of "NAWAB".

In 199 the last star of Abbasid family was unlighted named as Nawab Mohammad Sadiq V and he died in May after ruling for 59 years of time period. He was buried in the graveyard of fort Derawar. After his death the hold of his Nephew was on the title "NAWAB" and his nephew was also famous and great politician In the history of Bahawalpur.

For development of the state Bahawalpur especially credit goes to the Nawab family. They played very important role in the progress, prosperity and revolution of the state Bahawalpur. They made the richest state of the subcontinent to the Bahawalpur and they worked on schools, colleges and afterwards universities for education.²⁵

Bahawalpur was considered as the separate state even after the establishment of Pakistan even they declared to be the part of Pakistan. When one unit was announced separately in 1955 it real and actual reputation was ruined but when one unit was destroyed in 1970 Bahawalpur was become the part of province Punjab.

²⁵ Ibid,p.15

Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi v and Bahawalpur a welfare State

From Birth (30-09-1904) to the enthronement (08-03-1924), whole time period, for NSSMK V was the period of pupil age. During this period he studied religion Islam and ascertained the worldly anxiety closely and whole lukewarm. He met the assorted heads of different Indians states at the juncture of Delhi Coronation 1911, and derived their steps for welfare states, during his journey to the Europe; he determined the rising multilateral economics and tried to find its origin and effects. In this detail it could be said “Man acquire from his section which books cannot coach him”

When NSSMK V admittance to the crapper (08-03-1924), It was the period of variant in the world politically, economically and educationally. First World War (1914-1918), in which the forces of Bahawalpur had been took part, was concluded and East and West both of them were annoying their best to restore paralyzed power. For this western powers were departure off their colonies. Because of creativity and find world was being global village Perpetually new line of knowledge and economics advance were spring up, So NSSMK V took steps forward to make Bahawalpur a well-being state Universe, perpetually used to cover the demote steps in the natural enthrallment ways and all the time, new exhibition new production methods and modern ways of transaction things invents and detect.²⁶

These variant have own basic value and their results and effects are perpetual. When this mendacity has a right point then every time new social struggle are fateful. Instead of old, new educated, modern and enlightened took steps garment to the variation economics, and politics and modern education and life style and they get a high rank in the society For this a fight is necessary and it found an alteration.

His religious teacher Molvi Ghulam Hussain and English tutor Me. Equip both of them made him a complete man in religious and worldliness. So he ascertained religious and world profoundly. He became quick of fright and dedicated himself with whole world tepid to the welfare of Bahawalpur State. First Step which was taken by NSSMK V for the progression and welfare for Bahawalpur State was education development. The guideline for a honest

²⁶Sa diq-ul-Akhbar, March 29,1945,p.10

leader of a state, Allah Says: Read; In the Name of Your Lord who was created (all the exists), On the Flag of UNESCO. The following byword is written

“Educate the human mind totally to eliminate the war”.

In 1870 W.F poster producing the education bill said

“Our industrial prosperity, our constitutional system performance our power and every other thing depends upon education”²⁷.

Welfare Institution of Bahawalpur State

NSSMK V did a lot of for the welfare of Bahawalpur State that was asserted able at that time. Although, he had been to take loan from that form the British Indian Government. NSSMK V established and regenerates the following institutions.

1. Sadiq Reading Library.
2. Department of Agriculture and Irrigation.
3. Education Institutions.
4. Technical Institutions.
5. Department of Public Words.
6. Water Supply.
7. Transportation.²⁸

Sadiq Reading Library

When Cognition was limited the books were also vitiated. At that time a scholar himself was like a library and all arts and science and other books banal was under his criterion, with the section of time because of introduction of new range of Knowledge. It was apart into branches, scholars and books lengthy. Then it was hard to control over it for a person. For this more person or staff was requisite. In this way library was present. Because of ruling absorbing gradually libraries came under the Government control and prosper and yield the ruling keeping “Libraries at Bahawalpur State had been passing these destiny; A Central Library in Bwp had been requisite for a long time. For this NSSMK V took a best

²⁷ Gazetteer of the Bahawalpur State(1904), p.77

²⁸ Khan, Muhammad yar, The report of Educational department of Bahawalpur state, 1931-32,p.7

step to solve the trouble. The central library of Bahawalpur is very famous and honored educational organization of the area. The design of this library is ancient and classical the copy of Italian architecture. From the era of Amir of Bwp NSSMK V the library is passing through different stages of inventories and discoveries.

Now it has been divided into different blocks from a single block. Every block has different types of readers and visitors. This library is the second library in the list of biggest libraries of province Punjab. Its main quality is that it has oldest newspapers collection since 1947. It also has very ancient and historical books of Bahawalpur old history.²⁹ Almost more than 14000 people are the members of this library. This library also fulfills the needs of the students of different universities such as Quaid-e-Azam University and Islamic University and many more educational institutes.

The library has different portions for the different age people for example for children, Ladies and the people who are special or handicap all categories are served their very well. Many specific persons are researching on Bahawalpur, Khawaja Ghulam Fareed and many other scientists and every person who is a scholar whenever he visits the Bwp he visited this great library. More than 200/250 people visits the library daily and many seminar and programs are held there. Library has a very special and unique role in modern mass communication skills, dramas, debates and other curriculum activities. People of the area always get many benefits from the library in order to attain the knowledge in any field of life.³⁰

Agriculture and Irrigation department

It has responsibility of Government to arise the canals for irrigation and outlay are paid from the government treasure. The intent of irrigation of wells and canals is the public benefit not to add the government income. Mentioned in the history of world all the conflicts wars and battles had been fight for religion, race and human differences, In fact economic factors were also the daring causes in the background of those.

Actually the intent of those battles was to occupy the all economic sources. Accordant to the Burzawa, Economic production is the spring for human advancement and development.

²⁹ Riayat ,Muhammad Tahir, Bahawalpur Ka Nazam-e-Mamlakat, Multan (2010), p.453

³⁰ Ibid,p.455

In the Universe there were three powers which changed the nature and destiny and introduced new chances for create minds person. These powers were

- Knowledge
- Art
- Power of competition

Above mentioned, these are the things which stimulate the NSSMK V was to take steps for public welfare. Because he was conversant that these three powers are the main causes to change the condition and in future, are changing speedily.³¹ NSSMK V was by the termination of this project Bahawalpur State was introduced a modern irrigation system and stride forward in the modern technology and science. He was leaded the state to a new revolution which was sound the old inflexible thoughts. Revenue minister of Bahawalpur State which is appointive by the Indian British Government was the custodial of this project. The state of discourse between revenue minister and Darbar Bahawalpur decision of “Agent to the Government General” was categorical. So for the intent Lt. Col AJ Brien was appointive addition member for public works and revenue subject. In this way, on December 01 1921 he was neglected chief engineer for head works of the S.V.P structure while on March 31st. 1922 for Sulemanki and Islam head works, Mr. Walker was assigned superintendent. Else it three establishment engineer and sub division officers were also decreed.

Sutlej Valley Project (SVP)

On December 1921 attendant edifice material was gathered, selected area for S.V.P was scrutiny, residential quarters for start and a power house were built, transportation for material railway track were laid and warehouses were built and all this was done during 1921-23, Accordant to this project for head works following water wares build.

- Ferozpur Head works
- Head Sulemanki
- Head Islam or Pallah

³¹The Administration report of Bahawalpur state 1945-46,p.91-110

- Head Punjnad³²

One of them (Feroz Head Work) was built in Indian extent and other three head works were built in Bahawalpur. This gilded task was accomplished by the following outgo.

The amount of Share of Partners of Sutlej Valley Canal Projects

S.No	Partner	Amount of Share
1	Bahawalpur State	10,95,73,152 Rupees
2	British Government	10,06,07,340 Rupees
3	Bikaner State	02,74,35,189 Rupees
	Total Expense	23,76,15,681 Rupees

Appraisal of irrigated area by S. V.P

Kind of Canal	Bahawalpur State	British India	Bikaner State
Perennial	12,31,820,acre	5,01,620 acre	03,40,870
Non Perennial	14,40,423,acre	15,92,798 acre	
Total Area	26,72,243	20,94,418	03,40,870

³³

³²The Administration report of Bahawalpur state 1942-43, p.91

³³The Administration report of Bahawalpur State ,1945-46, p.110

Advantages of S.V.P Scheme

S.V.P had the corner stone position in the financial progress chain of Bwp State. Before the reaching of the modern technology in the government of NSSMK V, his ancestor's rulers were uneducated from the recent science and technology and were void mind in the matter of future innovative planning for the public. So, there was outmoded agriculture system and canals are non-perennial. But after the completion and execution S.V.P on October22,1932. A modification agricultural system with perennial canals was innovating by this project. ³⁴

1. Agricultural issues are solved.
2. Economic system was revolutionized.
3. Colonize problems were solved.
4. A great waste land cultivated.
5. Because of irrigation and cultivation great desert (Cholistan) shrank to it was center.
6. State income was increased.
7. Export was extended.
8. Because of economic problems, social problem decreased.
9. Due to modern trend outmoded agriculture system turned into modern.
10. Non perennial canal system turned into perennial.
11. Metaled roads are made.
12. Transport was revolutionized.
13. Public Trend to the education were changed and increased.
14. About one million people were derived benefit.³⁵

³⁴ Riasat ,Muhammad Tahir, Bahawalpur ka Nazam-e- Mamlaket, Multan (2010), p.55

³⁵ Government Post Graduate College Bahawalnagar, Majalla Lala-e-Sehra (1995),p.9

The following list shows the irrigation and by the above mentioned S.V.P

Total cultivated area

No	Kinds of canal's	Irrigated area
i.	Perennial	2,075,000 acre
ii.	Non- perennial	3,033,000 acre
	Total cultivated area	5,108,000 acre

Although daily canal system in Bahawalpur State was irrigated in the area of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abasi IV yet it was accomplished during the reign of NSSMK V.³⁶ Since NSSMK V was Presbyterian, ingenious and enlightened ruler, along with the S.V.P he thought after completion this project. When the project task was on its full swing and Indian British Government was so much kind, he decided to prepare his own engineers. Who can control the S.V.P and in future state depend upon its own engineers. So, by the state Government expenditures 12 students were educated from Sheepfold Engineering University. Two were Hindu and ten were Muslims. Those were the students who kept S.V.P under their good control Nawab was circumspect and far-sight above the future water value and great problems. He was known the only matter that could take world to war again is only water.

Department of Public works

Public work department constituted in 1868 and its responsibilities were under as:

1. Construction and amendment of martial building.
2. Construction and amendment of civil building.
3. Construction and cleanliness of canals.
4. Communications System.

³⁶Riasat, Muhammad Tahir, Bahawalpur ka Nazam-e-Mamlekat, Multan (2010), p.601

Ministers of Public Works Department in the period of NSSMK V

No	Name of Minister	No	
1	Mirza Sultan Ahmad	9	C.A.H Townsend I.C.S
2	Nawab Talib Mehdi Khan	10	Sir Fredrick Anderson
3	Malik Sir KhudaBaksh	11	Khan Bahadur Abdul Qasim
4	F.W Conyy	12	Khan BahadurBunyadHussain
5	Colonel A.J.O Brien	13	E. Panderall Moon
6	Ch. Nawab Muhammad din	14	Khan Bahadur Sayed Ahmed
7	Sir James Fitz Patrick	15	Sardar M. Afzal Khan Laghari
8	Mr. Berron I.C.S	16	Sardar M. Ayub Khan Dahar

A Critical Appreciation of Construction department during the reign of NSSMK V

At the juncture of enthronement of NSSMK V was on March 8, 1924, Earl of Reading laid the basis of Sir Reading Library at 4:00 pm and seven hundred other buildings evaluation was prepared and their building started step by step. In December 5, 1929 by the countenance of NSSMK V ³⁷ was a boarding house for the students of far off at Kanpur was laid relation, moreover 50,000 rupees sanctioned for an extra block at Victoria Hospital. Its nook stone was laid by the Mr. Fitz Petrick to the Governor General, During 1931 to 1934 new settled areas 3 Patwar haney (village registrar/comptroller houses), Gurdare rooms and many residential rooms were for Patwaries and Gurdwars (overseer and concrete bricks pool for cattle were thought. By these water tanks was number of pet animals satisfied their crave as well as the humans.

NSSMK V was in February 8, 1934 an expansive plan for Jamia Masjid Bahawalpur delay modernists made, So that with the transition of time a large worship place would be

³⁷ Gazetteer of Bahawalpur State, 1930, p.104

given to the public for a building acknowledged one lack rupees as well as huge plot attendant to it. NSSMK V had visited foreign Muslims and Non-Muslims state in the subcontinent as well as Europe especially England. During his visit he had visited their formed areas and tried to learn the concealed of their advancement and future plans with vantage, so he was thought a number of reforms about his state. He has much fond of building with a particular preparation, So in 1943 he had invited Mr. Fayeizuddin, a draughtsman from Hyderabad Deccan and unquestioned him to that preparation the ample cities in Bahawalpur state with the co-operation of national engineers.

Health Department

Health department is also a part of his work for the State. In 1945 Wavell Sadiq Victoria, a part of Bwp Victoria Hospital B.V.H is laid relation by the lord Wavell while in December 2, 1945 Lady Wavell hospital Ahmad Per East 1946, new central jail Bahawalpur Government Girls College was constituted.³⁸

Electricity department

In the state of Bahawalpur was during 1913-14, a plan for the electric quality render was made and essential management started. Mr. S.J.K Kaur the chief engineer the state of Bahawalpur is the guardian of this program During the NSSMK V was period of time in 1930, 1934-35 and March 1938 much new Merle's Diesel Engine and apparatus were determinate, Because of new and contemporary engines and apparatus during 1942-43 21254 unit powers was bring forth So till 1945 in Bahawalpur , Bahawal Nagar and Dara Nawab was also governments edifice used to supply, electric supply to the public , We were know it was the period of soil lamp particular in sub-continent, when state public was addition to the electric facilities, This the proof of NSSMK V was a real fondness to his public and welfare sympathy for his public.

Transportation

Roads and railway have the most essential communication for the welfare of a state. Although there had some roads in the Bahawalpur state which coupled the state citizens with one another but were obliterate. During 1924-25 the main road and this Nawab Road) is

³⁸Government Gazetteer Bahawalpur, October, 15,1950,p.1

inverted into metal road, before this it is bricked road and this work was accomplished in four years During 1931-32 Baghdad Road has made mettle road, while during 1940-1941 Multan, Rohri , Quetta road 113 miles (180 km) which passed through Bahawalpur braced and set, During 1941-1942 once again Dara Nawab road has required and 20089 rupees exhausted. Else before the Indian Partition 1469 mile (2366 km) road had spread during 1943,³⁹

Roads with measurement till 1947

Nature of Roads	Roads in Colonial Areas	Roads in Local Areas
For Vehicle	358 miles	208 miles(332 km)
For Carts	448 miles	355 miles (568 km)
Bahawalpur to Dera Nawab		33 miles (52 km)
Other Roads		12 miles (20 km)

During 1945-46, eleven roads were making in district Rahim Yar Khan and during this period Multan, Rohri road (the only part of this road which passed through State Bahawalpur) was made and 93177 rupees prolonged at 2074 miles (3318) roads which is a scientific indication of a welfare state all roads were under the criterion of Public works and canals Division at the time of appropriation with Pakistan the following roads were the trance of Bahawalpur State.

³⁹Sa diq-ul-Akhbar, March 17,1924,p.14

Paved and Unpaved Roads in Bahawalpur State

No	Roads	Length
1	Bahawalpur to Dera Nawab (paved)	35 miles (56km)
2	Ahmedpur East to Sadiq Abad (bricks sand)	95 miles (152 km)
3	For Abbas to Macleod Gunj (bricks sand)	156 miles (349 km)
4	For Abbas to Macleod Gunj	125 miles (200 km)
	Total Length	41 miles (757 km)

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Railways

Railways the second source of conveyance in Bahawalpur State. Along with the other engaged areas and sub enthroned states Bahawalpur State was also conferred the railway artifact, Although every modernized plan which was made or done by the English Rulers in Sub-continent for their subdued head soldierly, ruling and commercial intent for them and public also welfare by them, Journey from Delhi to Karachi, Bahawalpur State was a conjunction both of two parts. Bahawalpur State always rest the helper of Indian British Government Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V was followed his ascension. He was also loyal to the Indian British Government as well as well-wisher of his subjects. Because of prospering Sutlej Valley Project population of state enhanced and new business centers and new towns were ingrained, at that time the main source of imparting was railway. So Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V had approved the BahawalNagar Cholistan Railway line and started activity in November 1926. Its first parcel of land was forty miles (64 km) from BahawalNagar to Donga Bonga were set and in April 3, 1928 it was start by Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V, Next Portion was 30 miles (48 km) was laid from Donga Bonga to Fort Abass, More over about 80 miles (128 km) was accrued from Fort Abass to Qat-al-Ammara. Bahawalpur State Railways was a junction between Karachi and Delhi. By the railway facilities public award a new passenger travel and gaping a new world upon them, export extended, public, special, the abode from far off the inaccessible areas

⁴⁰ Government Gazetteer Bahawalpur, 1951, p.1

carried out their business goods to the markets in this way state and its natives pace out to a new life after 1940 or else of railway, roads artifact were provided to the public and lori service was started. Although state has road facilities all these readiness were disused, after his coronation, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V was turned to his occurrence and during 1924 he handed over this department to the Public Works for the first time, because of unusual the loss was 1814 rupees but the next year it was contained and the loss was only 2 rupee because of unsure condition government buses were given to declaration for three years, However, since 1942 it had been started to give the buses on lease. Before acquiring with Pakistan Transport has become reclusive and royal line was paid to the government of Bahawalpur, during 1923-24 there were only two dispatches.

1. Bahawalpur to Dara Nawab
2. Haroon Abad to Chishtian through Dahranwala⁴¹

Nevertheless May 1930 Bahawalpur Uch and Dara Nawab to the Cahannanpir bus work were started, during 1939-1942 the bus routes were under as:

The Number of the Bus Route

No	Year	Number of route
1	1939	9
2	1940	11
3	1941	9
4	1942	4

Second World War affected a great on this bus service, after appropriation with Pakistan Bahawalpur to Dara Nawab Bahawalpur State Transport was driving under the center of public works department (P.W.D)

Education System of Bahawalpur State (1924 to 1955)

Bahawalpur State proved its best to fulfill his welfare of its needed, Since Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V was educated extremely grad, so after enthronement

⁴¹The Administration Report of Bahawalpur state 1942-43,p.77

March 8, 1924, he selected and appeal the personalities who were famed for the best education execution. Since S.V.P was passing through its termination steps the Government was oblige to commit the low fund for education, So collection bodies were caught up to take up the gantlet the grand task. By this activity primary education was free of fee. After ending the S.V.P state financing position was reinstated. Hence after 1931, 32 every year the number of primary schools have been flaring. Because the population of the state was accelerate rapidly and feudal system was a great check against the education development, Public had been divided in to two classes.

1. Local
2. Pioneer (Abadkar)

Local were insensible of education asset, so they were slave knave oriented, On the other hand, pioneers were alert of education and were the fond of new and current life style, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbssi V was preferable the second group and wanted to incite the natives to the education, So that the ignorance should be fattening and State called an illiterate a developed an criminal state since Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbassi V was an educated broadminded, well-educated and far seeing, Alternatively of second world war effort.⁴²He plated the five years plan (1942-46) which was an origin of educational cognition and for the first time in 1943, private schools planted by him primary education developed. Else it on March 1,1948 constituted two district boards function with the government to found more capital schools and the same year 12 primary schools buildings fund was given, Hence P.W.D were accountable for it, But the edifice material was low act because the second world war was on its full swing till 1945 no primary school building was not built and the same year local fund engineering department (I.F.E.D) was established and building construction responsibility was to hand over to the new established department (I.F.E.D).⁴³ After this till annexation primary schools had been accelerate, in second five year plan (1947-52) a great fund was confiscate for education (primary education for education 92038 student building thought for 16000 male and 4700 female students , else it on November 1946, More six to Fourteen years ages children had bound to seek knowledge (primary schooling were enforced the state) this same year (1946) for the first time, for primary education development 1200 yearly fund has been granted, And in various primary

⁴² Ri asat ,Muhammad Tahir, Bahawalpur Ka Nazam-e-Mamlakat, Multan (2010), p.453

⁴³Sa diq-ul-Akhbar, May 26,1953 p.1

schools sport and game for physical fitness are managed. At the time of appropriation with Pakistan there are 501 primary schools in state where 22925 students are schooling.

Primary school documents are following:

Primary Schools and Students Documents (1924-1947)

Year	1924-25	1930-31	1931-32	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Govt. primary Schools	147	185	145	269	277	305	339	405
Municipality Schools	7	16	15	16	16	16	16	16
Charity Based Schools		17	17	17	17	17	80	80
Total Primary Schools	154	218	177	302	310	338	435	501
Primary School Students	5000	5216	5532	12,65 2	1500 0	15,07 1	17,71 6	2292 5
The Primary Schools in Govt. Buildings				95	95	95	107	110
The Primary Schools in Private Schools				174	184	243	232	391
Total Expenditure		3087 2	5648 9	1,03 912				

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In the occurrence there were only fourteen mediate schools, In the state, One of them were common and rest remained were, the ration between and the number of middle schools and state grouping was 10000 during 1924-25, 42993 rupees were endowed for mediate schools so that public could be slope towards the education. Although S.V.P income affected the

⁴⁴The Education Report of Bahawalpur State,1931-32,p.4

education alteration and middle school students were vitiated during 1931-32, now the number of mediate school students was 320.

NSSMK V was a gritty, he continuing his conflict and on 1943-44, Sadiq Ganj and Christi Middle Schools were stratified to high dissimilarity Dahranwala and Chak No 132-6-R lower middle.⁴⁵Schools had been graded to the full middle school during 1945-46 more middle schools constituted. Till appropriation the state with Pakistan, the number of middle schools had become 56 and strength of the schooling students were 10457 along with girl's middle schools number became 6 where 1010 girls' students were schooling student's representation.

Schooling student's document

We bounce following table of schools and during 1924-1950

Year	1924-25	2930-31	1931-32	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1949-50
Number of Middle Schools	14	13	14	21	21	21	21	56
Number of students	2462	1882	1711	2216	2380	2043	2313	10459

⁴⁶

This table shows the acuteness of NSSMK V were for the welfare of Bahawalpur state and his belief fullness of course he was a light tower for the future yield and a hefty pillar of education.⁴⁷

⁴⁵The Administration Report of Bahawalpur state, 1931-32,p 26

⁴⁶ The Education Report of Bahawalpur State,1951,p.5

⁴⁷The Administration Report of Bahawalpur state, 1940-41,p,75

Secondary Education (1924-1955)

During this education concede much, various government and clannish girls and boys schools constituted and western education along with the eastern started becoming current in state 1911 to 1914. Sadiq Din high School in state, In 1931-32 primitive teachers were sent to Lahore at "Central Training College Lahore" for grooming. So that a new tendency of education should be followed and ignorance rate should trim. Science classes along with the Arts classes had been being epithelial duct trend to the modern education was actives but it is being aced the lack of the spirit till 1931-32.

In sports and games the team of Sadiq Din High School had been fetching part breathless and played a number of contest, against many other teams of state and Punjab University, winning the Volley Ball match on 1942-43 contest got an award, 1944-45 in football and on 1945-46, they got first perspective in Hockey under the internment of Molive Muhammad Arshid, Lala Tan Sukh Raey and Peer Gi Muhammad Nazeer Head Masters, NSSMK V had a broad oriented, not an intolerant, so , he helped the every class in state. There was a Religion Mission English Medium school in state which was set up on 1867, he graded it on 1st April it on 1st April 1942 and acknowledged two thousand rupees since 1944, this aid accrued, first of all it was 1500 rupees yearly and later on it was 3000 rupees yearly. In this way Church mission played a great role to create class of English educated which took the vein of state and rescue it future structure.

Education was plays an essential role in ornament and building the quality of an individual. It was provides him better perceptive of the persons and environment. Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad khan Abaasi v had been much wishful the women on Sadiq Girls Middle School graded to the High. Now there was the only girls full in the state Sadiq Abbas High School Ahmad Pur East great souvenir of Nawab Sadiq's coronation and the birth of their wreath prince Muhammad Abbas(1924-1928), it was commence on April 1925 by Nawb Sir Sadiq Khan Abbasi v. This school was along with the education became notable sports and won the wali ball award, conducted the matches in state 1943 and 1945.

On 1925 another step were to the education was took and government middle school Khan Pur was ranked to the full. On January 1928 a boarding house was built. In December 5, 1929 far of a grand hostel was granted, so the students who stayed at hostel could get education easily. Man learns more than easy immigrates were more experienced than natives

because they have faced the English ruler's slavery and wanted to rise financially by education. So, they have demand a high generation could preen the future. On the demand of BahawalNagar Public, Nawab Sir Sadiq approved a High school; hence on September 1927 state middle school BahawalNagar was graded to high school. In which on January 1928 regular classes started and investing 50,000 rupees from the gathering fund, built its building during 1943-44 the building of this school was exposed and hostel was also built. Accordant other school of state, this school was also remained prominent in sports and won trophies ceaselessly from 1942 till 1944 while on 1945 won football cup. This was the school which was graded to college on 1945 along with the school lasses continuously because there was lack of staff and building.

Many other education institutions were established and reformed or graded or granted during 1943-1944 in Sadiq Ganj, Chistian and Haroonabad middle schools were graded to the secondary while during 1945-46 two new high schools at Allah Abad and chak 132/6-R was established. At Haroonabad along with the government schools a private school was established. Similarly, on the occasion of crown prince Muhammad Abbas Abbasi's Marriage, on March 23, 1945 a public school was decided and his decision project was acted upon 1954 and named that school was "Sadiq Public School Bahawalpur".⁴⁸ Always the number of education institutions an standard of education shows the education progress of the state. We can guess easily interesting and eagerness of NSSMK V for the public welfare the following documents of schools.

⁴⁸The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State, 1950-51, p.10

High schools and students Documents 1924-1950

Year	1924-25	1930-31	1931-32	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1949-50
Govt Boys High School	01	04	04	06	08	08	10	14
Govt Girls High School	–	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Charity based school	–	01	01	02	02	02	02	02
Non-charity based schools	–	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
Total High Schools	01	10	10	13	15	15	17	21
The Total students in high schools	364	1553	1436	1896	2761	3249	3572	6603

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Patwari School (village registrar)

There was no direction for patwari education at Bahawalpur state for the land system management, Patwari Service has to get from individual states or political powers. With the transition of time it was essential to found a patwari preparation center at Bahawalpur State. So, a patwari preparation school were started at Bahawalpur was standard which started work on June 1945. Training during were 6 months. In this way insufficiency of patwaries were filling up.⁵⁰

Female Education (1924-1955)

In the starting there were only one government girls primary school “Government Girls Primary School Bahawalpur” where accordant to the 1931-32 educational evidence 110

⁴⁹The Education Report of Bahawalpur State,1931-51,p.4

⁵⁰Sadiq-ul-Akhbar, April 27 ,1955, p.5

girls were acquiring education and investing was 3371 rupees. Since Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi was a broad oriented and far seeing, he knew the every problem of future for female. He knew that the development of personality does not interest men only. It was also essential for women who create an equally crucial project of human society. The need for female was education therefore could never be contradicted. Our Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) has accentuated the point in very clear word his speech that "Getting of knowledge is essential both for men and women". We observe NSSMK V was ever persisting brimful with the desire of welfare of his masses. So on 1937, he was graded up the Sadiq Girls primary school. Bahawalpur to the lower Middle School and next year it was graded up to the High School, ephemeral through ups and down this school Begin to the paradise of progress.

During five years plan 1945, 1, 46,500 rupees fund was befitting for being of more seven girl's school. Till 1946, moreover eight middle girl's high school has been constituted. Sadiq Girls High school had more ability than others. At the time of appropriation with Pakistan state was gave standard educational institutions to Pakistan. The building of girl's college Bahawalpur started to make during 1953-54. In 1955, after culmination this structure, inter classes mortal from Sadiq Girls High school to Girls College and put down classes were being taught at Sadiq Girls High School. ⁵¹

⁵¹The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State, 1945-46,p.78

During Regime of Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbassi V, Girls Educational Institute are as follows: College Education (1924-1955)

Year	1924-25	1930-31	1931-32	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Number of Govt. Girls' Schools	01	02	02	04	05	07	09
Private and Charity girls Schools	10	15	15	17	17	17	19
Total Number Girls Schools	11	17	17	21	22	24	28
Students in Sadiq Girls School and College	71	91	110	198	250	297	316
Students Number in Suburbs govt. Schools	-	44	50	348	611	720	848
Total Strength of Students in Govt. School and Colleges	71	135	160	546	861	1017	1164
Expenditure	2810	-	-	-	30018	24440	29842

NSSMK V was wanted a contemporary and high level education for both male and female. He was known the alteration through which the western world was passing, shake hand with it was necessary. Technologies were arrival into a new era. So it was essential to understand the new tendency and varied needed of them So. It was essential to school the girls because learn a girl way teach a family. For this on 1942, a college for girls was constituted named "Sadiq Inter College at Bahawalpur" where at that time of Sub-Continent division 322 students were studying.

Government College for women Bahawalpur is started in 1944, A.D In the starting Arts classes were started at “Government Sadiq Girls High School Bahawalpur”, Later his buildings construction and accomplished in 1954 A.D and the college was put to the new structure and F.S.C and B.A classes started. In the opening it was connected with Punjab University Lahore and the Educational Board was Lahore then Multan.⁵² Now it is connected with Islamia University Bahawalpur and the Educational Board was Bahawalpur (999 prospectus sessions 2003-2004 of Government College for Women Bahawalpur.

In 1945 another intermediate College for Boys named was ‘Bahawalpur Intermediate College BahawalNagar ‘was constituted for eastern colonial, the colonial students who are ornament at S.E College Bahawalpur before its constitution move to Bahawal Intermediate College BahawalNagar. Because it had been a local college for them all arts teaching artifact without science and teachers were acquirable but on 1949 F.Sc Classes opening and F.Sc class strength was 35.. From 1945-1950 this college had been practical in State High School, powerless during 1950-51 50000Rs were acknowledged for new college building. In this way college building construction completed. On 1964 degree classes started, in June 22, 1954 a college in Rahim Yar Khan was constituted.

After conveyance, the new building was differentiated by the name of “Inter College for Women” out of the Bahawalpur city was many other educational institutions all over the state were constituted or graded up. Hence on 1929 Girls Primary School in BahawalNagar established after a long time on May 1945, it was graded up from 1 middle into second middle school. The same school on 1969 was graded up to Municipal Girls College. Likewise various Girls school and colleges were constituted in Rahim Yar Khan.⁵³ Else it 15 aided and UN aided institutions were 941 students were studying. At the time of appropriation with Pakistan Else nine Government primary schools and middle schools, a government girls high school, a government girls college, there are 19 aid and non-aided schools are running in which 1644 girls were studying.

⁵² Riasat, Muhammad Tahir, Bahawalpur Ka Nazam-e-Mamlakat, Multan (2010), p.453

⁵³ Ibid, p.602

Jamia Abbassia (1924-1955)

Since Nawab's of Bahawalpur derived from Egyptian with the Arabian Abbassi Family, nature never changes so Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbassi V followed his ancestors. If we observe his efforts for welfare of Bahawalpur State everywhere his epic and memorable deeds were show his public welfare. On June 22, 1955, Lay the basis stone of Jamiya Abbasiya by him was a big epic effort. Central Arabic school than the University Islamic Sciences and named jamia Abbosia, be a good match to the Al-Azher University Egypt. Here regular classes are started on August 15, 1925. Above mentioned university made progress step by step step by step and got a conspicuous rank in the Sub-Continent. Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abaassi v was patronized ever and other issues granted for it with the passage of time area of this university decreased than population. On September 1950 3, 00,000 rupees were confiscate for the great building and finance 1, 50,000 rupees got 60 acres and 1, 50,000 rupees were confiscate for their expenses.

Education degrees (grades) in Jamia Abbasia Act 1952

No	The grade in jamia	The grade of Jamia equal to modern rank	Explanation of degree	The duration of the course
I	Warood	Primary	Warid	5 years
Ii	Rushed	Middle	Rashid	3 years
Iii	Aboor	Matric	Aber	3 years
Iv	Foz	B.A	Faiz	3 years
V	Maharat	M.A	Maher	2 years
Vi	Tahqeeq	Ph.d	Mohaqiq	2 years

⁵⁴

In October 5, 1950 laid the foundation was like a stone of this build by Symbol Prince Muhammad Abbass Abbassi instead of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad khan Abbassi v was because of so much engagement. In 1952 program and teaching staff advanced under the hold of Minister of education. After acute European economics he wanted to abolish a technical

⁵⁴The Education Report of Bahawalpur State,1952,p.4

field in his state that his state can make progress in the industrial and mercenary field and can step out to process. For this, on 1931 it was conceived to teach the technical subjects in the middle and high schools.

Likewise on 1942, in government High School Khan Pur draining classes started. Bahawalpur City was constituted which classes utilized to hold at Sadiq Din High School (present Technical High school) now named "College of Technical Bahawalpur". In 1942, the shaping of Bahawalpur Industrial School is a best step to movement for the common public of the Bahawalpur state. Trained labors were from here got best work in their operable life. During 1945-46, 72 students were acquiring technical education at Bahawalpur industrial school. All were they fee but they acquiring scholarships and are used to drink milk from the state's dairy for free of cost. All the students of this institute were consisting to the poor families.

In September 1950 above mentioned industrial school is upgrade to the industrial institute. Furthermore on April 1954 by 50,000 rupees U.K Aid it was turned into technical school, in short this school was played a important role in welfare and advancement of Bahawalpur State. After S.V.P, it was necessary to establish an agriculture readying center where can be string a period of time who could hold up the complaint of state agriculture obligation for this, on may, 1946 "Agriculture school Baghdad –ul-Jadid was constituted and on September 1st 1946 classes started, belong to village students were admitted because they could take and understand the agriculture project and education.

So, for the agriculture education village students were preferred and were also conferred scholarship, boarding house and hostel adeptness were also acquirable students; teachers were drilled there and caused to speed new and contemporary agriculture.⁵⁵ In 1931, one year mercantilism course, after matriculation, planed which was consists of writing prices writing, book reading and occupation, its main purpose was to make clerk's class. For this function on October 1st, 1945 "Sadiq Commercial Institute" is constituted where after matriculation, gray and B.A students could get admission at that college. first class was dwell of 25 student's it was a big institute which covered its step rapidly and with success and established a great helper in commerce and banking. Since NSSMK V was keeper of his means. So, blind were also expedited by his public welfare kit and boodle. On the position of

⁵⁵The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State, 1943-44,p.90

Bahawalpur Government on July 1st, 1943 extrinsic the Shikarpuri gate (Bahawalpur City) at Lal Ji inn, a “Blind school” was constituted, where special education Urdu, Math with Quran (Hafiz-e-Quran) and modern system were educated on with many others concede every kind of woodworking. Hand Crafts were also authorized it was a great step to the blind people welfare which has been taken by NSSMK V “Adult Education System” was measure to teach the mature by educated people scheme was that. During the summer vacation every teacher was selects an ignorant person and report to the examiner of schools.

Government was used to given a pen made by commie, an inkpot, Takhti (primer) to every teacher and total income for it were only less than 5136. Furthermore on 1945, four night time adult school were gave in the same year 24 centers constituted and 2500 rupees were granted , it was his desire of welfare for state which null could deter him from following his aim. On the juncture of prince crown Muhammad Abbasid Marriage (March 23, 1945) far grandee children “Zamindare School” was declared which foundation stone was laid by NSSMK V 1953 and named “Sadiq Public School” on December 1953 its edifice accomplished on January 18, 1954 Amir of Bahawalpur NSSMK V introduce it and 70 students (male and female) were admitted.⁵⁶

During 1924-1955 the succeeding educational institutions were following

- One degree college.
- Two intermediate colleges.
- One intermediate college for girls.
- Nine high schools.
- Sixteen middle schools.
- Several primary schools.⁵⁷

Else it there were also Maktab schools in mosques. Colleges and schools fee was just a little, primary education were free of fee. For religious education students used to get degree till Alama/Fazal Arabic Punjab University and Dars-i- Nazami from jamia Abbasia Bahawalpur. There were industrial school, a teacher training school, overseer training center, commerce school and a blind school in Bahawalpur State.

⁵⁶ Riasat ,Muhammad Tahir, Bahawalpur Ka Nazam-e-Mamlakat, Multan (2010), p.453

⁵⁷ Sa diq-ul-Akhbar, May,1945,p.1

This NSSMK v had welfare steps for state untied the Bahawalpurian and led the state to advanced ways. His steps for the educational betterment guided the nation from content to the Age of Reason and enabled the nation to face the future inquiring. He was seeing through the western alteration which was peripheral the Indian industry and obstruction the every way of procession. Most of the Indian rajas and Nawabs were neglected from this complex condition. God conferred him the grand wisdom to work with zeal and zest for his state welfare if the advanced steps would not have been taken then:

1. There will be the places of ambush instead of educational institutions.
2. There will be sand dunes in place of greenery.
3. There will be thorns instead of flowers.
4. There will be camel –caravans instead of motor bike.
5. There will be emigration instead of immigration.⁵⁸

All his advanced projects alteration and modernized all subject of life. There were no concept of color, creed, tribe, caste, religion or sect and language. Everybody could be utilizing these reforms. Consequence all his welfare plans realized well and evidenced a wreath.

⁵⁸ Abbassi ,Sahibzada Muhammad Qamar uzZa man, Baghdad se Bahawalpur, Lahore (1986), p.41

CHAPTER: 04

Bahawalpur State Contribution in National Integration of Pakistan (Before and After Partition)

Introduction

Who are the people whose hearts are filled with the passion to work for the national unity and brotherhood? They are the very people whose culture, civilization, language, living style, social and moral values are alike and above all the religion is same. The rulers of Bahawalpur State possessed all these values and traditions. Whose journey started from Baghdad with the downfall of Abbasid and lasted for 200 years after the foundation of Bwp State and its end with the existence of Pakistan that was the home of Muslims of Sub-continent. Apparently the story of the unity of Bwp State is small; in fact it is very vast. Its rulers gave the piece of land that was abundant in natural resources. The resources were hardly found in the other parts of Sub-Continent, like education, health, infrastructure, means of communication etc. After its inclusion in Pakistan its rulers cooperated with the new born State by all means. The wealth of the State was dedicated for the development of Pakistan. This was the state that remained independent after the independence of Pakistan and India. Democracy got its roots in the State. It had its own provincial assembly till 1955. The State had ample resources and area that it could survive independently. But it was included in Pakistan for the sake of freedom, strength, prosperity and survival of newly born State Pakistan.

The most critical matter for Bahawalpur was to declare its merging with Pakistan or India or to be the independent state. The natives of the state were concerned about their future days; as they accomplished that whichever choice is opted by the state rulers, will influence their lives totally. They sensed that emotional decision should not be taken in this regard. Due to these reservations, Jamiat-ul-Muslameen and Muslim Board were agreed to work in close cooperation together. In order to enlighten the people about the aims and objectives of Congress and to support the affiliation with Pakistan, gatherings and conventions were conducted and posters were also spread to convey the message. Newspapers like Nawai Muslim and Insaf played a vital role; to convey the message and proposed views about the support and favor of Muslim league.

Bahawalpur State was rich in population and a great revenue generating state as compared to other States, despite that it was not possible to remain as independent state due to small regional location. About 83% peoples belong to Muslim community, out of about two million of its population. Its admittance was dependent on the SVP which was in reality the propagation for irrigation system of West Punjab. Economic miracle of Bahawalpur state and West Pakistan were related closely. A major portion of North Western Railways that link NWFP & West Punjab with Karachi passed through Bahawalpur. Thus in case of a serious menace to intrinsic or extrinsic security, the Bahawalpur state was to turn to Pakistan for auspices. Due to these reasons, the affiliation of State to Pakistan was crucial.⁵⁹

But in order to “**Maintain a Quasi-Independent being**”⁶⁰ Nawab and his Prime Minister Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani were the Cause of some hesitations for the merging of state Bahawalpur State with Pakistan. Bahawalpur state and the empires took serious and strict notice to protect the non-Muslims minority, before the end of September half of the budgets were taken by Hindus and Sikhs of state fairly.

On October 3, Bahawalpur acceded to Pakistan. “When on 14th August 1947 Pakistan came into being, in whole of Bahawalpur State there was happiness. The Muslim Board, which was very active in those days, held meetings took out emanation and raised Pakistan’s flag on many buildings. After Juma prayers public gave thanks to God in their prayers and prayed for a strong Pakistan and long life of M. Ali Jinnah. But at the same time the people of the State were apprehensively waiting for the decision of Nawab regarding the future of State.

The people of the State were in favor of joining Pakistan and held up decision which had brought mutual feeling among the people. Penderal Moon giving a report on this issue writes that, “the people of Bwp had arrogated that the State would submit to Pakistan, they knew nothing of any other theory. The majority of them, being Muslims were well complacent with the chance, and throughout most of the State even the minority communities had accepted it philosophically and without excessive alarm. Despite the incertitude of the times the Nawab implored on going off for the summer to England where he had a house in Surrey. He secured, however, to return if any big issues inattentiveness of the future of the

⁵⁹ Mehmood, Safdar, *Pakistan: Political Roots and Development*, Lahore (1999), pp. 65-68

⁶⁰ Abbass, Sahibzada Muhammad Qamar uz Zaman i, *Baghdad se Bahawalpur*, Lahore (1986), p.441

State had to be decided. With the proclamation in June that the date for the conveyance of power was to be put forward to August 15th these issues could no longer be delayed. Accordingly when towards the end of July Lord Mountbatten called the Regnant Princes to Delhi to talk to them about the future of their States the Nawab flew back to India to accompany the meeting. Lord Mountbatten's object was to stimulate all the rulers to 'accede' external affairs and communications in other words to adjunct themselves in some measures to India or Pakistan. Gurmani informed me that the Nawab was being considered in certain quarters to accede to India. Gurmani himself appear hardly less amazed and puzzled. The reason for this obstinate advice was not far to desire. The Muslim League leaders had been content alluring contract to some of the Hindu rulers in the hope of causing them to join Pakistan. Some people thought that the Nawab might excerpt similar concessions from India if he in agreement to accede to India instead of to Pakistan. These figuring were quite groundless. The Congress leaders were not concerned in enticing Bahawalpur into the Indian Union. Moreover, since Bahawalpur was a Muslim State with a Muslim ruler and profane right astraddle the rail and road bailiwick between Karachi and Lahore, its accession to India would be a deadly blow to Pakistan and must create a furious Muslim response. After a day or two all talk of submitting to India ended as the Nawab decided that Bahawalpur should in due course accede to Pakistan."⁶¹At that when doubts and misunderstandings were at the high level, on 18th August it was Eid-UI-Fiter, a big and gaint accumulation of the government official and private officers was there to offer the Eid prayer and to celebrate the happiness of the freedom according to the tradition of the state.

In the speech the Prime Minister of the state thanked to Allah for blessing them the independence and a proper homeland by the name Pakistan. He said that the state of Bwp is the heart of Pakistan. He made sure the security of the ministries of the state and then prayed for the progress and prosperity of Pakistan and for the well-being of Quaid-e-Azam. This saying gave some relief and easiness to the public of Bahawalpur. On 3rd October 1947 the Amir of Bwp announced to accede to Pakistan. On 3rd October an increment document was signed by the Nawab in written form according to the act of 1935. On 5th October Quaid-e-Azam was signed as the G G of Pakistan.

⁶¹The Administration Report of Bahawalpur state, 1945-46,p.113

Bahawalpur State contribution in Pakistan movement

The public of Bwp played an important and unique role in the movement of Pakistan even the political activities were banned in the state. Some local organizations and institutes totally supported the Muslim League. According to an act the development or formation of any type of political party was not allowed even not only party but sub parties or brands of parties related to political affairs were not allowed in Bahawalpur State.⁶²

Even in Bwp State the political freedom was not common but then again there were some association's related to political issues such as Hizbullah with Ehrar, Jamiat Ul Muslameen with Muslim Leagues, Khudaam Watan with congress. The presence of these little associations was just as "salt in the flour" the movements were to get a sub-continent fully independent but the impact and impression of these little parties was effective for the public of the state. The beginning of the political activities started from the Sadiq Eggertton (S.E) College by supporting the Anjuman Rafeeq Talba in Bahawalpur State. The name of first president of Anjuman Rafeeq Talba was Mohammad Hussain Kanju and he was also being called among the people as Sir Syed of Bahawalpur.⁶³

Democratically, he enforced a five member cabinet to flourish the Government of State and the responsibility of the cabinet was to bring news changes and to make the public fully sure that they are safe and Guarded. The duration of this democratic period was 1949 to 1952. In 1951, the Law of Shari'ah was introduced in Bahawalpur by an assembly. This democratic process was flourished more when 49 members assembly's election was set on the basis of adult franchise Makhdoomzada Syed Hassan Mehmood was elected as the Chief Minister of the Bahawalpur firstly ever. It was the happy and financially strong time period in state. In this duration many types of developments and prosperity were seen in the state.⁶⁴

Congress had the pressure on Nawab of Bwp to merge the Bwp State with India instead of Pakistan. Hindu leaders Nehro and Patel met to Nawab through Mushtaq Ahmed Gormani for accession of his State with India. Although Pandit Nehru offered many incentives for Nawab to Join India Yet he did not accept that and he refused all the incentives

⁶² Abbassi, Sahibzada Muhammad Qamar uz Zaman , Baghdad se Bahawalpur, Lahore (1986), p.46

⁶³ Government of Bahawalpur Budget, 1951-52, p.8

⁶⁴ The Bahawalpur Budget, 1954-55, p.29

very clearly. Nawab of Bahawalpur Sadiq M. Khan 5th also showed the strength of his character and he said that as most of the people of the state are Muslims, how can I amalgamate the state with India?

On that stage he gave a historic announcement that:

“My front door opens in Pakistan and backdoor opens in India. Every gentleman loves to enter his house from front door.”⁶⁵

When Pakistan formed, then Amir of Bwp NSSMKA V conquered the hearts of the people, when he confirmed the takeover of his State by the new born Free State of Pakistan. It was the 1st State which amalgamated with Pakistan without any condition on 3rd October, 1947.

Nawab of Bahawalpur Advised to Quaid-e-Azam

Nawab of Bahawalpur Sir Sadiq Muhammad wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam in 1942 and said that if during the making of Pakistan he had some difficulties then the flag of Pakistan be hoisted on the land of state of Bahawalpur announcing the new country.

Political Contribution towards National Integration

I. Nehru offer for acceding to India

At the time of independence Bahawalpur had a sensitive situation; the people of the state had different sentiments regarding the state affiliation. At that time Nawab Sahib was pressurized by the political elements whose ideologies were attached with Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. During this time Jawahar Laal Nehru met with Nawab Sahib at his residence in Surrey Mahal London. And congress leader said to him that if he was interested in then Hindustan government would have a special agreement with Nawab of Bahawalpur state. Whereas no special agreement will be done with other States.

If Nawab Sahib acceded to Pakistan:

- i. Blank cheque on which Nawab can write down his own choice amount.
- ii. Full protection to Nawab Sahib's Property which is situated in Mumbai, Delhi, Palam Pur and the property would remain in Nawab Sahib personal custody.

⁶⁵The Administration Report of Bahawalpur state, 1921-22, p.2

iii. Bhabra Dam's special water for Cholistan irrigation.

But Nawab Sahib refused to accept all these offers and acceded to Pakistan.

II. Princess Amrat Kor and Vijay Lakshmi meeting with Nawab Sahib

After the meeting of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the congress leader sent their active members Mahrani Amrat Kor and Vijay Lakshmi sister of Pandit Nehru. These two ladies met Nawab Sahib at Sadiq Ghar Palace Bahawalpur where they offered Nawab Sahib once again special agreement for complete freedom of state, guaranty of autonomy and an administrative unit of Bahawalpur, Jaisalmir and Bikaner states and the ruling authority should be Nawab Sahib if he acceded to India. But Nawab Sahib refused by saying this

“Bahawalpur is a Muslim state and I will accede to Pakistan”.⁶⁶

This was very benevolent of Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi that in favor of their people and for strengthening the Pakistan he acceded to Pakistan, to fill the chasm between Punjab and Sind and clear the way for basis of a consolidated Pakistan.

Ideological Contribution towards National Integration

The division of the Sub-Continent was due to religion. The religious philosophies and doctrines of the Muslims and Hindus are completely different from each other. The formation of Pakistan was based on Islam. Islam which is the symbol of peace, unity and brotherhood, the acceding of Bahawalpur State to Pakistan was also a reality of Islam, because the Nawab of Bahawalpur was very loyal follower of the Islam. Their exemplary and deep attachment with Islam is found in their love for construction a portion of Makkah in different times. There is a history behind the **“Red Cap”** which is used by the Nawab of Bahawalpur even today, the cap which was used by the Caliph (Khalifa) of Islam till the end of Khilafat. Islam was found in their blood. Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi knew very well that the future of the people of State lay with the affiliation with Pakistan and by the force of religion they strengthened the unity of State and Pakistan.

⁶⁶ Ziring, The Administration of Basic Democracies: A Working Of Democracy in Muslim State, p.25-34

Strategic and geographical Contribution towards National Integration

Bahawalpur has an area of 45,588 Square Kilometers which was independent for last three centuries. The area of Bahawalpur is bigger than 44 countries of the world that independent and autonomous and also the member of United Nation such as Belgium, Denmark, Albania, Switzerland, Holland, Bhutan, Singapore and Israel etc...Bahawalpur has a very unique position in Pakistan which connects the Punjab and Sind. The railway line of 250 KMs connects Peshawar with Karachi by passing through the Centre of Bahawalpur. The Bahawalpur State before becoming the Part of Pakistan was considered the 2nd biggest State out of 693 States. If we talk about the Geographical and defense importance of the area then 480 Kms area situated between the western and southern part of Pakistan, Which is very sensitive, links with western Punjab and Rajputana States, Bikaneer and Jaisalmir of Hindustan. On the other way the “**Impress Burj**” bridge of railway is the only way which connects the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan. Due to its Geographical, defense and Political importance the British had good relation with the State. Bahawalpur State also has a good water resources importance for Pakistan because the three strong Head Works (Sulemanki, Islam, Panjnad) are situated in Bahawalpur which are the part of Sutlej valley Project. If we study the (1838) time period of the area then we reach this reality that Ranjeet Singh becomes the Strong power in that era. If the Nawab Bahawal Khan III had not become an ally with British in 1835 then the State would not have remained and the political scenario of the Sub-Continent could be different.

I. Interpolate Agreement of 3RD October 1947

The first interpolate agreement was held on 3rd October 1947 which was held between state of Bahawalpur and domain of Pakistan. Since the day of 15th august 1947 the free domain was working independently. Act of India 1934 was applied on the domain by the order of the Governor General with some amendments. The government of state passed that act so other states merged in that domain easily. So that’s why Sadiq Muhammad Abbassi did agreement about integration. I declared that interpolated with federal, legislative assembly and other federal institutions.

- I accept that responsibility to apply the act of 1935 as soon as I can.
- I accept that rules as I say that federal senate makes law for the state.

- I declare that I interpolated with federal on that bases if any agreement is signed between governor general and govt. Of the state for which the senate passed any law to Government of state to do that work then that agreement will be the part of that agreement.
- Through this agreement senate got any right to make law to get any land. Then I declare that I will give that land on terms and conditions and if any problem is generated then the decision will be done by the chief justice of Pakistan.
- In this agreement according to the India act 1935 no changes comes in this document.
- That agreement doesn't restrict me that I must have done another agreement with the government of Pakistan.

In this agreement there is nothing that captured the freedom of the state. And no influence took on the rights. ⁶⁷

II. Bahawalpur army joins in 1965 war of Indo-Pak

During the 17 days war, the Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad sent 117 soldiers on the Bahawalpur battle field. Those soldiers entered 5 kilometers in the Indian area and inflicted on them and a great defeat. C.O Sahabzada Abdul Majeed Abbassi, captain Shehzada Muhammad Qasim Abbassi, depo commander cpt. Sahabzada Muhammad Anwar Abbassi, company officer Lt. Mohabat khan Abbassi, sobay dar Yaseen khan, and 111 other soldiers were in that troop and they all played their role very honestly and efficiently.⁶⁸

III. Army agreement between Government of Pakistan and Ameer of Bahawalpur (1952)

The government of Pakistan decided that of Bahawalpur army has to be merged in Pakistan Navy. And after that it will become a part of Pakistan army. So both parties agreed on that.⁶⁹

⁶⁷.The Government of Punjab the Bahawalpur District Gazetteer, 1982, p.20

⁶⁸ Aziz ,Muhammad Aziz-Ur-Rehman, Shijra Khandan-e-Abbasia, Bahawalpur, 1999) p.52

⁶⁹ Khan ,Muhammad Yar, The Report of the Educational Department of Bahawalpur state,1931-32,p.6

- To 1st April 1952 Pakistan government will not take the expenses from the state of Bahawalpur which were given to Bahawalpur state forces.
- If federal Government apply taxes these taxes will be applicable on the State of Bahawalpur. Income and sales tax will be divided into federal and other provinces.
- The army of Bahawalpur was merged in Pakistan army. The body guards of highness of Bahawalpur will become a state force.
- Previous unit names still exist. The color which was given by the state of Bahawalpur still exists.
- The Ameer of Bahawalpur will still be colonel in chief.
- Ameer of Bahawalpur took 2.5lac to the state. That income will be apart from five lac, which is got for his bodyguard.
- Pakistan army unit deputed in the state they will must give the special protocol to Ameer of Bahawalpur. And according to Ameer's order they will present the guard of honor.

World countries that have less area then Bahawalpur State

Name of Country	Area of Country
1. Albania	11,96 Sq. Miles
2. Belgium	11,779 Sq. Miles
3. Denmark	16,619 Sq. Miles
4. Netherland	12,746 Sq. Miles
5. Switzerland	15,641 Sq. Miles
6. Taiwan	13,885 Sq. Miles
7. Al- Salvador	8,260 Sq. Miles
8. Israel	7,992 Sq. Miles
9. Lebanon	4,000 Sq. Miles ⁷⁰

American States that have less area and population then Bahawalpur but these states have independent provincial status.

⁷⁰ Abbassi ,Sahibzada Muhammad Qamar uzZa man, Baghdad se Bahawalpur, Lahore (1986), p.99

- i. Mary-Land
- ii. New Hampshire
- iii. Rhode Island
- iv. Vermont
- v. Puerto Rice
- vi. Delaware
- vii. Connecticut ⁷¹

First State Merged in Pakistan

When we are discussing about last Nawab of Bahawalpur state, we find that he was a great human being and a very rich person yet he was a very humble and soft-hearted person. He met poor people very politely and tried to solve their problems. His political sense was very mature and he had very deep eye on the politics. And after that in Oct, 1947 he announced that Bahawalpur State was the part of the Pakistan. So then Bahawalpur was the first state which is becomes a part of Pakistan.

Different states who joined Pakistan

State Name	Date of Acceding
1. Bahawalpur	October, 1947
2. Khairpur	October, 1947
3. Swat	November, 1947
4. Amb	December, 1947
5. Dir	February, 1948
6. Chitral	February, 1948
7. Lasbella	March, 1948
8. Makran	March, 1948
9. Kharan	March, 1948
10. Qalat	March, 1948 ⁷²

⁷¹ Ibid,p.105

⁷²Abba ssi,Sahibzada Muhammad Qa mar uz Zaman , Baghdad se Bahawalpur, La hore (1986), p.101

Cultural contribution towards National Integration

According to Sibte Hassan system of purposeful making and social beliefs are known as civilization. The way of dressing, way of speaking a language taste of foods, and customs and the fine arts are all collectively called cultural Heritage.

On the other hand meanings are huge and the parts of teaching, culture, and agriculture thrive besides their prosperity and comprised the word “Tehzeeb” had been used in Urdu, Persian and Arabic as for culture. The culture had been formed by man. Humans are taught by the society about communication skills; culture is transformed generation to generation. Before Pakistan came into being, Bahawalpur enjoyed and was entertained by different and various identifications by way of an Islamic State. Cultural inheritance of Bwp State plays a vital role in national integration of Pakistan because both have the same culture.

People of Bwp State are deliberated as firm and faithful to follow the religious rules and regulations. The Bahawalpur is full of different favors and tastes of culture and civilization. The culture heritage of the Bahawalpur was having significance no less than calligraphy, Music, Art and drawing, motifs or different cultural games are related. The Islamic culture is very famous and dominant over other religious cultures present in Bahawalpur and we can see Islamic Culture in way leading lives of this area people and on the other side Sindhi and Punjabi Tehzeeb is very common to be seen here in this area. The Islamic aspects are very prominent and common because the natives of this are mostly Muslims. The elders are very kind and polite to their youngsters and in their common talking they use the good names.⁷³

They called their male elders on “SAEEN” female elders as “MAI SAEEN” and age fellow’s male as “ADDA” for the age fellow females “ADDI”, Behn or Bibi and girls for young age as “KAKA” and “KAKI”.

⁷³ Mughal, Muhammad Rafique, Ancient Cholistan: Archeology and Architecture, Bahawalpur (1997), P.43

Economic Contribution towards National Integration

I. Bahawalpur State funds for different institutions and organizations especially for Muslims

Name of Institution	Funds amount
1. King Edward Memorial Fund	Rs/= 15000
2. Muslim University	15000
3. Anjum-e-Islamia Rawalpindi	50000
4. All India Educational Fund	5000
5. Nadwat-ulema Lacknow	15000
6. Lady Harding Medical college Delhi	3000
7. National Horse breeding society	2000
8. Victoria Diamond Jubilee	10000
9. Punjab University (Yearly)	1200
10. S.S.P. K Association	2000
11. Y.M.C (Norway)	15000
12. Haroon Command Association	2000
13. Relief Imdadi Fund	3000
14. Punjab Mental Hospital	5000
15. Anjum-e- Islamia Rawalpindi	15000
16. Eitchison College Lahore(Monthly)	2000
17. All India Music College	10000
18. Anjumn-e-Halal-e-Ahmer	15000
19. Anjumn-e-Himat-e-Islam Lahore	32000
20. Muslim University Aligarh	100000
21. Anjumn-e-Himat-e-Islam(Yearly)	3000
22. Anjumn-e-Himat-e-Islam Lahore	75000
23. Islamia College Lahore	30000
24. All India Muslim League	150000
25. Ex- Service Association Northern Command	10000
26. All India Oriental Conference	15000
27. All India Mummadan Anglo Conference	12000
28. Medical college Ludhyana	500 ⁷⁴

Yearly income of 50 field (Acre) of **Jageer Mamoon Abad** Bahawalpur trust was allocated for Ajmir Sharif (India) , orphan houses, schools and mosques till 1973. After that Zulfiqar

⁷⁴ Abbassi ,Sahibzada Muhammad Qamar uzZa man, Baghdad se Bahawalpur, Lahore (1986), p.350

Ali Bhutto the Prime Minister of Pakistan dismissed the entire reserved amount for these institutions.⁷⁵

II. 52000 Pound's for Pakistan

After the 2nd world war 1945 then winner countries bore all the loss. Those countries demanded the payment of losing countries. In that payment the Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Abbassi had also a huge part, because he gave a huge payment to the British government during war. At that time British government gave him the biggest award of British which is named Victoria Cross award. The British government gave 52000 pound to Nawab Sadiq after the payment to losing countries. The Nawab Sadiq gave that payment to Quaid-e-Azam to fulfill the expenses during making of Pakistan. Nawab Sir Sadiq was giving the guaranty of Pakistani currency.

III. Financial backing to Pakistan

Even the public of Bwp could not play a role of honor in the movement of independence but then again this was great contribution of Nawab Sadiq which was the part of cause of independence. Before the partition Nawab Sadiq gave the financial aid to the Aligarh University in a meeting in Lacs. At the time of establishment of Pakistan Nawab Sadiq was very generous towards the newly created Pakistan. Nawab of Bahawalpur gave the salaries of the Government officers of the 1st month after partition from Bwp State Bank. He gave 7 core rupees to Quaid-e-Azam for Pakistan. Pakistan got permission of printing its currency by foreign exchange after Bwp State gave the guarantee by placing its gold in the Bank of England.⁷⁶

The Nawab had given financial assistance to Pakistan Government just after independence when they had financial juncture and no money was there to meet the expenditures. Nawab of Bwp gave the salaries of the Government officers of the 1st month after partition.

⁷⁵ Ibid,p.357

⁷⁶ Abbass,i Sahibzada Muhammad Qa mar uz Zaman , Baghdad se Bahawalpur, La hore (1986), p.99

Social Contribution towards National Integration

I. Bahawalpur Royal salute to Governor General of Pakistan

Nawab of Bahawalpur played a vital role in strengthening Pakistan. At that time he was fully supporting Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam was the first person who was gone to the palace of Nawab Sadiq named as “Al Shamas Palace” just some days ago to partition on 10th of August 1947. When first G.G M. Ali Jinnah was gone to the palace the first infantry army welcomed the G.G with great salute and guard of honor. On 1947, when Quaid-e-Azam came to take the responsibility of Governor General of Pakistan personal vehicle of Nawab Sahib names as Rolls Royce BWP-72 was presented.⁷⁷

II. Bahawalpur state role in settlement of refugees

Hindu Muslim malice and enmity was filtered in Bwp. In many stages after the partition Muslims had to face the forcing of Hindus. Resultantly this common violence of Hindus had to end up when 99 percent of Hindus were migrated to Indian the time duration for 90 days. From the East Punjab there was great deviation for Muslims towards Bahawalpur State after the partition.⁷⁸ In starting days public of Bwp state supported and gave then food to the refugees but the spirit which should be seen in the public and specifically in the local political parties of state could not see and which was the cause of disappointment for the Muslims. Some campuses were managed by the parties, Muslim board and Jamiat Ul Muslameen on minor scale to give aid. On 18th January 1948 the Government of the state which was managing the issues and problems of refugees, accepted Ministry of migrants. At that time Makhdoom Ul Malik was the Minister of state.

“In Bwp the incoming refugees were probably settled more immediately and with less harassment than elsewhere because it had the advantages of a despotic government, which could take decisions earlier, and of a well-organized settlement staff all of whom could be switched at once from their typical duties on to re-settlement of refugees.”⁷⁹

⁷⁷ Sadiq-ul-Akhbar, November 15, 1945, p.10

⁷⁸ Gazette of Government Bahawalpur State, May 10, 1945, p.3

⁷⁹ Budget of Government Of Bahawalpur 1954-55, p.6

III. Al-Shams and Al-Qamar palaces and land gift to Fatimah Jinnah by Nawab of Bahawalpur

The two palaces Nawab sahab had in Karachi which named Al-shamas and Al-Qamar. Quaid-e-Azam spent his last days of life in Al-shamas palaces, and whenever he came to Karachi he visited Al-shams palace. Muhtarma Fatima Jinnah also with him. The Nawab of Bahawalpur had a large garden in between these two palaces. The son of Nawab of Bahawalpur was told that after the death of Quaid-e-Azam, Moterma Fatima Jinnah met my father and I was also over there. Fatimah Jinnah expressed her desire and said that her brother Quaid-e-Azam mostly spent his time in Malir, at Al-Qamar. Your two palaces in Malir “AL-QAMAR palace” and “AL-SHAMAS palace” in between the two there is separate land if he wanted to sell that? She wanted to purchase that land and wanted to make house t for herself. Nawab of Bahawalpur answered that I never sell my property ever in my life and I am also not interested in selling my land. In front of the palace 12 acre land I gift you on the behalf of my personal friendship with Quaid-e- Azam as I respected him a lot. That is the biggest proof of the love and respect with the Quaid -e -Azam. Ameer of Bahawalpur did many countless favors for Pakistan and uncountable favors.

IV. Nawab of Bahawalpur donated 5 lac rupees in the Quaid-e-Azam fund

On 3rd October 1947 foreign ministry announced that Sir Sadiq Muhammad Abbassi donated five lac rupees in the Quaid-e-Azam fund. They sent a letter to Quaid-e-Azam and sent two checks of five lac rupees. In that letter they he said that yours Excellency as you know that 70 thousand emigrants were settled down in Bahawalpur and lands are also distributed among these 70 thousand people. Houses have been distributed among 15 thousand emigrants. And many others are living with their friends. At that time almost 1 lac people are settled down in the Bahawalpur. That why the Nawab of Bahawalpur has announced the fund for the emigrants to facilitate them. **“Bahawalpur k Mohajireen ka Imdadi Fund”**, 50 percent of that fund will be transferred into Quaid-e-Azam fund and other 50 percent will be spent on the emigrants of the Bahawalpur State.

V. Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad gifted a DECOTTA Plane to PIA

After the emergence of Pakistan Nawab of Bahawalpur gifted a plane to PIA and the first flight landed on the Karachi airport from London in 1948. Nawab of Bahawalpur gave donation to purchase the Decotta plane. To travel in first flight, PIA administration sent the invitation to the Nawab of Bahawalpur but he refused and sent his son on his behalf. During this first flight all passengers travelled without payment.⁸⁰

VI. Urdu Language Promotion in Bahawalpur

Another special and critical issue was the prosperity of Urdu language in State. After 67 years Urdu could not become the national language of Pakistan but it was the state language of Bahawalpur even before the partition and public of Bwp always take it as the national language of Bahawalpur State. Before distributing Bwp State it was called Mini Pakistan, the state's administrative work was performed in official language. During this period, the High Court's decisions were written in Urdu. In the last 65 years, the Islamic government could not be elected, but the state of Bwp implemented Urdu in the state for hundreds of years.

VII. Samasatta Incident

When Pakistan came in to being the Muslims and the Hindus migrated in profusion. In the state of Bahawalpur Sama-Satta junction was the Centre for trains. Hindu and Sikh army was going from there. Muslim army was coming from Hindustan to Pakistan. For any incident Bahawalpur State alerted their Army and Major Malik Muhammad khan was on duty over there. Trains took the luggage from the Bahawalpur to Karachi that was burned and when state knew it that was the Quaid-e-Azam's luggage, the authority gave the orders to stop all the trains on Sama-satta junction. In this way the petrol supply from Karachi to Delhi was stopped. When the situation became better from Indian side the supply was opened. The Bahawalpur state which was a peaceful land from centuries gave protection to all the people of state, especially during the freedom days when the whole Hindustan was in the situation of disturbance the Bahawalpur State remained a more peaceful area.⁸¹

⁸⁰ Aziz ,Muhammad Aziz-Ur-Rehman , Shijra Khandan-e-Abbasia, Bahawalpur,(1999) p.224

⁸¹ Government Post Graduate College Bahawal Nagar, Majalla lala-e-sehar,p.66

Sacrifices for the stability of Pakistan

Bahawalpur is the part of Pakistan today the main reason for it that this state had sacrificed a lot for Pakistan and its development. After the partition Nawab of Bwp was proved so much aiding and helping personality for the progress of Pakistan.⁸² Most of the government departments were also prepared by the treasury of Bahawalpur State. In beginning first month NSSMKA V gave all the government employers, salaries. He presented his personal property "Al-Shams Palace" for the first G.G House in Karachi Nawab of state played a very great and prominent role in establishment of Pakistan. He sent his personal Royal Royce Car and some guards to welcome the Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam on 10th August 1947. Nawab of Bahawalpur played a very vital role in the making of Pakistan. And he was a very helping person in all matters of Pakistan. He supported Pakistan on every moment. Analysts said that if Bahawalpur State hadn't merged in Pakistan then situation of Sind and Punjab would have totally changed. NSSMKA V gifted a great State to Pakistan. He was a very wise and honest man. He was offered some portfolio by Government but he refused by saying this.

“I am going to leave my long empire. I don't want to get any other position”.

So the Bahawalpur state has the honor of being the first state acceding with Pakistan. This is so great act of the Ameer of Bahawalpur which will immortalize his name in the pages of history. He was not content on mere conventional collaboration with the state of Bahawalpur as he did not commit a moment's delay to perform all necessary steps in this direction. In 1949 he merged the forces of the state in the forces of Pakistan and donated 20 million rupees. In this regard the founder of Pakistan himself acknowledged the contribution in his speech delivered in Lahore High Court.

In his speech, paying his gratitude, he asserted, “Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbassy has even donated the ink in our pens”.⁸³

In short the ruler of the State has not shown the slightest sign of Stinginess in helping us. After the emergence of Pakistan when the emperor of the Iran and the Queen Farah Pehlawai arrived at Karachi on their visit to the Pakistan, it was Nawab of Bahawalpur who

⁸² Dehlvi, Shahab, Bahawalpur ki Siyassi Tareekh, Bahawalpur (1983), p.88

⁸³ Abbassi, Sahibzada Muhammad Qamar uz Zaman, Baghdad se Bahawalpur, Lahore (1986), p.330

bore all the expenses of this visit. On this occasion he even sent the crockery and chefs from Dera Nawab Sahib to Karachi. Mentioning the epoch- making personality of the last ruler of the State of Bwp, the chandeliers of sincerity, loyalty, love, affection, devotion, and sacrifice start gleaming in the corridors of memories.

Despite all worldly pomp and show, the life he spent enmeshed with his people is unique. Qualities of political insight, discretion and magnanimity were profusely bestowed upon him by the Creator. That is the reason when the partition of the Sub-Continent took place; he devoted all his belongings for Pakistan. The miserable circumstances in which Pakistan was founded and the ways in which the British and the Hindus had deprived it of the vitality, are known only by those people who faced those extreme turbulent times.⁸⁴In general, Pakistan is peacefully protected and peace is something that needs most in going on therefore, for peace and human reconciliation, transit options are an example of an excellent type of testimonial.⁸⁵

Bahawalpur become a part of the Western Pakistan

In 1955, a treaty was signed between NSSMKA V and G.G Ghulam Mohammad, according to which Bwp became part of West Pakistan.⁸⁶ Bahawalpur becoming the part of Pakistan was an appreciable work of the Nawab of Bwp Sir Sadiq. He said that the integration with Pakistan has been completed from my side within two minutes. Muhammad Ali Bogra, G.G Ghulam Muhammad and their whole cabinet was sitting in the room. At that time I said:

*“Thirty lac people of the state are not my slaves; I am just custodian of their rights. If you will be the better custodian as compared to me then I can leave easily”.*⁸⁷

Bogra said: Your Highness we will be proved better custodian as compared to you and we will treat better with Bahawalpur people. Ameer of Bahawalpur said that I didn't read the documents and signed it.

⁸⁴ Dehlvi, Shahab, Bahawalpur ki Siyassi Tareekh, Bahawalpur (1983), p.90

⁸⁵ Ibid, p.88-100

⁸⁶ The Information Department of Bahawalpur State, the Bahawalpur Review, January, 1954, p.25

⁸⁷ Abbassi, Sahibzada Muhammad Qamar uz Zaman, Baghdad se Bahawalpur, Lahore (1986), p.303

Last Message of the Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi of Bahawalpur

The journey which had been started with the decline of Baghdad its end with the existence of Pakistan. Last message Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi for his people after leaving the kingdom.

“From the last century the relationship which stands between you and me and my family, now the time to end this. I am really thankful to all of you for the times which you people were spending with me. I have full trust on you that you will fulfill your friendship and love with over country Pakistan. May ALLAH bless you all and keep you people on the straight path”.

CONCLUSION

Integration is the most pressing need of all societies as it plays a vital role in achieving the dream of development. The more a society is integrated, the more it would be developed. As a great unifying factor, it is the national integration that transforms a heterogeneous society into a strong, united nation.

The literal meaning of integration is, when discrete parts are united as a single whole or when scattered parts of anything are united and transformed into a single entity. In political context, however, integration is a process through which different groups and classes are united into one community which represents itself as one nation.

The importance of national integration is obvious: it unites all people of the nation and the national minorities in a country. The integrity implies that all people are equal regardless of their interests, religion, race, sex, and class. National integration is a helpful way to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of people and to satisfy their right to judicial protection. Promoting national integration means the country gives its people an opportunity to live together in peace and prosperity. The importance of national integration in any state is indisputably obvious because it helps stabilize the democracy, increase the economic growth, develop the nation and give people all vital rights and duties. Pakistan has a pluralistic society and vast population, so it has a more complicated task to complete. Such a wide range of cultures, customs, religions, and languages only enriches the country and allows it to flourish but only provided that in this country reigns eternal peace and unity of people. If Pakistan takes a course of becoming a powerful state with a strong nation, it will make much progress. We should remember that when a society is organized and united, it will never be the object of mockery or attacks. So, national integration is a valuable weapon for a country to achieve success.

The State of Bwp was the first which merged in the Pakistan. Before the partition Bwp State was considered the second biggest state in sub-continent. The city is known for its notable places ancient and historical monuments such as Sadiq Garh palace, Noor Mahal, historical fort of Derawar in Cholistan desert bordering to India are the historical points in State Bwp. There is another famous place named Uch which is famous for the house of saints in specific time duration. There are some pure safari parks in the Bwp city such as Lal

Suhanra National Park. The Bwp region concerns with one of most ambitious episodes of the history of the Sub-continent. That story tells us how daring Abbasid remnants after the ruin of their empire at Baghdad got another lease of life on the Indian soil.

This empire is from the Hazrat Abbas ^(RA) who was the uncle of Holy prophet Mohammad (PBUH). After the end of their empire some groups of Abbasid migrated towards Egypt and then from Egypt to the sub-continent. For some days they stayed in Mekran (Balochistan) where they were treated as religious persons. After that they become land lords. By political support and help they become the rulers of Sindh. Bwp become a state in 1727 and the Amir was Sadiq Khan I (1727-1746) who conquered it and became its first ruler; they were from the lineage of the Abbasi Caliphs of Baghdad. Talking of the historical background according to the Bwp State, its design actually started from a member of the dynasty Amir Chawani Khan, who was elevated as a commander of five thousand soldiers. He was awarded the area from Ubaro to Lahori for his services and military life.

Bwp State was established in (1727-1947) by the Abbasids. They ruled that area for about 200 years. In 1258 after the destruction of Baghdad, Abbasid travelled towards Egypt and then towards Sindh. Nawab of Multan Hayatullah Tareen gifted them the region "Chaudhary" on the counsel of Gilani and Bukhari priests of Uch.

The rulers of Bwp tried their best to avail the enhancers of progress for the public of state. It was the belief of Bwp Emperor that they must give more opportunities to the public of state in this way, so the State will progress and it will be called as the state of well to do people by financial view point. Bwp State was the largest and richest state in India after Hyderabad Deccan and this is the reason that this state has the richest and fine culture. The historical background and ancient culture of Bwp showed that how rich this state had been in past.

This land was enriched with every flavor, way of culture and civilization. The cultural heritage of this area was of no less importance as far as the calligraphy embroidery, music, paintings or various games are concerned. The Islamic mode is also very much prominent in this area's culture and civilization on sides, which is visible in every walk of life and on the other side the effects of Sindhi and Punjabi communities in general are also included. The Islamic perspective is very dominating in their get together because of the natives of an Islamic state.

The elders of the state are very kind and loving to the Youngers and they call each other by nice and polite addresses. They called their male elders "Saeen" and female elders "Mai Saeen" and age fellows as "Adda" and for age fellow females "Addi" Boys and girls are being called as Kakka and Kakki commonly.

Bwp state merged and become a valued one by army status in 1952, Bwp infantry was introduced into Pakistan as Bahawalpur Regiment. All persons in Regiment were Punjabi Muslims. From Birth (30-09-1904) to the enthronement (08-03-1924), for whole time period, NSSMKA V was the period of pupil age. During this period he studied religion Islam and observed the worldly anxiety closely and whole heartedly. He met the assorted heads of different Indians states at the juncture of Delhi Coronation 1911, and derived their steps for welfare states, during his journey to the Europe; he observed the rising multilateral economics and tried to find its origin and effects. With regard to above statement it could be said "Man acquires from his vicinity which books cannot coach him"

When NSSMKA V got admittance to the crapper (08-03-1924), It was the period of variant in the world politically, economically and educationally. First World War (1914-1918), in which the forces of Bahawalpur had taken part, was concluded and East and West both were trying their best to restore paralyzed power. For this western powers departed from their former colonies. Because of creativity and new findings world was becoming global village perpetually new lines of knowledge and economics advancement were springing up, So NSSMKA V took steps forward to make Bahawalpur a well-being state by modern ways and inventions.

These were the things which stimulated the NSSMKA V to take steps for public welfare. Because he was conversant that these three powers are the main causes to change the condition and in future are changing speedily. NSSMKA V by the termination of this project Bwp State introduced a modern irrigation system and stride forward in the modern technology and science. He led the state to a new revolution which was sound then the old inflexible thoughts. Revenue minister of Bwp State which was appointed by this Indian British Government was the custodian of this project.

Had the state of Bwp sustained its previous status of an independent domain, there would have emerged another Pakistan on the map of world. Fundamentally, Pakistan is the name of peace and peace is the entity which is needed hardly. Therefore act of handling

power for human peace and welfare is an elevated example of martyrdom. Death is common phenomenon while martyrdom is a perfect phenomenon of a dignified merging of martyrdom with its cause and effect. The people of Bahawalpur are so much in love with their land that its sand, its scorching heat and hurricanes are lovable to them.

Love of the people for their Ameer was exemplary. The State had achieved many milestones of its progress after world war II and the time had come for its integration this was not the death of a state rather it was the beginning of a new era. It was martyrdom and it was not right to grieve over it.

As Charles wolf asserted

Neither destructive times were played nor the soldiers gave their farewell guard of honor, and nor the dead favors were raised because it was resting like a fighter after his long battle. We have to understand the coffin. We did not commemorate it by fixing a stone or erecting a memorial. We carried its reverence in hearts. End is a natural phenomenon; everything has its period and era. Although the spirits were high on the integration off Bahawalpur yet the lights seemed dim. Although the changes were done for a notable cause yet they caused grief in hearts of the people. Millions of its inhabitants were silent spectators of those changes.

In fact Nawab Sahib was a good-natured man. He never took any step without due consideration. He felt deeply for Islam. He was also aware of his responsibilities. The betterment of common Muslims was also his concern. He had an earnest desire that Muslims may live on the land respectably; the land where they ruled for almost a thousand years and their national characteristic may also remain intact. Economically and socially they are not able to play second fiddle to someone.

For that purpose where he molded his state in pure Islamic environment, there he patronized and supported all such state institutions which were working to create national awareness in Muslims along with trying to make them complacent materialistically and spiritually. In this regard two institutes of Sub-Continent Muslim University Aligarh and Anjuman-e- Himayat-e-Islam are particularly worth citing that were playing a vital role in changing the fate of the Muslims of the Sub-Continent. He not only donated millions of rupees to those institutions but also proved his cordial attachment by gracing their annual procession with his esteemed presence.

Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi had such retentive memory that he never forgot a face that he had ever seen. He was well aware of his status; he never let it be tainted. Once the president of Pakistan Muhammad Ayub Khan proclaimed to honor him with a great national award “Nishan-e-Quaid-e-Azam” which he refused to take on ground that he himself was a ruler and if the government wanted to honor him then it had to render that award in Sadiq Gharh palace. So president Muhammad Ayub Khan himself headed towards Bahawalpur and honored him with honorarium medal “**Nishan-e- Quaid-e-Azam**”.

After the emergence of Pakistan, there was a great wave of happiness on the integration of the Bahawalpur State with Pakistan. Whatever the emotions were the time asked for strong force of action. Ameer-e- Bahawalpur Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi (Late) knew all the difficulties and was determined Muslim and a veteran ruler. Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi’s own devotion and political discretion had more part in integration with Pakistan than any other public movement or faction. His mind was as clear as crystal. He knew that Pakistan was the last hope for the Muslims of the Sub-Continent.

He did not pay any heed to tempting offers from Indian Government though according to the constitution of India you had complete autocracy. The rulers of the States were free in their integration with either Pakistan or India. Ameer of Bahawalpur considered Bahawalpur, the heart of Pakistan under purely Islamic spirit and the unity among the Muslims and he considered Pakistan incomplete without integration of Bahawalpur.

It is a historic fact that the state of Bahawalpur maintained its status as an independent state between Pakistan and India for more than one year. International court of justice (Hague) had also accepted its independent status in a decision.

The most crucial issue for Bahawalpur State was to decide whether to affiliate with Pakistan or India, or to remain as independent state. The natives of the state were worried about their future days; as they accomplished that whichever choice is opted by the state rulers, will influence their lives totally. They sensed that emotional decision should not be taken in this regard. Due to these reservations, Jamiat-ul-Muslameen and Muslim Board were agreed to work in close cooperation together. In order to enlighten the peoples about the aims and objectives of Congress and to support the affiliation with Pakistan, gatherings and conventions were conducted and posters were also spread to convey the message. Newspaper

like Nawai Muslim and Insaf played a vital role; to convey the message and proposed views about the support and favor of Muslim league.

BWP State was rich in population and a great revenue generating state as compared to other States, despite that it was not possible to stay as sovereign State due to small regional location. About 83% peoples belonged to Muslim community, out of about two million of its population. Its admittance was dependent on the SVP, which was actually the extension of irrigation system of West Punjab. Economic miracle of Bahawalpur state and West Pakistan were related closely. A major portion of North Western Railways that link NWFP & West Punjab with Karachi passed through Bahawalpur. Thus in case of a serious menace to intrinsic or extrinsic security, the Bahawalpur state was to turn to Pakistan for auspices. Due to these reasons, the affiliation of State to Pakistan was crucial. But in order to **“Maintain a Quasi-independent being”** some hesitation and intermission was caused by the tendency of Nawab and his Prime Minister, Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani. In 2nd half of August, 1947, Punjab was over the flow to Bahawalpur and although the State regime took energetic measures to protect the non-Muslim minority, a fairly complete avoidance of the Hindus and the Sikhs from more than half of the State had taken place by the end of September. On October 3, Bahawalpur acceded to Pakistan. “When on 14th August 1947 Pakistan came into being, in whole of Bahawalpur State there was exultation. The Muslim Board, which was very effective in those days, held meetings, took out emanation and hoisted Pakistan’s flag on many buildings. After Juma prayers people gave thanks to God in their prayers and prayed for a strong Pakistan and the long life of Quaid-e-Azam. But at the same time the people of the State were apprehensively waiting for the decision of Nawab about the future of State.

The people of the State were in advantage of joining with Pakistan and held up which decision had brought feeling of among the people. Penderal Moon, giving a report on this issue, writes that, “the people of Bahawalpur had arrogated that the State would submit to Pakistan, they knew nothing of any other theory. The majority of them, being Muslim, were well complacent with the chance and throughout most of the State rule even the minority communities had accepted it philosophically and without excessive alarm. Despite the incertitude of the times the Nawab implore on going off for the summer to England where he had a house near Farnham in Surrey. He secures, however, to return if any big issue in inattentiveness of the future of the State had to be decided. With the proclamation in June that

the date for the conveyance of power was to be put forward to August 15th, these issues could no longer be delayed.

Accordingly when towards the end of July Lord Mountbatten called the Regnant Princes to Delhi to talk to them about the future of their States, the Nawab flew back to India to attend the meeting. Lord Mountbatten's object was to stimulate all the rulers to 'accede' external affairs and communications – in other words to adjunct themselves in some measures to India or Pakistan. Gurmani informed me that the Nawab was being considerate in certain quarters to accede to India. Gurmani himself appeared hardly less amazed and puzzled. The reason for this obstinate advice was not far to desire. The Muslim League leaders had been content alluring contract to some of the Hindu rulers in the hope of pursuing them to join Pakistan. Some people thought that the Nawab might extract similar concessions from India if he went in agreement to accede to India instead of Pakistan. These estimates were quite groundless. The Congress leaders were not concerned in enticing Bahawalpur into the Indian Union. Moreover, since Bahawalpur was a Muslim State with a Muslim ruler and profane right astraddle the rail and road bailiwick between Karachi and Lahore, its growth to India would be a deadly blow to Pakistan and must create a furious Muslim response. After a day or two all talk of submitting to India ended as the Nawab decided that Bahawalpur should, in due course, accede to Pakistan.”

At the time when doubts and understanding were at the peak, on 18th August was Eid-ul-Fitr, there was a big huge assembling at the Eidgah for the prayer, according to the custom of the State, a high level official of the State government wished Eid accost to the public. On this accession Prime Minister of the State Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani in his address, thanked God for giving the Muslims of the sub-continent abstracted homeland, which they are fete, the State of Bahawalpur is the heart of Pakistan. He encouraged emphasis on the security of the minorities, prayed for the well-being of Pakistan and Quaid-e-Azam. This statement gave some easiness to the people of the Bahawalpur State. On 3rd October, 1947 the Ameer of Bahawalpur declared to accede to Pakistan. In conformity with the India Act 1935, a written increment document was signed by the Nawab on 3rdOctober, 1947 and Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General signed it on 5th October, 1947.

The British government gave 52 pound to Nawab Sadiq as the payment of losing countries. The NSSMKA Vgaven that payment to Quaid-e-Azam to fulfill the expenses

during the making of Pakistan. Nawab sir sadiq was given the guaranty of Pakistani currency. 3rd October 1947 foreign ministry announced that NSSMKA V had donated five lac rupees in the Quaid-e-Azam fund. They sent a letter to Quaid-e-Azam and sent two checks of five lac rupees. In that letter he said that your Excellency as you know that 70 thousand emigrants settled down in Bahawalpur. And lands are also distributed among these 70 thousand people. Houses have been distributed in the 15 thousand emigrants. And many others are living with their friends. Some of the departments of state were established by the treasury of State of Bwp. He presented his personal property "Al-Shams Palace" as the first Governor General House in Karachi. Nawab of Bwp sent his personal vehicle Royal Rice to welcome the 1st Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam from the Karaachi with a clan of Guards. In 1955, some documents were signed between Nawab Sadiq Mohammad and Governor General Ghulam Mohammad on the basis of these documents Bahawalpur became the part of the state of west.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur and the state of Bahawalpur both gave many benefits to the newly emerged state of Pakistan, although they did their level best for Pakistan. In all the departments and institutions of Pakistan he contributed very much. He always helped the people of Pakistan

The weakness of the Pakistan government system was to handle the state of Bahawalpur well and even they did not deliver good governance. That's why the failure of government of Pakistan couldn't take more benefits and even could not properly utilize the previous benefits. The state of Bahawalpur always tried to give the favors to Pakistan so they had a great role in the integration of Pakistan. I conclude that the state of Bahawalpur was a very big state and the accession of the state to Pakistan was very beneficiary for Pakistan. They even played a very positive role for the development of Pakistan. In the entire step Bahawalpur State was on the front of Pakistan and gave all the support which they could do. They made the history of kindness with Pakistan and will always be remembered in the history of Pakistan for their sacrifices which they offered for Pakistan.

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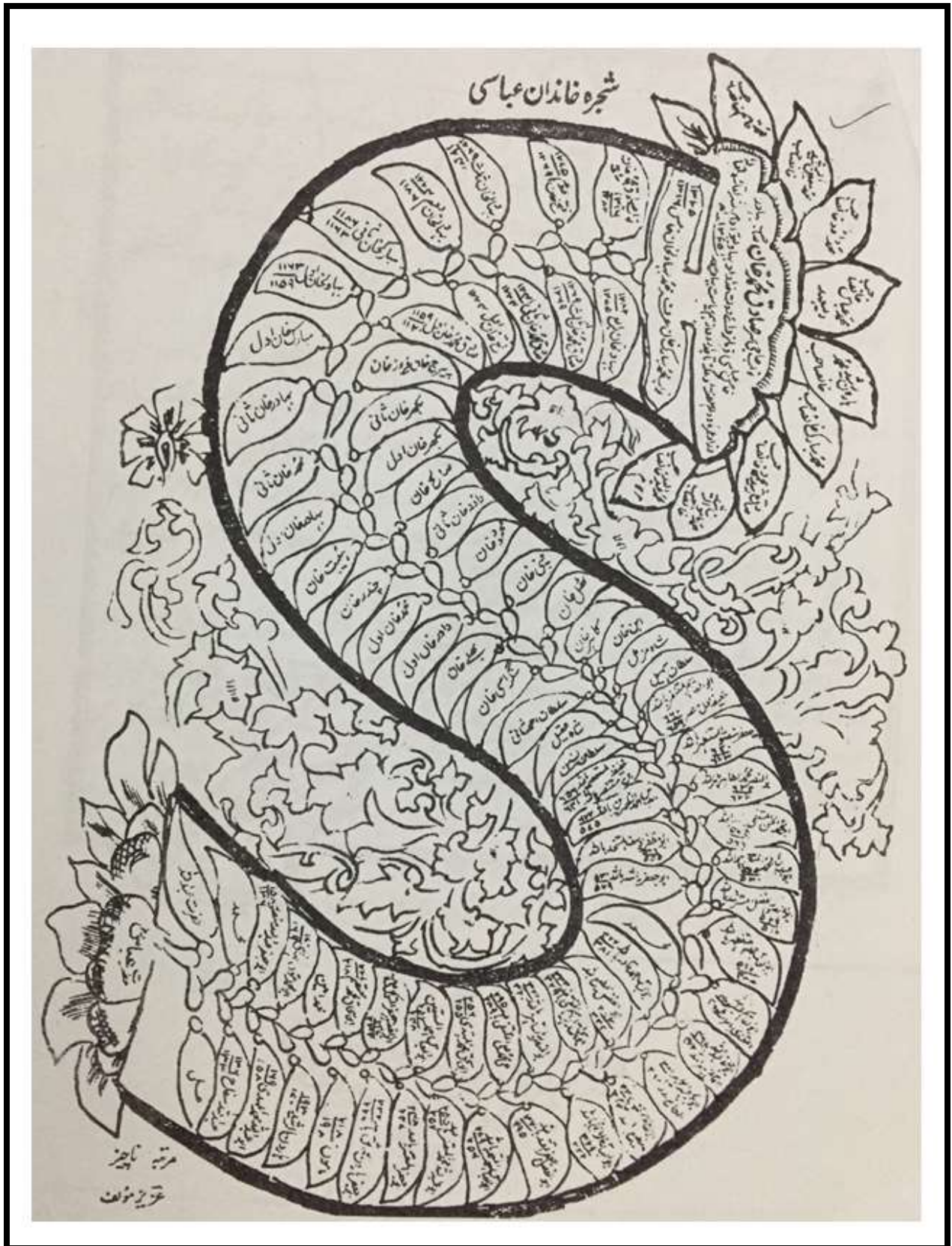
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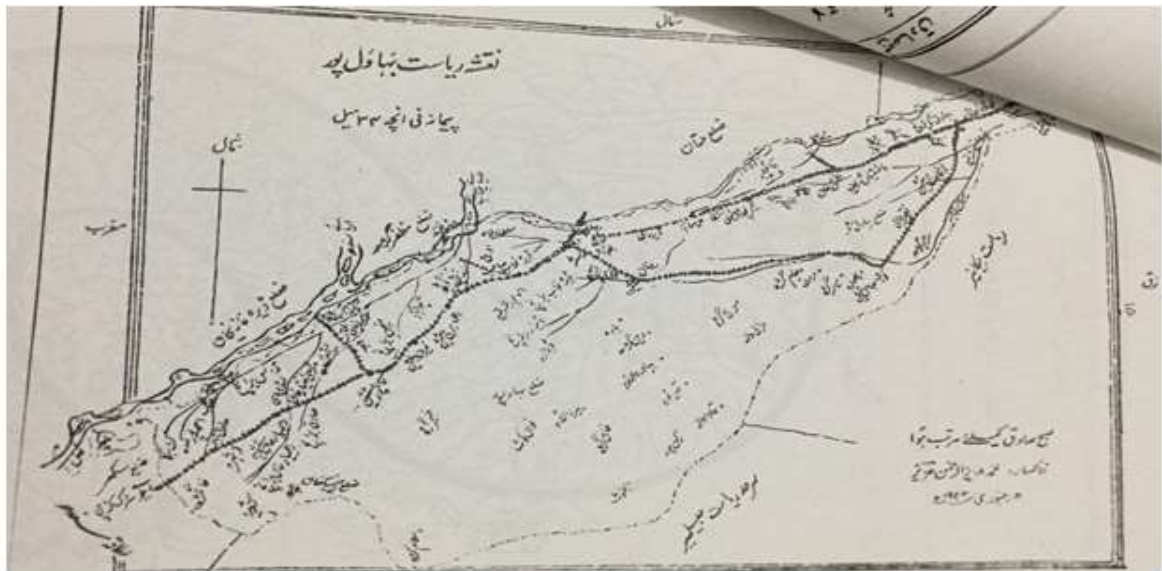
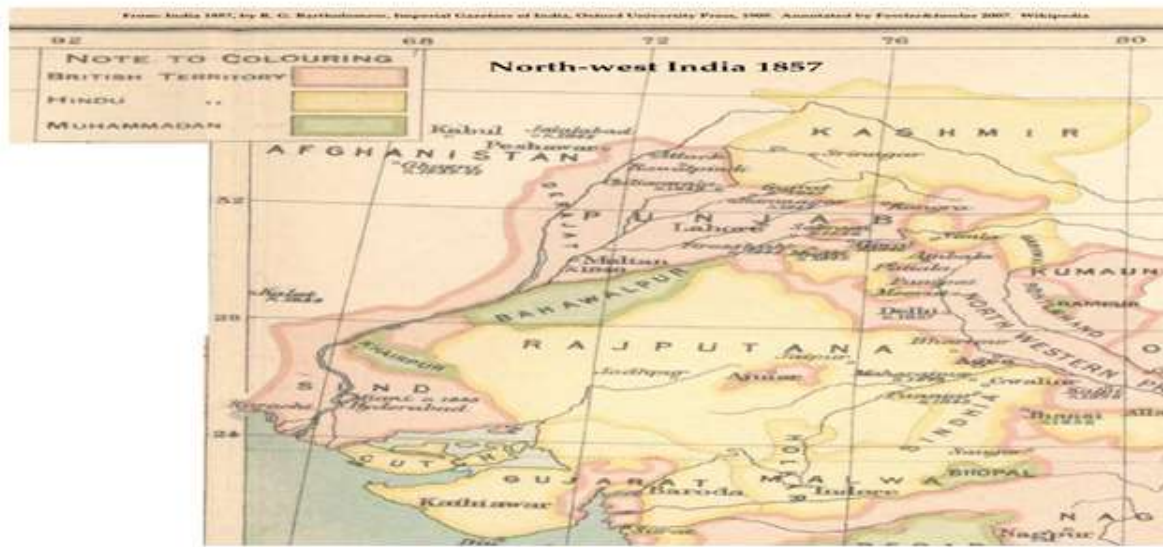
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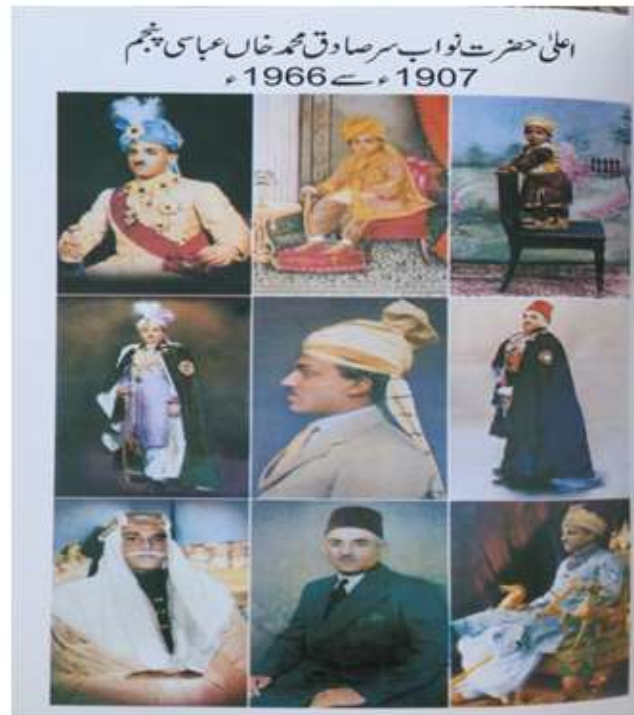
Appendix



Bahawalpur State Map, Bahawalpur City Map

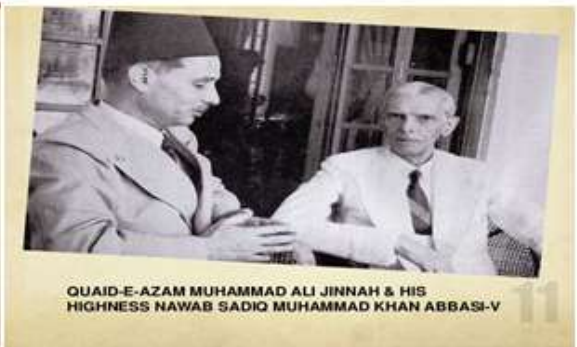


List of Nawabs of Bahawalpur





نواب سادات محمد عباسی ریاست بہاولپور کے سرکاری گاڑی کے ساتھ نواب سادات محمد عباسی ریاست بہاولپور



QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH & HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SADIQ MUHAMMAD KHAN ABBASI-V



نواب سادات محمد عباسی ریاست بہاولپور کے ساتھ پاکستان کے سابق نواب سادات محمد عباسی ریاست بہاولپور



3 اکتوبر ریاست بہاولپور کا پاکستان سے الحاق کا دن

Amir Khan V and Mohammed Ali Jinnah
All
1948, Oct. 3 Perf. 13+12/6
17 All 1½ green & carmine
rose 10 6
Issued to commemorate the first anniversary of the union of Bahawalpur with Pakistan.

قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح پر منسوب قلعہ جناح ریاست بہاولپور کے نواب آف بہاولپور کے ہمراہ ایک یادگاری تصویر

پاکستان سے الحاق کی پہلی سالگرہ 1948 پر جاری کیا گیا یادگاری ٹکٹ

Waseem Iqbal Bahawalpur



نواب سادات محمد عباسی ریاست بہاولپور کے ساتھ پاکستان کے سابق نواب سادات محمد عباسی ریاست بہاولپور





سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی کے دوران سے ممتاز صفا فرما رہے ہیں



سنگرم آباد کے نواب محمد ای سی کے ساتھ ساتھ گورنمنٹ ہائی اسکول کے نواب



لندن میں ہارنگ ٹیبلٹ سے نواب صادق محمد ای سی کی عاقبت



مہدی اہل خانہ کی شہزادہ گل محمد ای سی کے نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی



نواب صادق محمد ای سی کی طرف سے صادق گورنمنٹ میں
مہدی اہل خانہ کی شہزادہ گل محمد ای سی کے نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی کی عاقبت



پرنسپل گل محمد ای سی کے نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی کے نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی
نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی کے نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی 1954ء



نواب صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی کے نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی کے نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی



دائیں سے بائیں
نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی کے نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی کے نواب سر صادق محمد خان محمد ای سی



نواب صادق محمد عباسی کاہیڈ سلیمانہ کی تعمیر کے دوران سٹاف کے ہمراہ سائنس فرما رہے ہیں



نواب صادق محمد عباسی اور بانی سٹیٹ ریلوے ملکی کی تعمیر کا سائنس فرما رہے ہیں



Rolls Royce once used for transportation of city's wastage in Pakistan by Nawab of Bahawalpur



نواب صادق محمد عباسی مرزا کا کراہیڈ

BAHAWALPUR THE LAND OF GOLDEN SAND, FORTS AND PALACES

CENTRAL LIBRARY BWP



DARAWAR FORT BWP



NOOR MAHAL BWP



DARBAR MAHAL BWP



SADIQ PALACE BWP



GULZAR MAHAL BWP



UCH SHAREEF BWP



FAREED GATE BWP



ISLAMIA UNIVERSITY BWP



MUSEUM OF BWP



FAWARA CHOWK BWP



DESERT JEEP REELY BWP



KHANPUR: A driver powers his vehicle during the Cholistan Desert Jeep Rally in Derawar on Friday. More than 100 drivers have registered for the rally taking place around Derawar Fort in the Bahawalpur region. -AFP

BHOONG MOSQUE RYK



CHOLISTAN DESERT OF BWP



SADIQ DEEN SCHOOL BWP



SADIQ GHARH PALACE BWP



