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POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF THE BAHAWALPUR, BEFORE AND AFTER BAHAWALPUR STATE

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ABSTRACT

The paper examines the political background of Bahawalpur under the influence of British regime, Bahawalpur and Independence Movement. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan Khamis had always taken deep interest in Educational, Religious and Literary activities of Bahawalpur State and hence had respect from leaders of all religion, race and caste. On the occasion of independence, when Pakistan came into being, public of state, and Nawab both voted to join Pakistan. State administration was highly organized and constituted supreme council, special council and Supreme Court of justice.

KEYWORDS

Bahawalpur State, History, British regime, Political Movement

1. INTRODUCTION

In Sub-continent, State of Bahawalpur was the prominent among the Muslim majority States. The soil of Bahawalpur has long history, strong Islamic traditions and civilization. So, due to Islamic attitude of its rulers and economical value, it had been the focal point of the Kings of the Area. The Sub-continent had total 693 States and Bahawalpur was considered the Second most valuable State. The total area of Bahawalpur State was 45,588 Sq. ft and its 83 percent majority was Muslim¹.

When Alexander the Great Attacked on Sub-Continent, he reached Uch Sharif via Multan. He liked this city due to its high historical and geographical value and he stayed there for a long time after getting victory. Alexander the Great named this city as Sikandaria². This area had hidden secret of nature that every victorious ruler must have left. Muhammad Bin Qasim, the greatest Muslim

Victor, also reached Sindh through Multan and Uch Sharif. The great Muslim King, Shahab ud Din Ghouri, had great love for the city of Uch Sharif and the great Muslim scholars and Sufis had also been coming here in order to spread the Message of Islam. This area was at the target of the several invaders and eventually it started to decline³.

The pioneers of Bahawalpur State were the generation of Ameer Daud. During the year of 1727, a very significant incident occurred as Sadiq Muhammad, who was a descendant of Ameer Daud, approached the successor of Darbar Gillani Uch Sharif, Sheikh Abdul Qadir, and he was granted an Estate by the Governor of Multan, Tareen's recommendations and this Estate was recognized by the name of the Estate of Chaudhary. Later, this Estate was named Liaquat Pur. It consisted of a huge area, as it had 64 villages of Multan, 136 villages of Dera Ghazi Khan and 19 villages were included of District Muzaffar Garah. The Nawab Sadiq Khan 1st and his predecessors expanded it and turned it into a very strong State. The excellent agricultural productivity, the grand construction of Palaces and Forts gave it a unique status⁴. According to the MOUs, during the year 1833 and 1835, this state was directly under the control of the English rulers⁵.

The first welfare Organization "Mouaid-ul-Islam" was constituted during the year 1891. Purpose of this organization was to enlighten the passion of Education among the hearts of the people of the area⁶. The needy, deserving, and intelligent students of the area were looked after by the organization. So, the members of the Organization often exchanged their point of views and discussed the cultural, social and political situations of the State. Different rulers of Bahawalpur State had been ruling the State and so there was a wave of political uplift in the State. But Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Fifth promoted the political culture and awareness in the Bahawalpur State. On the other hand, All India Muslim League was also established but unfortunately, it was the law of the State, which stated that no single Political party could be formed in the State. Hence, there was no regular political party, but some philanthropists established semi-political atmosphere and they laid down the foundations of some small political parties⁷.

In 1906, All India Muslim League was established and other political parties were fighting with English regime including Congress, Majlis Ithar etc⁸. All India Muslim League was formed for the protection of the rights of the Muslims of Sub continent. In spite of severe restrictions, the State of Bahawalpur played a crucial role in the Politics of India. In 1922, several people resigned from Government jobs and boycotted the foreign goods and the movement of non-cooperation was initiated by the people of the State. On the one hand, there were serious impacts of this movement, especially overall India and particularly the people of State of Bahawalpur faced it at large scale. The movement of Silk handkerchief "Rashmi Roomal" was initiated from Bahawalpur. The people of KhanPur and its small village "DeenPur" started this movement and the religious scholars of this area were active behind this movement. Some selfish Government employees of State Bahawalpur portrayed themselves as a religious as well as social betrayed the people of the State⁹. They made an organization named "Jamait-ul-Muslemeen". Some other groups came forward, which had their own cult, dogmas and political point of views. The Majlis Ahrar's views were supported by another group i.e. Hizbullaha, and the supporter of the views of Congress was Khadam-ul-Watan and they had sole objective as to give political awareness and welfare of the people of Bahawalpur. Therefore, some more political parties emerged as Akhwan-ul-Sana, Anjuman Khudam-ul-Watan and Jamait-ul-Muslemeen and presented their demands through advertisements. Their agenda was political as well as concerned to the welfare of the masses. Their objectives were concerned to

District Board, Council of legislation and Municipal Board but they were not encouraged at that time because all political activities were banned in the State¹⁰. The speeches of Moulana Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari of Majlis Hizab Ullah and Moulana Habib Ullah, played a vital role in favour of the public and their outstanding speeches strengthened Hizbullah¹¹.

The wide area of Bahawalpur was uncultivated and barren due to paucity of water. In 1922, a mega adventure of Satluj Valley Project was initiated and the big water projects were established on the River named Head Sulmanki, Head Islam and Head Punjnad. Therefore, an endeavor was made to cultivate the millions of acre of barren land through these great water projects. Millions of acre of barren land was distributed among the settlers for better cultivation. Some migrants migrated from India and settled in Bahawalpur and they had strong political background and influence. Therefore, the political state of Bahawalpur was transformed into conducive political conditions. These migrants also established an organization for the restoration of their rights named as Organization of settlers. On September 26, 1929, this organization initiated different agricultural reforms in Bahawalpur State. In 1934, this organization made another organization for the students named Rafique ul Tulbaa and the students played important role in Politics¹².

The Prime Minister of State, Nubi Bakhsh Muhammad Hassan, observed the whole circumstances and political activities of the organizations and then gave comprehensive briefing to the Nawab of Bahawalpur. All political parties of the State played their due role in order to establish a responsible Government in the State. They had sole demand that the political rights should be given to the Public¹³. The public of the State was very vigilant for their democratic rights. So in 1939, a comprehensive report with appropriate pieces of advice was submitted to the Nawab of Bahawalpur by the Prime Minister. The big landlords had strong influence in the state. Therefore, they thought that political turmoil would lead to minimize their influence. These landlords were Ghulam Merian Shah of Jamal Din Wali and Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan Leghari of Rahim Abad Rahim Yar Khan. They assisted Jamiat-ul-Muslimeen and they also gave financial assistance to the Jamait¹⁴. During the Second World War, all political activities were suspended in India. The political stagnant situation remained in the year of 1939. Not only India but also there was a complete silence of Political activities in Bahawalpur State. But few small political parties were engaged in political activities including Khadam-ul-Watan, Majles Ihrar and Jamiat-ul-Muslemeen¹⁵.

The Government of State of Bahawalpur did not want to see a wave of political wisdom in public. So, on April 25, 1942, the Government issued an Act that no society could be established in State without the permission of the Government of the State. If a society was already established, Act was activated, the existing society would not be sustained. The Act was named as Bahawalpur Public Societies. The purpose of this Act was to sustain internal peace in the State, because when Resolution of Pakistan was passed during the year 1940, the several impacts were observed by the State Bahawalpur. A new Organization, "Muslim Board" was established in the State. This organization had strong attachment with Muslim League. All Parties of the sub-continent, which had affiliation with Congress and Muslim League, were being created in the State and they had a separate school of thought. Therefore, the element of political awakening among the public was mandatory. However, the Government of Bahawalpur State absolutely disliked this trend. Therefore, the Government imposed ban on all Political Parties¹⁶. Meanwhile, Nawab of Bahawalpur met with Quiad-i-Azam. Then they met continuously, there was a deep understanding

of opinions between these two leaders. Both the leaders exchanged their point of view and expertise over the political scenario of the state through correspondence. Meanwhile, All India Muslim League established Jamait-ul-Muslemeen Muslim League for the States of Sub Continent and then a political party of State Bahawalpur “Jamait-ul-Muslemeen” signed an agreement with it. The political thoughts and rights of the public were sent to the main Muslim League. So, practically, every political party which had relation to the State Bahawalpur was merged into the main All India Muslim League¹⁷.

Meanwhile the local landowner’s well-reputed and elite families wanted to establish their deep ties with Nawab of Bahawalpur. They also wanted to sustain their strong footings among the masses. They could not sit with peace and calm in political arena and they did not show political affiliation with any political party but time to time, they had been participating in politics¹⁸. The religious family of Ghulam Meeran Shah was very famous and they were liked by the public of the area. They had deep relations with political figures of the Sindh and they often participated in Sindh Politics. So, when Pakistan Movement was started, Meeran Shah would not keep them away from the politics because Hassan Mahmood had great interest in the politics and his family ties were also deep with his family. Meeran Shah and his son Hassan Mahmood dedicated their services and finances for Muslim League¹⁹. As Governor of State had deep relations with Quaid-i-Azam and they often met with each other. The family of Meeran Shan also had deep religious ties with Nawab of State and they liked this family. So Meeran Shah and Quaid-i-Azam met with each other and Hassan Mahmood was also present at the occasion. Mr. Hassan Mahmood was already involved in Muslim League and he worked a lot for it. So Quaid-i-Azam also allowed them to establish an organization in State Bahawalpur which worked for the cause for the betterment of Muslim League²⁰.

With the passage of times, the political scenario had been completely changed in Sub-continent, and its effects were prominent in the state of Bahawalpur. The political bonds were broken in State. Now different political parties and the supporters of Congress and some nationalist groups emerged as the opponents of Muslim League. But the central leadership and politicians had close association with the state of Bahawalpur. Muslim League Wing of the State had financial crunch and had no strong political infrastructure. There was a dire need of strong and capable leadership for Muslim League Wing of the State Bahawalpur. Other political parties of the State Bahawalpur wanted to overcome on the structure of Muslim League of the state.

Ghulam Meeran Shah knew the capability of Hassan Mahmood, Mir Zahid Hussain was introduced to Hassan Mahmood through Meeran Shah. He invited Hassan Mahmood to join Muslim League and Hassan Mahmood accepted his invitation²¹. This Organization consisted of simple and sincere people and they enthusiastically participated in the Pakistan Movement. They did not care for their lives and material. The financial position was weak and the circumstances were adverse, so it had to face severe problems. Having seen all this, Hassan Mahmood agreed to join Muslim League. Mr. Hassan Mahmood vowed that he would strengthen and reorganize Muslim League in Bahawalpur State with the collaboration of all other sincere people²².

Since the inception of Pakistan, the India had been offering Nawab of Bahawalpur to affiliate with India. Raj Kumari Amariat Kore visited State of Bahawalpur as a special representative of Pandat Jawahar Lal Nehru. The Indian representative offered special facilities but Nawab of State refused and said, “My front door opens in Pakistan and the back door opens in India and a gentleman likes

to come in house from front door.” During the time of Independence of Pakistan, Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Gormani was the Prime Minister of State and at that time, Nawab of Bahawalpur was in London. So, he instructed to Prime Minister of Pakistan from England that he may tell the public that the State of Bahawalpur will be annexed to Pakistan. So, on October 3, 1947, Nawab of Bahawalpur signed an agreement of affiliation with State of Bahawalpur in Pakistan. The Quaid-i-Azam signed the agreement on October 5, 1947. State Bahawalpur was the first Islamic State, which affiliated with Pakistan. According to the geographical point of view, this land is a unique place, which has not only the prominent status in Pakistan or sub-continent but also in the entire world²³.

The State of Bahawalpur is a beautiful place, which attracts many visitors. The languages of this soil are sweet and the local music awakens the soul. The region of Rohi is marvelous, the local poetry is superb, and the people of this area have spellbound personalities, the nature seems to love it too as its beauty is acclaimed by the river on one side and desert on the other²⁴.

They also paid grand tribute to its beauty and it is situated to world to the West and the home of the God is also in the West. The legend and famous Sufi religious scholar Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Fareed the legend and famous Sufi religious scholar Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Fareed also belonged to this beautiful region. His poetry describes the beauty of this area²⁵. He often discussed the State of Bahawalpur in his poetry and he showed his extreme love to this region. He said that the State of Bahawalpur is not under possessions of an ordinary ruler but the Allah Almighty has showered his ultimate blessings over this area. When rain falls on this land, the beauty of this area is enhanced. The deserted flowers and plants come to life. The birds of this area, like Cuckoo, peacocks and Pepeya allure the atmosphere and Music lover’s people sing heart touching songs and break the isolation of this desert. These people have firm belief on the existence of God and they are always hopeful for the greenery and prosperity of this area and they believe that one-day blooming, charming, flowers of hope and prosperity will grow on the scorching sand of Rohi again²⁶.

2. THE POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF BAHAWALPUR UNDER THE POSSESSION OF BRITISH REGIME

The Khilafat Abbasia was eliminated by the hands of Empire of Abasi’s last ruler Mutasam Billah’s period. The Halakoo Khan was the grandson of Changaze Khan and he finished this empire during the year 1655-1656. Abou-ul-Qasim was the uncle of Mutasam Billah and Ameer Sultan Ahmed Sani who belonged to the fifth generation of Mutasam Billah and he came from Egypt to Sindh. They became the grand fathers of the Abbasi rulers in Bahawalpur State²⁷.

The Abbasi Rulers reached near the Bikaner Gate and they had got strength inspite of various conspiracies. The rivalry started from Ameer Dawad Khan 1st to Kloraras and the Mughal empires respected them a lot. The foundation of a city “Shekarpur” was laid down between Sindh and Jungle. The hostile campaign ended at the climax of the establishment of State Bahawalpur²⁸. The religious figures Hazrat Hamaid Nao Bahar Bukhari and Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jillani (Fifth) played very important role. They helped the defeated Abbasis and they got, arranged a big empire for them with the help of Nawab of Multan, Nawab Hayat Ullaha Khan Tareen. Hayat Ullaha was complained about the robbery so he took the area by Sardar Fareed Khan and gave to Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan First²⁹.

After some time, Nawab Muhammad Sadiq Khan connected with Khaire Khan and got the possession of Fort Deraver of Rawal Augnee Singh. Nadir Shah Durrani also gave some regions to Muhammad Sadiq Khan First, including Shekarpur and Larkana. However, Kholorars did not give them relief and for the sake of honour, they killed the women at night and they entered in Fort and Muhammad Sadiq Khan was fired upon when he was coming back. The city Bahawalpur was established in 1748, three miles away from River Satluj³⁰.

His son Nawab Bahawal Khan First contracted a new city by the name of Bahawalpur; it was the capital of the Empire, Second started after the period of Bahawal Khan First. There had been a war and great bloodshed continued for victory and for honour. The State was overwhelmed by internal and external dangers of the surrounding areas. Mr. Steward Unfasten was going to Kabul as Ambassador and he crossed Bahawalpur during the year 1808. The Nawab Bahawal Khan Second gave him red carpet reception and Mr. Steward stayed in Bahawalpur for ten days. The Nawab of Bahawalpur signed an agreement with East India Company with the advice of Mr. Steward. The State of Bahawalpur was secured by signing this agreement³¹. The Nawab Bahawal Khan second died during the year 1809. His son Abdullah Khan Abbasi, who was recognized by the name of Sadiq Muhammad Khan Second, became the ruler of the State. He killed his brother who was kept in prison in the Fort of Murree. The internal and external skirmishes continued but the State had association with the British Empire through East India Company and overcame the situation. The Lord Minto was the Governor General of India during the reign of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Second and he had good relations with him³². In 1825, Nawab died and after him, his son Shahab Zada Rahim Yar Khan who was recognized by Nawaz Bahawalpur Khan Third, became ruler of the state. The Rohila soldiers made revolt, plundered, and looted Uch Sharif. In 1830, Maharaja Ranjeet Singh snatched wide area by the Abbasia under the leadership of General Wantor Frances and the reason was that they were not paid tax by the local population. So, the state of Bahawalpur was shrunk only to the River of Satluj. The Maharaja Ranjeet Singh continued his assault³³. The Nawab Bahawal Khan-III requested for help from East India according to the agreement. Lord William Bank was the Governor General at that time.

He accepted the request of Nawab of Bahawal Khan through Syed Ghulam Mustafa and the forces of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh moved back from the River Satluj³⁴. So General Sham Singh called back his forces. A request regarding appointment of Political Agent in State Bahawalpur was made to the Governor General of India. So according to the Trade agreement with East India Company, The East India Company was granted permission for trade through the rivers of Satluj and Sindh. C.M. Wade, a political Agent on a mission to Lahore and Bahawalpur was the political officer of Ludhiana at that time. So Lieutenant F. Mackeson came to Bahawalpur with C.M. Wade. The Nawab of Bahawalpur signed a trade agreement on February 23, 1833. According to the terms and conditions of the agreement, integrity and administrative matters were kept under the supervision by Nawab of Bahawalpur³⁵.

2.1. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V Khamis 1899-1907

Nawab Bahawal Khan V was only sixteen years old at the time of his father's death. Nawab Bahawal was an intelligent student and got his education from Aitcheson Lahore. In 1903, he was given control of the State by Lord Curzon and second number in Punjab in dignity and sovereignty.³⁶ He had great experience in financial affair and on regular basis, he himself presided

the cabinet session. More often, he visited state and its different parts and listened Public's complaints. Public was very pleased and happy with him and no Government Servant was allowed to have anything/ gift. Bribery was strictly noticed and not entertained. In those days, people had no facility of cars but they could meet Nawab easily by using Tonga. Nawab of Bahawalpur had always taken deep interest in Educational, Religious and Literary activities. He had respect from leaders of all religion, race and caste. Literary People and writers were given gifts³⁶.

Bahawal Club. He laid the foundation of Bahawal Club for known and esteemed people. He also built Jamia Mosque for the people of Bahawalpur and Noor Mehal. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan laid Noor Mehal's foundation in April 11, 1902. It was constructed in the same manner of Aitchison. Its cost was rupees 20000/- and completed in 1903 when he was a student³⁷.

On the eastern side of Bahawalpur, Nawab planned for the construction of Palace of Bahawal Gardh in May 1904. These places were to be used as Secretariat and Capital and also as their residence. In 1904, for its construction, there was given an advertisement for wood, Furniture and instruments. He brought precious Stones from Agra and Bikaner. According to this place, four Places were being constructed³⁸.

Nishat Mehal Palace and Farukh Mehal Palace, these two palaces were constructed in south East and South West of Mubarak Palace. These three palaces were enclosed within one ram pate, which was very strong, and they were given more strength by using tows. All these places had arched balconies. The garden and lawns were very beautiful, very next to Mubarak Mehal at eastern side, "Bara Dari" was constructed with Red Stone and Marble. These palaces were completed at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi but later on, they were converted into secretariat and other offices.

It was constructed at the time of Muhammad Sadiq Khan-IV Nawab Bahawal Khan and Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan stayed there during student time. In First World War, Bahawal House Lahore was handed over to British Government as a Hospital in Multan. There was also a Bahawal House, which was given to British Government in this perspective³⁹.

In Nawab Bahawal Era, Elementary Education was in a very composed coordinated form. Sports programs were arranged annually. In schools, football and cricket was encouraged apart from the other sports. Drama, music and poetry were also entertained. In the State, there were seven Middle Schools and two were in Bahawalpur. Mission School was the oldest institute and students of Mission School gave exams for Punjab University and succeeded. The second School was named after Sadiq and established for the rulers' children, but Public's or common People's children could also get education. In 1901, when Nawab visited the State, he inspected the schools and several amendments were made for their development. The students who showed distinctions were given scholarships. There were 9 teachers but education was also imparted at primary level. For every class, a single teacher was appointed with Headmaster. Students of farther areas were facilitated with hostel in 1905; examination system was transferred from Punjab University to Bahawalpur State and Nawab Sahib established centres and under the supervision of inspectors of School State, Middle examination was organized⁴⁰. Single but joint education institute Sadiq Edgerton College and High School were built and they still remain but in 1900, lack of interest from student towards studies resulted in less number of students in classes and Poor exam results⁴¹. With the Director

Public Instruction Punjab's opinion, B.A classes were ended and the money they got, was spent for the education of High School⁴².

Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan laid the foundation of Victoria Hospital in 1906. Nawab Bahawal Khan had very good relations with other States. He used to sit in the gig of four horses, dressed with Egyptian style cap and Turkish faraak and public would give him warm welcome. He offered Hajj and on his return, he died at the place of Adan in 1907. After his death, Sadiq Muhammad Khan, who was only 3-years of age, was given the throne. That's why, the State control was directly handed over to the agent of Governor General, who was declared as a resident of State of Punjab⁶⁵.

2.2. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan Abbasi V

When Nawab Bahawal Khan-V (1833-1907) completed his Education, Shahi Court was arranged, Lord Carson as a spokesperson of Government handed over the responsibilities of Bahawalpur State to Bahawal Khan and honoured him Nawab Bahawal Khan V.

Bahawal Khan's ruler was very prosperous. He gave importance to education. A proper setup was made for the Middle Education. A girls School was constructed and sports program began, literary and education-based papers were published. Drama, music and poetry were vastly promoted. For the gentry, Court man and Government Servant Bahawal Club were established. The purpose was that people of all classes could sit together and work for the advancement of state. Bahawal Victoria Hospital was constructed in 1906 for healthcare⁴³. In State; Agriculture Department was given vast space for the cultivation of land. There was made a proper set up for the irrigation and landlords were given loans. Dams were constructed on Satluj River. Canal system was managed that worked throughout the years, half-year canals were also constructed. Handicraft and skill industry also improved and small factories were established. Special and proper arrangements were made to provide justice to the public. Nawab-V put a complaint-box at the door of treasury and kept its key in his possession and Nawab would personally look into the complaints. Bribery was not allowed. A regular and organized army was working. There was a training center for the police. Royal palaces were constructed, Gulzar Palace, Farukh Palace, Abbas Manzil and Nishat Manzil is prominent one⁴⁴. These were the reason Bahawalpur, was a strong and established State. When Nawab al-Haj Muhammad Bahawal Khan-V was returning from Hajj in 1907, he died at the place of Adan. His dead body was brought to Derawar Fort. This was a day of mourning for the people of the state⁴⁵.

2.3. Interference of Council of Regency in Bahawalpur State

When Nawab Al-Haj Muhammad Bahawal Khan V Abbasi died, Prince Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abasi (1904-1966) was only 3-years old. As he was very young and couldn't look after the state, in 1907, Council of Regency was established temporarily for the management so that state could remain in working condition. There were 4 or 5 very responsible members were included in the Council⁴⁶. Molvi Rahim Bukhsh was the President of the Council and also looked after the education of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Nawab got his education from Aitcheson College, Lahore in 1915. During that time, for the development of state, agriculture Satluj valley canal project system was introduced⁴⁷. State treasury was established and coins were issued on regular basis, before that there were no financial management. Nawab Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan-V Abbasi completed his education. In March 1924, he was crowned by organizing on a proper

occasion; Lord Riding viceroy of India participated in it. At that moment, “Sadiq Reading Room” foundation was laid in Bahawalpur, which is now famous as the Central Library⁴⁸. Nawab also, showed importance to agriculture. April 20, 1927, Samma Satta, Bahawal Nagar Railway Station was inaugurated⁴⁹. Satluj valley project was already in working position but it was completed in 1933. According to this scheme, new dams were constructed, new well, Canals were dinged, and water was provided at distant areas. To inhibit the lands, people were called from areas. They were facilitated and provided relaxation but Nawab maintained the rights of local people. A branch of bank was also permitted to work. Nawab Sadiq had deep affection for Islamic religion. In this perspective, he introduced Islamic laws and religious education was made compulsory. February 7, 1935, Qadianiat were declared “Kafir”/Non-Muslims⁵⁰.

He spent a large amount of his State income on army and war preparations. Number of army was raised to two thousand⁵¹. In 1965, Pak-Indian war began at “Bikaner and Jaisl Nawab”. Bahawalpur Army joined Pak Army and defeated the Indian army. Nawab Sadiq’s Duration was revolutionary. Political awareness strongly prevailed. It was the time when literary freedom was given. On August 14, 1947, when Pakistan came into being public, and Nawab both wanted to join Pakistan. Nawab Sadiq was then offering haj Ritual, but he sent message to Prime Minister about his willingness Oct. 3, 1947, Bahawalpur State joined in Pakistan⁵². That’s why Bahawalpur State is called the heart of Pakistan. A very sad situation that was when eastern and western Pakistan broke “one unit”, then recognition of state was abolished. Despite the fact, Bahawalpur State area was equal to “Denmark” and “Holland” and if we take a look at its history than it has history as rich as American political history. Not only this, but it was injustice that when one unit was broken, Bahawalpur was not given a separate position of a Province and a common division status was given. Abbassi family ruled 250 years on Bahawalpur State, as the times changed, Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi-V, very patiently faced the situation and people were also with him. He was the last Nawab and died on May 24, 1966, and period from a ruler of territory to authority or possession of command (Governor) ended⁵³. Muhammad Abbas Khan Abbasi (the Nawab of Bahawalpur). Nawab was the older son of Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi. Nawab Muhammad Abbas Khan was born on March 24, 1924. He got early education from Aitchison, Lahore. He was fond of horse riding and swimming and also got army training. He was deputy of Prime Minister and President of State army. In scout’s movement of Pakistan, worked as a Commissioner and remanded member of legislative party⁵⁴. Field Marshall General Ayub Khan organized a special ceremony and declared Al-Hajj Muhammad Abbas Khan Abbasi as Nawab of Bahawalpur and gave special privileges to him. At this movement, in Dera Nawab Sahib, entire Abbasi family organized a night of special ceremony at Noor Manzil and crowned Al-Haj Muhammad Abbas Khan. He was also the governor of Sindh from July 1975 to 1977 when Zia-ul-Haq became the President. He was appointed as the Minister of Hajj and religious matters but he resigned because of illness. Nawab died on March 14, 1988. He was a great well-wisher of people of Bahawalpur⁵⁵.

2.4. The Reorganization of the State Administration 1904-05

His Highness having gained an insight into the machinery of the State by his personal experience and the closer touch with every department of the State introduced the following changes in the departments, which needed some reforms:

According to the old system, there were four officials in the Darbar Office who assisted His Highness in the work of the State the Chief Secretary who submitted all the executive work and correspondence before His Highness.

The Revenue and Judicial Secretary laid all Civil and Criminal Appeals (as His Highness was himself the highest court of Justice in the State) before His Highness. Private Secretary who presented all papers connected with the household. Mir Munshi was secretary to the Council, as well as Assistant to the Chief Secretary⁵⁶. In their place, the following appointments were sanctioned: Mashir-i-Ala (Chief Minister) who was in-charge of all the executive system of the State and submitted papers connected to the departments under him, to His Highness.

Foreign Minister was in charge of all the foreign correspondence of the State and the work connected with him department before His Highness. Private Secretary, who besides being incharge of private presented the household correspondence. General Secretary, in-charge of the Darbar Office as well as Secretary to the State Council. These Officers present all the important business before His Highness and decided by him independently. General Secretary to act as Secretary to the Special Council⁵⁸.

The duties of this Council would be to discuss the most important and delicate subjects which His Highness.

The General council composed of the following members:

Sheikh Muhammad Nasir-ud-Din	Mashir Ala
Molvi Rahim Bakhsh	Foreign Minister.
Sardar Mahmud Khan	Mashir Mal.
Sheikh Allah Dad	Chief Judge.
Dewan Asa Nand	Mashir Mastaufi.
Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan	Mashir Fouj (Army)
Molvi Muhammad Din, B.A	Mashir Tameerat.
Sheikh Muhammad	Mashir Tasrifat.
Molvi Bahadar Ali	Private Secretary.
Sayad Muhammad Siraj-ud-din	General Secretary
Molvi Abdul Malik	Mashir Anhar.

This Council would discuss all the important matters to be presented to His Highness, and shall suggest the introduction and exclusion of certain laws and regulations in the State⁵⁹. At the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbassi's, father death, he was only three years old and state was under British control. Like other States of India, Bahawalpur State didn't give any tribute to British. Initially, this state was under control of India and after that Central Government, by means of a treaty⁶⁰. Treaties were signed between Bahawalpur state and east India company. Government had a separate foreign political department to look after the conditions and situation of occupied state. This department was under Indian Viceroy and was assisted by foreign or political secretary. For States realties, a separate service was arranged. These officers were appointed from Indian civil

services and Indian Army. Their purpose was to control foreign and army situation and they worked for the British programs. They were 'links' between Indian Government and state and worked according to the situation⁶¹.

2.5. Sadiq Muhammad Khans Council of Regency 1907-1924.

They informed Indian Government about the organizations of local court, Central Government province Government or local State⁶². They worked between them as a correspondence. Very responsible members were included. In the Council, following are the members.

Mr. Molvie Haji sir Rahim	President
Sardar Muhammad Mehmood Khan	Financial members
Sardar Muhammad Abdul Rehman	Judicial members
Sardar Muhammad Abdul Rehman	Military members
Nawab Malik Talib Mehdi Khan	Revenue members ⁶³

Members Council of Regency State of Bahawalpur (1921-22)

S.No	Name	Name of Post	Date of appointment In Govt. Service To Present Post,	Place where serving
1	Molvi Haji Sir Rahim Baksh I.E	President of Council	01-04-1893	Bahawalpur
2	Lt. Col. A.J O'Brian C.E.I,C.E.E.,O.B.E	Member Public Works	01-11-1921	Bahawalpur
3	Mej. Nawab Malik Khuda Baksh Khan C.E.E.,O.B.E	Member Revenue	16-12-1916	Bahawalpur
4	K.B. Genl. Haji Muhammad Abdul Rehman Khan	Military Member	01-01-1886	Bahawalpur
5	K.S. Molvi Haji Muhammad ud Din B.A	Financial Member	30-10-1886	Bahawalpur
6	Mr. R.C. Bolsters M.A.,E.C.S	Tutor Nawabs	16-02-1921	Dera Nawab Sahib
7	Sheikh Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Ghani	Second Tutor	25-12-1907	Dera Nawab Sahib

Source. Civil List, 1920-21 Department of Finance Bahawalpur State,

Detail Cabinet Ministry of Nabi Bakhsh Muhammad Hussain KABINA MINISTERS (1929-42)

S.No	Name	Name of Post	Date of appointment In Govt. Service To Present Post,
1	Bahadar Nabi Bakhsh Muhammad Hussain M.A.,LLB	Prime Minister	28-02-1929
2	Mr. A.H Townshend Bahadar	Public Works & Revenue Minister	
3	Lt. Khan Bahadar Sheikh Maqbool Hassan M.A.,LL.B	Minister for Law and Justice	01-04-1925
4	Sardar Muhammad Ameer Khan Sahib	Home Minister	01-12-1906
5	Lt. Sahibzada Muhammad Dilawar Khan Sahib	Army Minister	13-11-1906
6	Ch. Habib Ullah B.A., LLB	Minster Commerce	01-02-1935
7	Mj. Molvi Shams Uddin Sahib.Bahadar B.A., R.I.A	Minister for Education	15-04-1935

Secretariat

1	Capt. Syed Said Ahmad Hashmi	Private Secretary	24-04-1930
2	Ahsan ul Haq	Farghin Secretary	15-04-1935
3	Khan Bahadar Colonal Maqbool Hassan	Political Secretary	01-10-19
4	Munshi Muhammad Munir M.I.H	Mir Munshi	10-08-1935
5	Mr. Muhammad Anwar B.Sc. Bar at Law	Public City Officer	17-10-1934
6	Sardar Mahmud Kkan	Bar at Law	01-04-1937
7	Peer G Muhammad Nazir	Supt. Office Ministry of	21-09-1929

	B.A.,B.T	Judicial	
8	Ch. Habib Ullah B.A., LL.B	Registrar	01-05-1929
9	Lt. Munshi Mohammad Bakhsh	Supt. House Hold Secretariat	09-04-1914

Source: Civil List, Mahkma Sadar Hesab wa Khazanajat Bahawalpur State, under Pirzada Taj-ud-Din Ahmad Superintendent Sadiq-ul-Anwar, Electric Printing Press Bahawalpur,1939, pp. 2-3.

2.6. The Political Movement of Bahawalpur State

“Reshmi Rumal” movement’s (1913-1920) cutler was Bahawalpur State’s Din Pur Sharif. British Government arrested Molana Ubaidullah Sindhi, who founded the treaties of Reshmi Rumal and crushed the movement. The active members of this movement were Molana Abdul Siraj, khalifa Ghulam Muhammad Din Puri. Active member of Khilafat movements were also in Bahawalpur. They started a non-cooperation movement and raised slogans for Muslim rights⁶⁴. Their purpose was too turned down the Indian monopoly in trades. 85percent Muslims worked under Indians. All these people established a reform group in 1925 and were named Jamiat-ul-Muslimeen⁶⁵.

Anjuman was also presented to Prime minister in this organization. They also demanded for legislative council but Nawab Sahib didn’t pay any attention to it. This organization was named Hizbullah in January 1934. Khatam-e-Nabuwat’ movement was also very powerful in Bahawalpur. Pakistan movement had great influence on Bahawalpur State. Muslims of state played a very important role, their Pakistan movement from 1936 to 1947, was a very important time. In Bahawalpur State, “Seeratun Nabi” organization was originated under the supervision of Brailvi Thinker Molvi Ameer-ud-Din. In 1940, Pakistan Resolution was accepted. India, as well as in Bahawalpur sate, all the known literacy members showed their willingness for the resolution in which students of S.E College Bahawalpur and Ali Gardh University, who belonged to Bahawalpur State participated⁶⁶.

Jamiat-ul-Muslimeen Sadiq Abad’s Mir Zahid Hussain and his friends can’t be forgotten. The active members of Jamiat-ul-Muslimeen are Ch. Danish (Faqeer Wali) Abdul Manaf Shah (Haroon Abad) Rao Riaz Ahmad (Haroon Abad) Ch. Imam Din (Bahawal Nagar) Muhammad Qasim (Jhulan Wali) Muhammad Saeed Rehman (Alaa Abad) Haji Abdul Ghafoor Muhammad Umar (Khanpur). Ch. Muhammad Ishaf (Rahim Yar Khan). There were several other members like Makhdom Hassan Mehmood and his father. From Sadiq Abad Pir Zada Saleem Aslam Advocate and Editor of Insaf Newspaper Hayat Tareen were also members⁶⁷. On Quaid-i-Azam’s suggestion, Muslim Board opened their branches in the state and many people participated in freedom movement. Noor Muhammad Nutkani (Rahim Yar Khan) Makhdoom Muhammad Bukhsh, Sardar Gazanfar Ullah Khanpur, Jamal Din wali’s Makhdoomzada Hassan Mehmood his father and other nobles of all India Muslims league worked a list. When in 1947, Pakistan came into existence; people of Bahawalpur State offered a gratitude prayer. All political parties’ members arranged a procession at Sadiq Abad and Pakistan Flag was raised and a great procession was organized from Bahawalpur to Rahim Yar Khan and demanded from state owner to join Pakistan. Different resolutions were put forward in the light of this demand⁶⁸. On that day, Nawab Muhammad Sadiq

Khan was in London. He already wanted to join Pakistan; he announced and declared to his public that Bahawalpur State would be part of Pakistan on October 13, 1947, Quaid-i-Azam and Nawab of Bahawalpur Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi Signed on the contiguity treaty. Despite the treaty of joining, all the powers remained under control of Nawab. After continuous arrival of Muslims in State and evacuation of Non-Muslims begun, Political parties played a vital role⁶⁹.

Nawab Muhammad Sadiq Khan enlarged the cabinet and Makhdoom-ul-Mulk Meeran Shah became the minister of refugee who played a very active and vital role in their settlement⁷⁰.

3. CONCLUSION

This paper is about State of Bahawalpur that was the prominent among the Muslim majority States. The extensive area of Bahawalpur was unrefined and unfertile due to paucity of water. The Abbasy Leaders grasped near the Bikaner Gate and they had got strength inspite of various conspiracies. The Nawab of Bahawalpur contracted a treaty with East India Company with the advice of Mr. Steward. The State of Bahawalpur was protected by signing this agreement. Contracts were engaged between Bahawalpur state and east India company. Government had a single foreign political department to look after the circumstances and condition of occupied state. People of Bahawalpur State offered a gratitude prayer after Pakistan came into existence

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