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**FORFEITS / PRICE COMPENSATED BY THE FORMER  
BAHAWALPUR STATE IN LIEU OF COALITION WITH THE  
BRITISH**

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**Abstract:**

The main objectives of the present study are to seek the contribution of the State forces for the British which played a vital role to strengthen British Raj in the subcontinent and in return to it, the Bahawalpur State had to pay a huge price of the relations/alliances with the Government of British India to show the faithfulness and loyalty. The historical and descriptive research method is utilized and collected data from the different archives and libraries of Pakistan for the accomplishment of the present paper which highlighted all the events and services provided for the British by the State of Bahawalpur from 1833 to the emergence of Pakistan. The State had to pay a huge price for its continued existence and had to forgo many times for the British. It is also proved that the Bahawalpur State not established relations with the Government of the British Empire on an egalitarian basis. The State had to contribute in many expeditions just for the sake of gratification and cheerfulness of his unofficial masters which provided evidence of the loyalty and dependability of Bahawalpur State. All these surrenders and forfeits tolerated by the State for the British Crown which played a essential role in the intransigence and stability of the colonial period in the sub-continent.

## **Introduction:**

The present Bahawalpur is situated in the province of Punjab and located in south of the province and had a status of the largest division of the Punjab. (Ahmad, Khurshid, & Asdullah, 2020) The Bahawalpur was a former princely State founded by the Sadiq Muhammad Khan-I Daudpotra who called Abbasi and migrated from Egypt to Sindh and settled at Chaudri gifted by the Nawab of Multan on the commendation of Gillanis of Uch. (Asdullah, Gillani, & Hayat, 2019) The Daudpotras ruled over here for 230 years and proved themselves as great warrior and administrator. The Bahawalpur was the richest State among all the Native States of India and was considered as the welfare State. (Gillani A. H., 2014, p. 463) The former Bahawalpur State was laid in the South-West of the Punjab in the beginning of twentieth century and consisted on 1008 villages divided into three administrative units called Nizamats; Khanpur, Minchinabad and Bahawalpur. These Nizamats were further divided into Tehsils. (Khalid & Gillani, 2010, p. 1) The Nawabs / chieftains of Bahawalpur State tried their best to protect the State from the Kalhoras, Sikhs, neighboring Rajputana States and internal insurgents. After the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century the State also remained as protective and monitored one under the umbrella of British two times due to the puberty of the Nawabs and all the fields of the State started to organize on modern trends according to the administrative point of view. The State did many agreements with the British and ensured the stoppage of foreign as well as internal incursions. The pioneer one hundred and quarter years of its existence, the Bahawalpur had attained enormous achievements due to its forces on different fronts. The Nawabs of beginning periods expanded its limitations by occupying the adjoining areas and dealt with iron handed. Due to the lack of most recent armory and equipment, the protective aptitude of the Bahawalpur State forces condensed. After the agreements with the British, the State secured itself from different invaders. Nawab Sadiq-V, the last ruler of the State merged his State into Pakistan unconditionally along with its armies.

## **Beginning of Relations with the British:**

The agreement of friendship 1833 between Bahawalpur and British is the starting point of relations with the British. After the agreements of 1833 and 1838 with the British and due to the Agency period, the Bahawalpur State was became totally restricted, subordinate and controlled. Due to these agreements, the Rajputana States and other enemies couldn't courage to attack on Bahawalpur. The Britain utilized its assets, defense forces and some other resources callously. Even that the Ameers had not power to take his own decision without getting prior permission from the British. Sometimes they had to request to meet the challenges faced by the State. After discussing these types of matters here, it would be proved that the State played its vital role to strengthen the British Raj in subcontinent and secure itself from the British physically; and also had to pay the price of protection but the British had gotten more benefits in all the ways practically.

According to the agreement of 1838 AD, it was the duty of Bahawalpur State to provide military assistance to the British when demanded. (Gorgani & Din, 1899, p. 216) The State military supported in all the fronts with the British. Despite of all these, the Agency Government established Imperial Service Troops on regular basis on the operating expenses of the State in 1869 AD. (Aziz, 1988, p. 91) Its expenses were increased time to time and reached upto five lac rupees in 1888 AD, 12% of the total budget of the State. Beside this, the State had to restore and build the bridges and roads on its own expenses because the British convoys and armed forces, animals and boats passed through and destruct it. Not only the Bahawalpur State but it was duty

of all the Native States also to furnish the facilities of Transportation to British. (Warner, 1910, p. 247)

In fact, this agreement was the victory prediction of British diplomacy, strategy and discretion because the East India Company contracted another treaty by force for the dominance on rest of the States by appraising the internal state of affairs of the Bahawalpur in 1838 AD. According to this agreement, the Bahawalpur State was bound for the internal autonomy and its foreign policy. On the other side, the British government expanded its terrains towards Punjab and Sindh.

The triumph of Multan campaign was also the result of these agreements. If the armed forces of Bahawalpur State were not furnished assistance to the British, it will not be possible to conquest and all over the Punjab. In response to the military services provided by the Bahawalpur, the Governor General granted the possession of Kot Sabzal and Bhong Bhara to Bahawal Khan-III at the time of the attainment of Sindh in 1842 AD, but the British included the territory of Asifwala Taluqa and Abohar to connect the British limitations with Sutlej River which was also in occupation by the State. It was the policy of the British that there was granted some area but occupied the area of other side of the State which showed that the Bahawalpur State had not established relations on egalitarianism basis but showed only the faithfulness with the British which prolonged the empire.

The treaty of 1838 put Bahawalpur State in the lap of the British. As a result, the State had to withdraw its foreign affairs and got the status of subordinate State and protected one. The Britain enjoyed the supremacy and dominance over the Bahawalpur and attained military assistance and some other amenities by the State on different occasions. The East India Company subjugated the corridors of Bahawalpur State which were operated for its protection and trade intentions till the separation of Pakistan. It was the policy and strategy of the Company to get access over these corridors and walkways that was the reason for taking agreement of 1838 AD.

In 1844 AD, Major Mackeson and Captain Morrison reached at Bahawalpur and got the sanction of the Nawab to the cession of Asifwala Taluqa<sup>1</sup> to extend the boundaries of the British terrain of Abohar to the bank of Sutlej. (Shah, 1959, p. 55) It was the cunning policy of the British Government about the Native States of the subcontinent that they granted ordinary and unsustainable concessions and got many more benefits. So, beside the affiliation of the areas of Kot Sabzal and Bhong Bhara of Sindh, the British occupied the southern-east area of the State named Abohar, a part of the State, just on the name of friendship. The British Government conveyed to the Nawab by Robert Hamilton and Morrison who came to Bahawalpur and discussed the matter with the Nawab of Bahawalpur. The Nawab very agreed to this suggestion and granted his permission in a kharita addressed to the Governor General.

It was a new style agreement through which the British accessed upto the river Sutlej directly. Due to this access of the Sutlej River, the British initiated an armed stroke for the attachment of Punjab and the British custom line was increased by the Sutlej which resulted numerous economic settlements forever. On the other side, the State had to surrender from significant area enduringly bearing 25000 rupees per annum income just for the sake of happiness of the British. Despite of such losses, the attitude of the Bahawalpur State remained faithful and trustworthy.

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<sup>1</sup>Taluqa is an area which is considered one or more parts.

The containment of Multan was also the result of the Punjab affiliation and the British Empire made certain at Punjab. The masses of this Muslim majority province freed from the Sikhs, serenity and peacefulness was restored. Although the services rendered in connection with the Multan expedition were aimed at pleasing the British, yet Nawab Bahawal-III also assured that in response to it, the British Government returned back those areas of Multan which were remained the part of Bahawalpur State in 1930 AD and Ranjit Singh took into his custody. So, the defense forces of Bahawalpur State started to look after the supervise of the said areas, Nawab requested Sir Frederick, the Resident of Lahore that the control of these areas might be handed over to the State completely so that the earnings of spring season might be collected and Kardar may also be appointed by the Bahawalpur. (Edwards, 1911, p. 333)

But Sir Frederic informed the Nawab that the State wouldn't claim any area as a reward due to assistance in Multan campaign. Some British Officers gave positive opinion about the request of Nawab. Some of the officers suggested that the areas of the Bahawalpur would expand towards the boundary of Sindh, Ferozpur and Bikaner. (Edwards, 1911, p. 338) But all these proposals and suggestions were not sanctioned due to Lord Dalhousie's principal of accession. It was not possible that the abandonment of detained territory would have been accepted. It was the fortune of Bahawalpur State that was still remained secure from the accession policy of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General.

The services submitted by the Ameer of Bahawalpur were regretted and acknowledged, Rs: 1,00,000/- per month was approved as military expenses and Rs:1,00,000/- as pension was bestowed to the Nawab till his demise from Multan treasury. (Latif, 1891, p. 567) In this connection, a letter of gratitude was also received from Punjab Government. On December 25, 1849 AD, Lord Dalhousie granted a gold bracelet to the Nawab of Bahawalpur and presented a sword of honor. (Gardezi, 1876, p. 96)

### **Services rendered in the War of 1857:**

The Bahawalpur State also assisted the British to eliminate mutiny of 1857 AD like other Native States of India. On the request of Mr. Oliver, (Superintendent of Sirsa) the Bahawalpur State forces were stationed at Bahawalgarh (presently situated in Tehsil Minchin Abad district Bahawalnagar) Bangla Fazilka in May 31, 1857 AD. (Din, n.d., p. 60) Nazeer Ali Shah described in Sadiqnamah that three thousand State troops were furnished to control law and order situation at Sirsa. (Shah, 1959, p. 62)

On the request of Chief Commissioner of Punjab, the Bahawalpur State provided five hundred sowars and five hundred infantry men for the restoration of peace and order situation at Sirsa but the State forces were not deployed at any front virtually because the British felt danger from the soldiers of Muslim States. Some neighboring areas of Pakpattan were also showed commotion and turbulence against the British. The people of these territories subjugated the boats of government and tried to make contact with the mutinous of Sahiwal who had mobilized against British. (Government, 1911, pp. 43-44) Muhammad Tahir discussed that in 1857 AD, four thousand soldiers of the State supported British army to control the circumstances in Punjab during the mutiny of 1857 AD. (Tahir, 2010, p. 970)

On the other side, Maj. Voyler, the Deputy Commissioner of Multan disconnected all the means of transmission with Bahawalpur State so that the radicals of Multan, Sahiwal and Bahawalpur couldn't connect with other insurgents. Mr. G. W. Hamilton, the Commissioner of Multan, was also vigilant, suspicious and doubtful over Nawab's loyalty and faithfulness. (Moin-

ul-Haq, 1968, p. 292) The Nawab furnished assistance to the British and martyred Imam Bakhsh Channar<sup>2</sup> in Bahawalpur who took arms against the British. (Tahir, 2010, p. 1073) Moreover, on the victory of British in this mutiny, the Bahawalpur State fired saluting guns and glittering lights were arranged in the Bahawalpur. (Gardezi, 1876, p. 378) Regardless of religious emotions, the Bahawalpur State once again showed the strategy of faithfulness and closeness with the British.

Nawab Bahawal Khan-IV killed his three uncles, apprehended at Derawar with the consultation of his Meer Munshi Sheikh Muhammad Hassan for the rebellion, the Governor of Punjab got annoyed at this and called explanation for that. It can be guessed that which type of relations were established between British and Bahawalpur. An explanation only is called from the slavery type and subordinate relations.

In 1865 AD, more than a thousand soldiers took insurgency against the atrocious behavior of the officers of the Nawab Bahawal-IV. The army of the State tried to demolish but his one hundred soldiers who had not received the salaries, got angry and attached with the insurgents after robbing the government treasure and weapons. Some of them took protection in British territory. The Nawab demanded all these insurgents but the British governments declined to hand over. Beside this, two of the Sardars were granted pension by the British which shows that the Bahawalpur State not established equal footing relations with the British and chieftains of the State showed faithfulness and loyalty regardless of the indecorous attitude of the British.

In 1877-78 AD, the State military presented March Past in welcome ceremony of Prince Wales at Dehli. The Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief valued and esteemed the troops of State military. In 1879 AD, during the second Anglo-Afghan War, the Bahawalpur State provided one hundred sowars, five hundred men on foot, twenty thousand swordsmen and many more strength of mules, camels and bulls as military support. In response to this, Nawab Sadiq-IV was granted the title of G.C.S.I and the soldiers was granted medals. (Tahir, 2010, p. 1017)

In 1880 AD, during the construction of railway track at Qandhaar State, the Government of British India demanded ammunition. The Nawab provided assistance with demanded ammunition. In recognition of these services, the Commissioner of Multan presented thanks and appreciated highly. (Aziz, 1988, pp. 154-155) In 1885 AD, the British decided to formalize military assistance, provided by the different Native States by creating Imperial Service Troops scheme. Under this scheme, the States those could afford it trained units and maintained earmarked to fight alongside the British Indian Army. These military troops were furnished armaments and paraphernalia normally at the same scale as the armed forces commanded by the British officers and were overseen by the Inspector General. With the addition of these units, the large princely States continued to uphold conventional units for ceremonial purposes, but it was much reduced in total numbers. (Hamid, 2019)

In 1885 AD, during the mission of Egypt, Nawab Sadiq-IV furnished the required camels for the transportation and combat purpose. To whom, the Government thanked and expressed the sentiments of happiness. (Aziz, 1988, pp. 154-155) In 1889 AD, the Bahawalpur State military were accepted for the scheme of Imperial Service Troops and provided a small regular force of infantry and cavalry. The majority of personnel were consisted on Punjabi Muslims but there were a number of Pakhtoons and Sikhs existed. (Hamid, 2019) Mr. Jadab Chandra Chakrabarti discussed in his book that in 1894-95 AD that the Bahawalpur State had only twelve

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<sup>2</sup>Channar was a caste title used in Kerala, also resided in Bahawalpur.

guns, ninety nine artillery men, three hundred cavalry men and 2493 men of infantry and police. (Chakrabarti, 1895, p. 17)

In frontier campaign of 1897 AD, the Bahawalpur State also cooperated with Crown Forces in this conflicted area like the other native States of India, beside the boundary of Afghanistan to deal with the insurgent tribes. The Nawab provided camel transport corps consisted on 966 camels which were well disciplined and properly managed with its mounted escort as military camel corps whereas Patiala State provided one regiment of cavalry and two of infantry. Kapoorthala, Nabha, Jind and other Sikh States provided a battalion of infantry. (Lovett & MacMunn, 2005, pp. 202-203) Aziz-ur-Rehman Aziz discussed in Subo Sadiq that the Nawab provided 1167 camels for this mission to crush the rebels at Afghan borderline. (Aziz, 1988, pp. 154-155)

On the diamond jubilee of Princess Victoria, Sardar Bahadur and Abdul Majeed Risaldar were sent for representation in Imperial Service Lancers. In 1900 AD, the State forces participated in China war. For the war of South-Africa, the Bahawalpur State provided 20 horses with necessary equipment. (Tahir, 2010, p. 1017)

In 1901 AD, Imperial Service Camel Corps was established on 1<sup>st</sup> of July and 300 camels and soldiers of Imperial Service Lancers were advanced to contribute in South-Africa war. The Camel Corps of the Bahawalpur State departed for the support of Chitral affectless. In 1902 AD, Col. Wahid Bakhsh Khan joined the Coronation ceremony of King Edward for the representation of Imperial Service Camel Corps. In 1904 AD, the Bahawalpur State presented the services of Camel Corps for the mission of Tibet but no need arose. (Tahir, 2010, p. 1017)

In 1908 AD, the Bahawalpur military troops took action against Zakkakhail and Mohmand tribes of frontier province. In December 1911 AD, the State military presented march past and salute in Delhi Durbar under the authority of seven-year-old Nawab on the arrival of King George-V. The king George bestowed a silver medal to young Nawab.

In 1914-19, during the World War-I, the Bahawalpur State presented 620 regular soldiers, 3000 soldiers, 4000 camels and 3000 mules. The Bahawalpur State donated thirty lac rupees as war expenses and two crore rupees as debt. The price of two fighter jets was also furnished by the Nawab of Bahawalpur for war purpose. Beside this, a huge amount for Cent John Ambulance was also provided. The soldiers who were returned back from the war, granted prizes and agricultural lands as reward.

During the War, the Bahawalpur State supplied huge monetary assistance which was the biggest amount paid by the State more than all the Native States reciprocally. During this war, the State military were stationed at Persian Gulf, Tunis, Nablus, Jordan, Palestine, Ghaza, Egypt, South Africa and Eastern Africa. On 2<sup>nd</sup> of June 1917, 346 soldiers, 853 camels for carrying goods and 13 horses were stirred to Tonak for field services. In the March of 1918 AD, the military troops of Bahawalpur State consisted on 400 soldiers and 818 camels for transportation and 17 horses were deployed at the border of D. G. Khan to crush the uprising of Marri tribes. (Tahir, 2010, p. 1018)

On May 29 to November 17, 1919 AD, Imperial Transport Corps were moved on North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan for rendering different services which was consisted on 301 soldiers' 737 camels and 11 horses. Sardar Colonel Esa Khan was sent by the Imperial Service Camel Corps to participate in ceremony held at Buckingham Palace. In 1920 AD, the Camel Corps was deployed at Zhob valley for providing services. (Tahir, 2010, p. 1018)

In 1930 AD, on August 15, the State forces were appointed at the south-west of Sukhar and the adjacent areas of Kot Sabzal (on the boundary of Balochistan) for the restoration of serenity and peace. Major Ghulam Qasim Gillani of First Bahawalpur Infantry was sent to participate in the coronation ceremony of king George-VI.

During the years 1939-45 AD, the Bahawalpur furnished 600 regular army, 1200 soldiers of labor unit, 100 military vehicles, 10000 rangroot, forty lac rupees as donation, sixty-three lac as debt, and thirty lac rupees were spent on war bonds. Nawab of Bahawalpur handed over his residencies of Simla, Dehli, Lahore and Multan for war purposes. Furthermore, the soldiers who were busy in the World War-II, granted agricultural lands. (Tahir, 2010, p. 1019)

During the years on 1872, 1898 and 1906 AD, the British Government passed through three railway lines within the Bahawalpur State having total length 510 kilometers in length and 200 feet in width. There were 37 railway stations constructed on this line. But all these lands were got free of cost from the Bahawalpur State and the subjugation on land was continued till 1902 AD. Most of the local natives were paid by the Bahawalpur State. (Darbar, 1930, p. 18) Neither the State received any income from neither this railway system nor any kind of royalty. Although import and exports increased yet the local industry fell in decline due to the utilization of the imported goods. Furthermore, the Bahawalpur State had not authorized to control over the railway in the State. (Tahir, 2010, pp. 1079-80)

The British hired land free of cost for military purpose in which Khanpur military depot, Military Rest Camp of Samasattha and runway of Sutlej bank at Bahawalpur. All these were under the control of British Government. (Darbar, 1930, p. 4) Furthermore, the higher government had authorized to set up military cantonments within the limitations of the State. The State had not authorized to hinder the all such military affairs within the State.

During the first term of British involvement, the Bahawalpur State had not authorized to take its share from the revenue of tax and custom duty. Salt making in the State was also forbidden by the British Agency. The mother of infant Nawab highlighted and raised objection in written but no positive response received. By ignoring the advantage of the State, the British Government sent a treaty to L.J.H Grey (1871-1903), the Superintendent of the State, and ordered to sign it till May 07, 1877 AD. The State had to tolerate a loss due to these types of contracts. In this way the Bahawalpur State was given 80000 rupees per annum in favor of custom duty on salt making. This forced agreement caused severe pecuniary losses because in 1877 AD, 2.5 lac rupees income was earning per annum from the custom.

So, the State had suffered millions of rupees in next fifty years. After 1877 AD, this amount was increased from the revenue of custom duty and salt making industry, but the State had not received any increased amount and suffered economic deficit. On the recommendation of A. O. Hume, an officer on Special Duty, all type of tax and duty was banned on sugar, salt and its products in all the indigenous States. Once again, the Bahawalpur State suffered intense monetary and economic losses. (Darbar, 1930, p. 19)

In 1261 AH, the ruler of Kabul tried to involve Nawab of Bahawalpur in a conspiracy and write two letters to Nawab and requested the Nawab to furnish support against the British. Nawab of Bahawalpur sent these letters through Pir Ibraheem, Native Agent to Assistant Agent to Governor General of India. So, the conspiracy of Kabul and the loyalty of the Nawab took place in the hearts of the British. (Hussain, 2011, p. 75)

In the same way, the area named “Wattwa’an<sup>3</sup>” was handed over to the British only when they wished for it. The Nawab had an income of 25000/- rupees from this area but gave it to the British only for their happiness and pleasure. (Hussain, 2011, pp. 75-76)

During the first term of British involvement, Post offices and telegraph department of the State was handed over to the British in 1870 AD and ignored the benefits of the State. The Caretaker government not only received Rs: 20000/- per annum as expenses of post but also got a building without paying any rent through an accord. In response, Imperial Post office was responsible for the services of saving bank in the State and was responsible for safe transfer of funds and security of government treasury. Furthermore, Imperial post office delivered post to Sind, Punjab and Rajputana States and the State suffered heavy expenses on it but the State not received any amount in return to it. (Darbar, 1930, p. 24)

The Nawab of Bahawalpur was dismissed from the powers to make coins of gold and silver, but small coin milling was remained continue. After some time, this practice was ended due to distraction of economic circumstances. Later on, the import of mint machinery was banned in the State so that the States could not use the powers of coin making especially for those States whose heads are immature and young. (Princes, 1930, p. 65)

The British bound the State to purchase all the weapons and armory for its armed forces from the British Ordnance industrial units. The State had to grant permission from the Governor General for this purpose. Even the Nawab had to send the weapon list for his personal use to Coverer General with the reference of Political Agent of Bahawalpur. These weapons and arms were purchased from the British ordnance factories. (Warner, 1910, p. 224)

During the first term of British Agency, the Political Agent and Superintendent of the Bahawalpur had accessed so many powers that the personal life of Nawab and his mother couldn't safe. Once, a teacher of the mother of Nawab Sadiq-IV and a personal servant / maid was dismissed from the service and had to give application for the restoration but the Superintendent of the State refused to restore. (Tahir, 2010, p. 1083) It shows that how much the State was controlled by the British and the Nawab family had not so much powers in the State during British involvement.

According to the agreements, the British Government had no control over the selection of successor. The Nawab of Bahawalpur had fully authorized to select his heir / successor. In 1850 AD, Nawab Bahawal-III declared his son third in number Sa'adat Yar Khan as his successor instead of elder son Haji Khan and ignored the rule of succession. On January 15, 1851 AD, Lieutenant Governor Punjab approved this selection and sent congratulations through Pir Ahmad Khan (1850-1852), the Native Political Agent of the State. (Gardezi, 1876, p. 204)

Despite ignoring the rule of succession, Nawab granted fully powers to select his successor and the Agency Government not interfered in this regard but the powers of Nawab were so much limitized that a policy was declared for all the Native States of India which is as under: “No succession will be under law till its approval will not be granted from the upper hand government. The final decision would be declared the British Government itself in case of the issues and challenges raised for rule of succession. In future, the successor will be ascended through the Native Agent / representative of British Government”. (Warner, 1910, p. 326) It was

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<sup>3</sup>A word of local language which relates to the place where Watoo family was resided.



decided that any succession would not be legal until its approval not be granted by the Council of Governor General. (Princes, 1930, p. 58)

The British Government not determined the age limit of the successor in connection with transfer of powers but discretionary options / powers were utilized. (Darbar, 1930, p. 6) For example, last two Nawabs were granted the transfer of powers after two years of their adolescence / puberty (eighteen years), Nawab Bahawal Khan-V and Sadiq-V taken the charge of throne at the age of twenty. Due to late transfer of powers, the duration of the administrative council established by British Government prolonged and the rights of the Nawabs suspended / effected during that period. In the State of Kolhapur, Mysore and Baroda, the British officers offered administrative services for long period. (Warner, 1910, p. 7)

Some of the powers conditionally remained with the approval of Agent to Governor General despite the transfer of powers to the last three Nawabs of Bahawalpur and some matters were remained under their command and control. For example, after the death sentence was confirmed by the Nawab, it would be necessary to approve from the Governor General. The scrutiny and approval of the annual budget was done by the Governor General. During the puberty period, it was necessary for the caretaker government to get the approval from the Political Agent in case of changes in administrative affairs and policies. (Darbar, 1930, pp. 6-7)

During the infantile period of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan-V, a Council of Regency was established from 1907-1924. The Nawab was compelled to contribute in Sutlej Valley Project which was costly, and Bikaner State was also participant of this project because a river passed through from the Bikaner State, but Bikaner did not contribute. (Din, n.d., p. 44)

At the completion of Sutlej Valley Project in 1924 AD, Mr. Ealaf Reading (1921-1926) handed over the powers to Nawab Sadiq-V but some restrictions were also imposed such as the Nawab could appoint Chief Minister in the State, but its approval would be granted from the Government of British India. The Finance Minister was appointed by the British Government, but its approval was granted from Nawab. The Finance minister had a lot of powers. He was the incharge of public works and colonies department. Beside this, he was the chief officer of Sutlej Valley Project and direct access to the Nawab. (Darbar, 1930, pp. 4-5)

There were some restrictions on foreign trips and the Nawab had to grant permission in advance from the British Government. (Dodwell, 1925, p. 506) It shows that the Nawab Sadiq-V was even not visit to any country or State according to his own will. The British controlled almost all affairs of the State and used it for their own interests and policies.

The Nawab had to face some restrictions for purchasing non-residential property from outside the State whereas the British had no such restrictions or limitations to purchase the property within the State for any purpose. (Warner, 1910, pp. 296-297)

The Bahawalpur State couldn't take or give any type of debt to any State. (Darbar, 1930, p. 13) The British officers and police had special powers to control criminal activities and boundary clashes. Sometime, the British officers were refused to hand over the State criminal to the State who took refuge in British areas. (Darbar, 1930, p. 34)

The clashes and issues between Punjab and Bahawalpur State would decide according to the British law. (Darbar, 1930) Many of the British Indian rules were enforced / promulgated in the State such as Indian Arms act, Mines Canal act and Punjab Excise Act etc (Darbar, 1930) which also shows that the supremacy of the Nawab was ignored by the British.

The British Government took international agreements and all the Native States were considered equal collaboration in these agreements but in determining air routes the Bahawalpur State was not granted willingness which negated the sovereignty of the state over its airspace. (Darbar, 1930)

The Bahawalpur State had no control over British and American persons settled in the State. (Warner, 1910, p. 267) It also negated the sovereignty and supremacy of the State. Without getting prior permission of Government of India, anybody couldn't be appointed on Govt. posts. (Princes, 1930, p. 59) Due to this restriction, the required talented officers couldn't be appointed and the State performance and development was affected badly. The officers and officials who are posted within the State were not considered as government servant whether they would be posted in high ranks. (Darbar, 1930, p. 12) The State officers had no value in the eyes of the State masses.

In 1838 AD, Alexander Burnes faced while transporting horses on the fleet through the Indus passing from Sindh Territories. The British Governor General requested Ranjeet Singh to permit his military to cross his territory of Punjab but Ranjeet Singh rejected this request. At the same time, Bahawal Khan-III rendered his services by facilitating the passage of troops via Ferozpur through Cholistan by constructing a two hundred miles long road. (Auj, 1995, p. 179) The expenses for the construction of this large enough road had to bear by the State.

The titles, honors, rewards, medals and symbols granted by the Bahawalpur State were not acknowledged by the British Government. But the titles and honors granted by the British Government were acknowledged and highly appreciated by the masses as well government. Only the Viceroy had the powers to grant medals, titles and honors. (Warner, 1910, p. 196)

During the China War 1900-01 AD, the State provided Camel Transport Corps for the assistance of Britain. (Aziz, 1940, p. 31) During the Africa War, the Bahawalpur State also provided military and financial assistance to the British. (Qureshi, 1940, p. 114) On 15<sup>th</sup> of January 1900 AD, Major Peri, Inspecting Officer of Risalajat Imperial Service State of Northern Punjab arrived at Bahawalpur to get assistance for the expedition of South Africa. The Bahawalpur State provided one hundred mules and twenty horses with all the commodities and salary of two months of the soldiers. In response to it, the British Government also thanked for services rendered by the State. On 3<sup>rd</sup> of March, there was expressed happiness on the achievement of Africa expedition in all over the State. (Aziz, 1940, p. 29)

The World War-I (1914-19) which is also called as first Great War, was another vent of great importance that afforded Bahawalpur State one more opportunity to exhibit its loyalty to the British Crown. The Bahawalpur had made a warm response to the call of the British Empire and assisted the great cause with soldiers, money, camels, horses and other camp equipment which had afforded on a generous scale. The Bahawalpur House located at Lahore was used as a War Hospital and the Durbar contributed about one crore of rupees towards the War Loan Fund and similar generous donations were made to other relief funds started in the interest of the wounded. (Durbar, 1933, pp. 29-30)

Despite being immaturity, the Nawab of Bahawalpur rendered services for the British government and proved its devotion and loyalty by offering its personal services with generosity and sincerity. In this war, the State of Bahawalpur provided more support than its resources and thus further strengthened the coordination alliance with the British. Here are some services rendered in this war:

- The Bahawalpur State Government gave two crore rupees as debt to the British for war purpose.
- The masses of Bahawalpur also contributed and sent thirteen lac rupees (1300000) as war donation and proved their loyalty also.
- Rupees five thousand were submitted in War Relief Fund by the State. (Qureshi, 1940, p. 121)
- There were many funds established during war days, so the Bahawalpur State contributed in all of these. Such as Red Cross Fund and Cent Jon Ambulance etc.
- Rupees fifty thousand which were to receive from the Government of British India for the Bahawalpur Imperial Service Camel Core, the State held this amount withdrew.
- Rupees seventy-five thousand (75000) were offered for the purchasing of two air jet planes.
- One thousand six hundred and forty-five rangroots were provided for war purpose. These were in addition to the double company men which were provided already.
- Imperial Service Camel Core was sent to across the sea.
- Almost three hundred horses and mules, one thousand camels were also provided from the State Stable.
- “Steamer Prince” was provided for war a purpose which was utilized 1917-1922.
- In response of these war services, many of the civil and military awards were granted to the military officers and soldiers by the British Government. (Qureshi, n.d., pp. 11-12)
- The Camel Corps were sent in Egypt and Mesopotamia which were found excellent and favorable mention by Lord Curzon. (Auj, 1995, pp. 146-47)

During the World War-II (1939-1945), the Bahawalpur State handed over the railway line of one twenty-eight (28) kilometer from Qat-ul-Ammarah to Fort Abbas just to show the loyalty and faithfulness with the British. It was not restored late on which caused the constructive expanses. It was the major mean of transportation for the masses of this area at that time. Nawab of Bahawalpur presented himself and his resource in all respects for the British. Beside this, the Nawab of Bahawalpur announced and appealed from the masses that everyone had to must participate in this war in accordance with his status and condition. For this purpose, a central committee was organized, and many committees were established at district level. Furthermore, some services were as under:

- On 31<sup>st</sup> of March, there was 15, 65,194/- rupees donation was collected which was increased on 2100000/- rupee on November 1943 in which the wounded of Malta and Britain were also included.
- Till the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 1943 AD, ten thousand rangroot were recruited from the State and dispatched to the War Fronts.
- A house located at England was offered for the residence of homeless children who were affected during the war. In the same way, Lahore, Simla, Multan and New Dehli palaces of the Nawab were allocated for the same.
- First Bahawalpur Infantry was sent to Malaya for the services across the sea.
- Bahawalpur Motor Ambulance Section was also dispatched towards Iraq, Syria and Iran.
- 4<sup>th</sup> Bahawalpur Light Infantry was sent to Bengal.
- A Double Company was deployed at Aasam.
- Bahawalpur Mounted Battery was stationed at North-west frontier.

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Bahawalpur Infantry was installed within the State to handle the security and peace existence.
- To provide the trained soldiers to British, 3<sup>rd</sup> Bahawalpur Training Unit was deployed. (Qureshi, n.d., pp. 36-38)

In the early days, like all the important states of India, in view of the ancient and deep ties with the state of Bahawalpur, the ceremonies of honoring their rulers were performed with great pomp and splendor by the British government. On inviting at important ceremonies, they were welcomed at railway station in a splendor and brilliance way. They were granted great respect and honor. But with the passage of time, their acceptance by the inexperienced British officers assigned to perform certain ceremonial duties / protocols began to be considered a burden which could not had created good relations between both the sides. During the period of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan-V, the English Officers began to be used traditional terms and titles carelessly in the official letters they wrote. Especially the officers of the adjoining British districts adopted the style of selfishness and arrogance in their correspondence with Bahawalpur Darbar. Even the Agent for the Governor-General and the Minister Finance of State himself, appointed by the British Government, in his private and official correspondence with the Amir of Bahawalpur, used frank words like “My Dear Nawab” which it considered to be against Eastern style of politeness and civility. On the contrary, a political agent who was at his person trip informed in written that the Nawab himself should come to the station and receive him warmly. (Darbar, 1930, pp. 10-11)

In the context of relationships with the British Government, the behavior of the officers of the Government were indicates irresponsible, selfish and arrogant thinking. Of course, these changing trends could be attributed to their crudeness, but they could not be considered as a sign of the government's foreign policy. However, in other respects, as a superior power, the British government, including Bahawalpur, exercised supremacy over all its allies, as can be seen from the above points. Actually, this was a practically demonstration of subordinate isolation and subordinate union policy of the British which was imposed by force over the Bahawalpur State. The clarification of these policies can be seen in “The Native States of India” by Lee Warner. (Warner, 1910, p. 96)

But it should be clear that the governments that existed during this period were equally involved in the fall of the rights of the state of Bahawalpur, as the interim governments in power from 1866 to 1924 were more inclined towards the British government. While the Ameers of Bahawalpur, who were in power between 1879 and 1947, also made Pro-British and British goodwill their ultimate goal.

This was the policy in Anglo-Bahawalpur relations which was enforced for eighty-one years from 1866 to 1947 AD. In order to strengthen these relations, Bahawalpur has appointed permanent lawyer and representative were appointed at the office of Lieutenant Governors of Punjab and political agents. These lawyers were also appointed at Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Sahiwal, Ferozpur, Rajan Pur, Sakhar and Shikarpur who were got honorarium according to their professional ability and place of posting. (Report, 1905, p. 3)

The World War-II was officially ended on 31.03.1946 and is therefore, relevant to recapitulate in this chapter particularly regarding the war effort of the State. As the war outbroke, the Nawab of Bahawalpur the first Indian Prince among other Native States who offered his personal services for great war and placed all resources of the State at the disposal of the British

Crown. A War Fund was also constituted which enabled the State to make considerable involvement diverse War Funds. (Report, 1946, p. 18)

In the earlier and more critical days of the War, His Highness, at the request of the Government of India, carried out extensive tours, the value of which has been much appreciated. In 1941 (6<sup>th</sup> April to 4<sup>th</sup> May), he paid visit to Iraq, then in a disturbed condition owing to Axis intrigues. His Highness made important acquaintances and his conversation with leading Iraqis were at the time said to have had a salutary and stabilizing effect on these who had the privilege to meet him. Again, the autumn of the same year (15<sup>th</sup> August to 21<sup>st</sup> October), a longer and most ambitious tour to Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Egypt had similar beneficial results.

The long and tedious journey from Basra to Damascus, from Damascus to Haifa was done in Ford wagons was tremendous but safely undertaken in order to fulfill what His Highness keenly felt to be his duty and mission. During December 1943 AD, His Highness paid a visit to Dimapur where a detachment of the State troops was then serving and also to Imphal. Again, in September 1944 AD, his Highness spent nearly a month visiting Indian troops in Italy, in particular the Central India Horse in which Regiment His Highness had been an Honorary Officer for nearly 23 years. The Regiment was then in the Front Line on the 8<sup>th</sup> Army Sector in Italy. (Report, 1946, p. 18)

In passing it may be recorded that His Highness presented his home in England to be used as a home for homeless children. This was maintained up to the end of the year under report at an annual cost of 2500 British rupee. His houses at Multan, Lahore, and Simla were also similarly lent for housing British Nurses and as Convalescent Homes. His palace and two subsidiary houses at New Delhi have been occupied for the last four years by the personal representative of the President of the United States and his office and are to be returned on 31<sup>st</sup> of March 1948. (Report, 1946, p. 19)

His Highness also sanctioned on the 12<sup>th</sup> December 1940 AD, when the need for railway track was so urgent, the removal of 80 of the 124 miles of the State owned Colony Railway. This has been lifted and removed and at the urgent solicitations of the colonialist's efforts were made during the year to secure its early replacement. So, far these efforts have not been successful, but the work should be taken in hand. (Report, 1946, p. 19)

Bahawalpur Ladies War Relief Fund was established under the control of the Nawab of Bahawalpur. In the period under review the Bahawalpur Ladies War Relief Fund sent Rs: 3005/- to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs: 400/- in Eastern Prisoners of War Fund, Rs: 50 for X-mas gifts, Rs: 220/- in the W.V.S, Rs: 741/- for clothing of refugees' children etc.

At the request of Government of India, the Government of Bahawalpur State raised a Labour Corps in 1942 AD for services in India. The Unit consisted on 1200 labourers and was fully equipped with tools, blankets and cooking utensils. It was in charge of an Assistant engineer as Commanding Officer was also attached to the Unit. The Labour Unit is reported to have done excellent work for 7 months on the construction of a large aerodrome near the Eastern Front at a critical time on the completion of which it was disbanded. (Report, 1946, pp. 19-20)

Upto the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 1946 AD, contributions received in the War Purposes Fund amounted to Rs: 37,56,648/- the actual receipts during the year under report being Rs: 4,51,705/- of which rupees one lac were invested in War Loans for expenditure after the War for the benefit of demobilized soldiers. Inclusive of this investment grants were sanctioned during the year amounting to Rs: 4,13,093/-. (Report, 1946, p. 20) The detail is as under:

1. Expenditure on the Soldier Board	Rs: 9074/-
2. Contribution to the Convalescent Home, Lahore	Rs: 2750/-
3. Contribution to the Polish Refugees Fund	Rs: 5760/-
4. Contribution to the Red Cross	Rs: 100000/-
5. Contribution to the His Excellency Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	Rs: 100000/-
6. Contribution to the Post-War Demobilization Fund	Rs: 100000/-
7. Paid for gifts to soldiers	Rs: 20000/-
8. Contribution to the Muslim University Aligarh for the Auchinleck Military Institute	Rs: 10000/-
9. Contribution for the amenities of R. A. F. on Burma and Assam Front	Rs: 7500/-
10. Contributions for Canteens at Imphal	Rs: 7500/-
11. Contributions to various shrines and holy places in Saudi Arabia	Rs: 8000/-
12. Expenditure incurred on return of Sadiq Infantry	Rs: 10000/-
13. Paid to Dunstan Home for the Blind	Rs: 5000/-
14. Expenses for canteen at Khanpur	Rs: 5000/-
15. Contributions to the W. V. S Punjab States	Rs: 5000/-
16. Expenditure on maintenance of Canteen in England	Rs: 4334/-
17. Repairs to compound walls of Bahawalpur House, Multan	Rs: 1837/-
18. Cost of cigarettes supplied to Indian and British ordinary ranks by Overseas League	Rs: 3218/-
19. Paid to Lady Ponny for the Canteen at Lahore	Rs: 2000/-
20. Misc. items of expenditure	Rs: 1620/-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs: 4, 13,903/-</b>

On the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 1946 AD, there was a balance of Rs: 4,06,189/- in the fund of which Rs: 3 lacs for providing medical amenities in rural areas. During the year under report, the work of purchase of Defense Bonds and the National Savings Certificates continued and a whole-time officer was appointed towards the end of the year. The total amount invested in National Savings Certificate during the year was Rs: 3,10,380/-. This brings the total savings so far invested since the War including Government investments as on 31-03-1946.

The "Grow More Food Campaign" has resulted in the State being able to provide defense services as well as for export during the year 79563/- tons of food grains to Kashmir, Bombay, United Provinces, Baluchistan, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Madras. (Report, 1946, p. 21)

The activities of the Publicity Department were concentrated mainly on war publicity during the World War-II. The bi-weekly Islah, the weekly Al-Aziz and weekly Sutlej continued to be published regularly throughout the year. In addition, War bulletins were published weekly on behalf of the War Publicity Board. A monthly news-letter was regularly sent up to the Residency for publication in the Fauji Akhbar for the general interests and information of the Bahawalpur State Forces serving in various theatres of War. During the year 1944-45, an expenditure of Rs.9025/- was incurred on publicity which was Rs:7210/- in 1943-44. (Report, 1945, p. 101)

The departmental activities continued as before. In addition, propaganda for recruitment for the Technical Training Scheme was undertaken and about 80 candidates were sent to various training centers in the Punjab. The distribution of propaganda literature on the National War Front and National Saving Scheme received from the Government of India was carried out

systematically. The expenditure on the National War Front organization during the year of 1943-44 was Rs. 11018/-. (Report, 1944, p. 101)

There was established Latest Military Units by Sadiq Muhammad Khan-V during the World War-II, the strength of irregular forces of Bahawalpur State was exceeded upto double. For getting more and necessary services from the military of Bahawalpur, many new units were ascertained. The 7<sup>th</sup> Bahawalpur light Motor Ambulance Section was established in 1940 AD. This unit of army was rendered its services for the British at Iraq, Iran and Egypt which were very substantial and appreciable and returned after serving for three years. The mounted company was established and contained one hundred vehicles which was established for the military services rendered in sub-continent and out-side the State. (Report, 1946, pp. 75-76)

The Bahawalpur Training Unit and ISF Training Battery was established and re-organized to peace I.S.F/0/44 consisting of Headquarter wing and two Rifle Companies. Bahawalpur Training Unit and ISF Training Battery were the responsible of training of the military of Bahawalpur common forces and artillery. During the World War-II, these units were arranged the training schedule for Rangroot. (Report, 1946, pp. 75-76)

The 6<sup>th</sup> Bahawalpur Militia Unit was established and granted the status of regular unit of Bahawalpur State military. This unit possessed 303 / Lee-Enfield rifles and 20-bore old guns. During the World War-II, this Unit was appointed at the security of railway line Samma Satha (a town near Bahawalpur) to Macleod Ganj. (Report, 1943, p. 60)

The 17<sup>th</sup> Bahawalpur Infantry Company was established in 1943 AD and forwarded for the military services with the British Indian Army. (Report, 1946, p. 59) Bahawalpur Garrison Company was established for the services rendered within the Garrison / cantonment and within the State. (Report, 1943, p. 59) The bodyguards of His Highness were its major part. Bahawalpur Ordnance and Supply Department established which was not a recognized State Service Unit but run on Indian Army lines with an establishing of 2 S.Os. This unit was responsible for the supply of military goods and other things which were necessary for the army. This was also established during the World War-II. (Report, 1946, p. 76) Mounted Battery was modern and latest artillery which was established for the war necessities. (Report, 1943, p. 76) During the World War-II, the mounted battery was deployed at North-West Frontiers. (Hashmi, 1949, p. 63)

### **Conclusion:**

All above events shows the services provided for the British by the State of Bahawalpur from 1833 to the emergence of Pakistan. The Bahawalpur State had to pay a huge price for the survival and had to sacrifice many times for the British which proved that the State not established relations with the British on equality basis. The Bahawalpur State had to take part in many expeditions just for the sake of pleasure and happiness of his masters which proved the faithfulness and loyalty of Bahawalpur. All these sacrifices and forfeits bear by the State for the Crown played a vital role for the stability and solidarity of the Bahawalpur State as well as the British colonial period in sub-continent.

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