

Integration of Bahawalpur State and its Impact on the Pakistan's Sovereignty

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Abstract:

Along with the creation of Pakistan, a lot of problems became a great threat for "the sovereignty of Pakistan". In the counter of Indian Challenges, Pakistan had to change its foreign policy. Among these problems "the States annexation to any Dominion India or Pakistan" was a serious anxiety for Pakistan. Because it was the matter of Pakistan's defence as well as its sovereignty; because Pakistan was acting upon the India act 1935, cabinet mission Plan 12 May 1946 and 16 May 1946 but Indian Leadership was neglecting all this. Seeing all that, the Pakistani Leadership accelerated its accession process so that it could be manage something for the sovereignty of Pakistan. Bahawalpur was the first State which annexed with Pakistan on October 3rd 1947 and laid foundation of Pakistan's sovereignty. After the Partition, Indian leadership checked all the things those were inherited by Pakistan. Now Pakistan was a pauper state. At the time of trial Bahawalpur State step forward to save Pakistan and helping economically and defensibly caused its sovereignty and survival.

Keywords: Junction of Delhi and Qandhar, National Security, Cholistan desert, Economic innovation. Technological change

I. Introduction

Bahawalpur State is situated between India and Pakistan with a desert like a buffer state. This state is 450 Kilo Meter long border with India East to West; and 175 Kilo Meter has width North to South. Sutlej River covers it from North, Sindh touches it from South. Geographically and topographically it has checked all kind of Indian invasion activities against Pakistan because it has encompassed over 45,588 Km² area with a desert (Gilani, 2011) which is a natural defensible hindrance against any Indian invasion on Pakistan at any time. Along with this, Bahawalpur is consists of a great desert, called Cholistan. It is stretched like a great shield across the Sutlej River for the security of Pakistan against India. Since Partition of Subcontinent, India with its allied powers always had been trying to tear the Pakistan like a cloth sheet. But, due to this deserted area all anti-Pakistan Indian Plans ended in smoke. So, at the time of partition when checking all kinds of inherited assets, India tried its best to destroy the Pakistan by all aspects of life. At this time of trial Nawab of Bahawalpur State Sir Sadiq Muhamad Khan Abbasi V annexing with Pakistan not only helped economically but defensibly by which all anti-Pakistan's powers plans ended in smoke. In this article it is analyzed how

much vast area of Bahawalpur state was annexed with Pakistan for its survival; and how much economic, political and military system was handed over to Pakistan which proved a great power for the eternity of Pakistan. As we observe, international political powers are trying to search the strategic positioned land corners those have trade or military importance. As today every country is discovering the minerals reservoirs; so that it could be make preparation or manage for its survival and saved its economy from future's calamities. For that, to be possessed of a vast area for a country is necessary. So after the partition, Pakistani leadership with the co-operation of Princely states leadership did all this and saved Pakistan from the enemies barbaric planning. Geographically, Bahawalpur State was a Shortcut channel between Subcontinent and Afghanistan. Since, The English were invaders as well as traders; they always searched shortcut routs for trade. For this, they adopted geopolitical policies and concluded several defence and economic agreements with princely states rulers. Keeping in view all this, it is analyzed the Bahawalpur State's location and geography which is so much attractive for India and its alliances.

II. Junction of Delhi and Qandhar

Bahawalpur is the sandy patch of land through which traders and invaders in the ancient period searched short-cut routs through Bolan Pass to central Asian Countries and then forward to Europe. The rocky area of Bolan Pass had been one of the famous easy access area which connects highlands and lowlands of South Asia and this region has been a transit route for people moving from Afghanistan, Iran, Central Asia and South Asia. Bolan Pass separates the Indus Valley from Central Asia through its Suleiman and Kirthar Mountain ranges. Bolan Pass (Balochistan) through the Toba Kaker Mountains range in western boundary of Pakistan is 120 kilometers away from the Afghani border. Because of its best strategic and geographic location, traders and invaders had been also used it as a gateway to and from the Subcontinent. In 1837, The Indian British Government got the Russian Invasion expected threat from the Khyber and Bolan Pass. At this, for diplomatic mission a British envoy, to gain the support of Amir of Afghanistan Dost Mohammed, consists of fourteen companions was sent to Kabul through the land of Bahawalpur and from here it passed under the security of local command. More over in February of 1839, the British Army under the command of Sir John Keane consists of 12,000 soldiers, crossing the land of Bahawalpur, passed the Bolan Pass and invaded the Afghan area Qandhar, which the Afghanistan had abandoned (Andrew, 2007). In 1879 after the Second Anglo-Afghan War, according to the Treaty of Gandamak, The British-control over the Bolan Pass was admitted. After that Indian British Government built Sind-Pasheen Railway track across the Bolan Pass joining Qandahar (Afghanistan) to Quetta. Bolan Pass is an important pass on the Balochistan frontier (Iran and Afghanistan), joining Jacob Abad and Sibi with Quetta. Major Mexin travelled the Bahawalpur State in 1844. His travelling purpose was to search the geographical importance of this Bahawalpur's to Sirsa corridor for trading facilities and short way. His visiting report was published in "General of the Asiatic Society, Bengal" according to it; location of Bahawalpur State is matchless. It is a best corridor linking India to Afghanistan. Moreover, it is best for European trading from south Indian markets to North Indian markets; then its nearness to Rajpootana, Delhi, Amratsar and the Multan Market" (Qamar-u-Zaman, 1992). This report shows the geographical greatness of Bahawalpur State since ancient period for which The English had to conquered the Sind, Balochistan, fight to Afghans and to deal the Durand line Agreement 1893. From Qasoor point till Sind point, on the river Sutlej, for about 600 KM, there are only three bridges

(siphon bridge (Mailsi/Vehari), Empress Bridge (Bahawalpur), Punj Nadd (Uch Sharif). More bridges, over Sutlej River, should be constructed; so that they could be used for both economic and defense purposes, as British did at Subcontinent.

III. Pakistan's Defense Wall

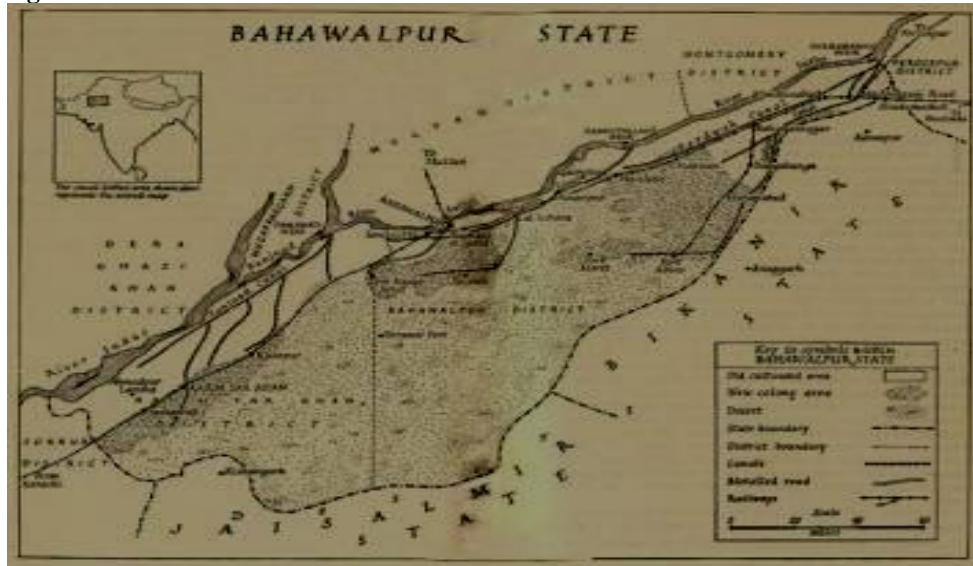
At the every stage of construction, British always, kept in view and preferred two things (i) defense policy; and (ii) economic policy and remained safe and successful. After the construction of bridges, through link canals, water should be flowed in the Sutlej River, so that there will be no chance internal or external upset as well as bridges should be guarded by armed forces and bridges crossing should be checked strictly according to the pure defense rules; even flocks of sheep, goats, cows, buffaloes, donkeys and horses should be checked; may be in the shape of shepherds, terrorists are crossing the bridge. Crossing over the bridges bier or coffin should also be checked; may be in the shape of dead body, arms is being crossed. Private rowing in the rivers should be prohibited strictly; so that there will be no single chance for the upset for any kind of enemy. All shepherds, grazing the animal flocks in the Bahawalpur state (now Division) should be eyed; may be, they are terrorists or detectives. In the cities and villages, all the wanders (vegetables and fruit sellers) should be eyed. All tool plazas should be turned into Electric Automatic Checking Gates. By this, special, arms could be traced.

After the completion of Operation Zarb-e-Azb and Radd-ul-fasad, it is no doubt enemy powers could be changing their direction of target point. So, it is necessary, it is paid attention to eastern border and should be manage the defense process according to the modern requisites. Bahawalpur State has to East, East Punjab of Hindustan and East-South Bikanir state and Jaiselmir state in South, in the South-West Sakher Division of Sind province, in the North side District Pakpatten, Okara, Vehari, Multan, Lodhran, MuZaffer Garh and Rajan pur. Instead of it Sutlej River, Punj-Nadd and Indus River cover it from the North and the West.(Gilani, 2011). This geography of Bahawalpur not only kept away the Pakistan's cash crops fertile cultivated and geographical central area but saved the other rivers-channels of Pakistan from the Indian water brutality. A country could be strategically and geographically important for the different reasons as: Owing nearness to geographical location, such as choke points on major defense route and possessed the rare minerals and cash crops.

In Pakistan, due to the sensitive geographical positions areas, possessed of all above mentioned values, Bahawalpur is so much important one of them. For The Defense there are several things which co-operate the security forces; some of them are Desert, Marsh, thorny forest, Mountains, Canals, River, closed inter-link defense-points. Instead of mountains range, The land of Bahawalpur state is possessed all those; but now it is the responsibility of Government to improve all this and turn / remove all the hurdles against the Eastern boundary defense; to dig deep canals, to establish armed defense points more and more. Even In the modern defense technology period, land defense geography did not lose its importance because without the land possession, conquest is not admit as Iraq-persian war continued for about 8 years 1980-88 but finished without any final result because no one country occupied over others a single part of territory. So, Bahawalpur State (now Bahawalpur division) is a great hurdle, as it was in the ancient period, like the Great Wall between china and Magnolia, in front of the Indian invasion against the middle crake of Pakistan. A simple man could not understand the defense strategy because a successful enemy shows right and use left. All kinds of anti-Pakistan

powers plans alarmed the Pakistan to secure its sensitive geographical points. That is why Pakistan never ignores its defense-points and always continued to build up its castle wall against enemy invasion plans. So that no one could dare to destroy the Pakistan from any point. Bahawalpur is one of and top of the hit targets; because it is an easy access for India. That is why since very first day of the creation, India has been trying to control over the land of Bahawalpur. Even Bahawalpur is more important than Kashmir for India. Because Bahawalpur is savior of Pakistan defensibly and economically.

Figure 1



Above mentioned map shows the importance of annexation of Bahawalpur State with Pakistan, how much it was necessary for the survival of Pakistan? Bahawalpur state is like a great defence wall in front of seven districts of Pakistan as, 1-Okara, 2-Pakpattan, 3-Vehari, 4- Lodhran, 5- Multan, 6- Muzafargarh, and 7- Rajan pur; Because of Cholistan desert against India. It is very difficult to invade; Second River Sutlej also provides the defence shelter against the Indian invasion. As we know in the wars of 1965 and 1971 Indian Army could not advance to the above mentioned areas (districts). Geographically Rahim Yar Khan (Bahawalpur State) to Balochistan through Bolan Pass is the nearest point to join Afghanistan. In the result of the Bahawalpur state annexation with India, Pakistan could never exist for a long time and lost its Eternity in a short time after its creation. From 1799 till 1849 Sutlej river always remained a great hindrance in the way of Sikh invasion on Bahawalpur State. (Tahir, 2010); but the areas situated in the North across the Sutlej river were occupied by the Sikh Army because they have no hindrance against the Sikh invasion and they were in the plain land which were easy access in the Sikh Army and before this, in the ancient time, Cholistan desert always saved the Bahawalpur from the Jaiselmir and Bikaner Sikhs brutality

koonder, nerr and several other medical herbs were also a source of national income (gazetteer of Bahawalpur, 1904). Pottery is ancient industry here; while fertilizer, sugar and clothes industries are the modern at here. Quaid-e- Azam Medical College , male and female colleges and schools, technical and commercial institutes, Sadiq Public School, Central Library, Museum, Zoo, Archeology, rare manuscripts, graceful rare models of Architecture, Lal Sonhara National park, and sports stadium are the entertainment able and cultural notable assets. That is why Arabic countries take so much interest in the development of this area because there are several points those attract them so much (Hameed ullah, 1401 A.H.).

V. Irrigation System

Kilash in Tibet is the fountain of Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and The Sutlej River .Flowing through the Panjjal and Shiwalak Mountain ranges, River Sutlej enters into the Punjab area. 329 miles of the total length 964 miles, it flows in Pakistan. After entrance into Pakistan, Dipal pur canal is first originated canal from it. Bamban wala Ravi-Bedian Dipalpur Canal (BRB canal) irrigated its upper half and Baloki-Sulaimanki irrigated its lower half. Head Sulaimanki was constructed during 1922-26 with the design of 12,620 cusecs discharge water. Sadqia eastern canal, Ford canal and Pak paten canal were originated from this head works. Sadqia eastern canal irrigates the central part of Bahawalpur division, Ford canal irrigates the eastern area and Pak patten canal irrigates the district Sahiwal and Multan areas.

Head palla at *Islam* was constructed during 1927-32 with the design of 5958 cusecs discharge water. Bahawal canal and Mailsi canal are originated from here. Bahawal canal irrigates the western part of Bahawalpur Division while Mailsi canal irrigates the eastern part of Multan division. Head Punjnad was constructed at the confluence of Chanab and Sutlej River. Its construction continued from 1926-32. Two main canals panjnadd and Abbasia are originated from it. Panjnadd canal irrigates the western part of district Rahim Yar Khan and Abbassia canal irrigates the southern Part of Bahawalpur division (Administration Report, 1942-43). In this way adopting the revolutionized technology of irrigation system a great green belt was prepared to improve the regional economy. Before the partition, Sutlej Valley Project had not only completed but was functional. With the arrival of new and modern agricultural system; the desert (Cholistan/Rohi) shrank to its center and economic position of Bahawalpur state was so much strong. Quaid-e-Azam addressed to Ameer of Bahawalpur as: -“In Pakistan, Bahawalpur will be a huge store of corn” (Urdu, 1978).

Under the Sutlej Valley Project 4500 miles long Canals were originated and 48,000 acres area was cultivated. Because of this progressive agricultural and irrigational project, state income increased till 8, 00, 00,000 rupees per year (Akbar, 2011). This is why, after the partition, Bahawalpur State, economically proved a strong pillar for the survival of Pakistan. After the partition of Sub-continent, Along with other grave problems India checked the Pakistan’s share money; because of this for the government servant’s salary and payment was a great problem. At this turn of pinch time, Bahawalpur was the state which took step forward to help and support the newly born state of Pakistan. To run the state (Pakistan) system, Bahawalpur gave 70 million rupees as the currency guarantee (Qamer-u-zaman, 1992). At the time of partition, Bahawalpur Army was consisting of ten thousand (10,000) soldiers [12 Units] that were annexed with Pakistan Army. By performance, Bahawalpur Army was possessed of “Sword of

Honour” and “George Cross” (Noor-u-Zaman, 1995). By the merger of Bahawalpur Army, Pakistan’s defence power extended and the anti-powers plans against the survival of Pakistan ended in smoke.

A. Railways

At Bahawalpur State, the railway system was introduced in 1872. It was started to establish railway track from the south-western part of the state. It was a junction of Lahore- Karachi joining Railway and Feroz Pur (India) to Karachi through Bahawalpur. There were three railway ranges through Bahawalpur State.

First, North Western Railway passes through western side of the Bahawalpur state. It was an important railway track that was established between Lahore and Karachi. It was operated in 1880. In the boundary of Bahawalpur State it passes 148 miles (236.6 kilo meter). It was made double in 1906-07 (The Administration report, 1906-07).

Second, Southern Punjab Railway was situated in the half of the Bahawalpur state to the Eastern side. This range was operated in 1898. Through Ferozpur, it was joined with India while at samma satta Junction it was joined with North Western Railway. It was single track. Its length was 156 miles (249 kilo meter).

Third, MacLeod Ganj Ferozpur Line, during British period,- was operated in 1906. It linked the Southern Punjab with Eastern Punjab through Ferozpur railway. Its length was 16 miles (25 Kilo meter). This was the shortest railway direct track between Delhi and Karachi port.(Tahir, 2010). Else it, Bahawalpur state had its own personal railway network in the state, joining the different parts of the state with each other. Railway is also a great source of national income and is a symbol of a high ranking-income country. So, after the annexation, Pakistan got main junction of railways which was a great wealth for Pakistan for its economy and defence.

B. Roads

The Road network at Bahawalpur State was as;

Bahawalpur to Dera Nawab Sahib	35 miles (56 Kilo Meter)
Royal Road, Ahmaed pur eastern to Sadiq Abad	95 miles (152 kilo meter)
Multan, Rohri, Quetta road	113 miles (180 kilo meter)
Military Road, Bahawalpur to MacLeod Ganj	156 miles (349 kilo meter)
Border Road, for Abbasss to Miclod Ganj	125 miles (200 klo meter)
Total Length	524 miles (937 kilo meter)

(The Administration Report, 1950-51)

Above mentioned figures show, how the Bahawalpur state was prosperous and annexing with Pakistan caused a source for its survival. Till 1955, 34 Lories were running at state and covering 841 miles area (Akbar, 2011).

VI. A Strong Economic Pillar of Pakistan

After the creation of Pakistan, for improving the economic condition of newly born state of Pakistan, 52,000 \$ which were received from the British Government by the Nawab of Bahawalpur Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbassi V, in the regard of the participation and martial aid in 2nd World War 1939-45 (Muhammad Qamar.uz.zaman,1999) ,were gifted to Quaid-e-Azam. Moreover, for financial help, on the appeal of Quaid-e-Azam ,2,00,00,000 rupees and 22,000 ton corn (wheat) was

provided to the newly born state of Pakistan (Yawer,1989). According to Wayne Ayres Wilcox, after the creation of Pakistan, Bahawalpur and other (Muslim) states rulers helped the Pakistan financially so much officially and personally. While their states finance was also being guarded by the English agents, so that it could not be used politically (Wayne, 1963). For the settlement of refugees, Bahawalpur State had been so much cooperative, Ministry for Refugees was established. For the settlement of refugees, millions were spent, even on the appeal of Quaid-e-Azam, 5,00,000 rupees were deposited in Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund (Masood, 1980).

After the Bahawalpur state annexation with Pakistan, for the Pakistan's defense, 10,000,000 rupees per year had been receiving from Bahawalpur State. Moreover for border police, 15,00,000 rupees yearly had been receiving from Bahawalpur State (Hassan, 1987). In the regard of education Bahawalpur state had been prominent among the Indian states till its foundation. This state was an Islamic state. That is why here the Islamic institutions were in plenty but after the relations with the English, western education was also introduced. With the passage of time educational course and its directions were improved and enhanced; even Bahawalpur Government bore expenses of several students for higher studies in abroad and at return all those were employed. Even till 1954, there were about 35000 students enrolled in educational institutions and 3200 educational institutions had been established at (Bahawalpur Review, 1954).

According to Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, 5 years Mass Education Program of Bahawalpur state shall certainly prove a guideline for the all Pakistan. The thing which has specially affected me is the lack of red-Tapism at the state that has made the fatly progress possible."(Ishtiaq, 1954). For modern and the best Qualification and training like Agriculture, under-ground water system, livestock breeding, Higher Accounts, Industrial Management, Bahawalpur state's administrative machinery had been qualifying from America, Canada, Australia and new Zealand. At the time of partition, there were 20 government hospitals and 58 functional dispensaries. Moreover there was a nursing school at Bahawalpur and a mid-wife training school at Bahawalpur and another mid-wife training school at Rahim Yar Khan was established (Bahawalpur Review, July-August, 1954).

Without the minerals production or availability, no state or country could develop or make progress materially. Bahawalpur was one of them which had no single mineral mine. Instead of so much minerals deprivation, Bahawalpur State made remarkable progress in the field of commerce. There were different kinds of 137 Factories and mills all over the Bahawalpur state (Government of Bahawalpur Budget, 1953). Bahawalpur central Jail had become the biggest industrial jail of Sub-continent. Its yearly income was 13, 00,000 rupees. On 22 November 1953, Ambassador of Japan Mr. Kiyoshi Yama Gaeta visited the Central Jail Bahawalpur, His remarks were as: "This jail is wonderfully managed for reformatory purposes of prisoners and I think it is one of the unique experiment of its kind, in the orient of not in the whole world" (Bahawalpur Review, January, 1954). Bank is the symbol of prosperity of a country because all the economic policies are framed by banks. International trade is controlled by banks. At Bahawalpur state, there were 60 Branches of different Banks, which had 22, 00, 00,000 rupees public-capital. (Sheikh, 1970)

VII. Conclusion

Every country, for its eternity, wants strong economic and defense policies and for this, important geographical points are searched and tried to reach them; so that it could be saved itself or occupied the important strategic positioned areas or points and fulfill their economic, defense and geopolitical purposes. Similarly every corner of Pakistan has its own strategic position and location. That is why all super powers as well as India and Israel are trying to occupy these Pakistani important points as Cargill mountainous peak, Chitral River, and all northern areas touched with Wakhan. The Broghil Pass links Pakistan with Wakhan Mountainous and rough area stretches between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The Broghil Pass is and had been a 'rare route' through Pamir for European trade through all the British period (1857-1947) at India and after that till now. During the Russia-Afghan war (1979-88), the Afghan refugees migrated to Pakistan through Broghil pass. Some other passes as Daroza, Kankhin, Ocheli and Shahgologh also through Wakhan connects Chitral (Pakistan) with Tajkistan and next to other central Asian countries. Total western border of Pakistan is clutches in the anti-Pakistan powers foreign defense policies. Total Eastern border between India and Pakistan, is conflicted from Arabian Sea to Kashmir. Among these borders Bahawalpur is a short and easy access for joining India with Afghanistan, straight buffer strip between Jaiselmir (India) and Qandhar (Afghanistan) which is always remains under Indian threat. To control over it India and its alliances anti-Pakistan powers search tact and tactics. For this they have tried their best for several times and are continuously trying.

VIII. Suggestions

So we should to open eyes and always continue to make renew our economic and defense policies and war-technology against the enemies because a reasonable policy gifted you a highest rank among the other powers. As Quran says, "And make ready against them all you can of power, including steeds of war (tanks, planes, missiles, artillery) to threaten thereby the enemy of Allah and your enemy, and others besides them whom you may not know, (but) whom Allah does know. And whatever you shall spend in the cause of Allah shall be repaid to you, and you shall not be treated unjustly." (Quran 8/60). May Allah save Pakistan forever from anti-powers clutch.

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